FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED B.COM LL.B (HONS.) PROGRAMME

Name of Program	FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED B.COM LL.B (HONS.) PROGRAMME
Duration	5 years
Eligibility Criteria	10 +2 Pass (any Stream)
Objective of program	 Total Semesters: 10 To evolve as a center of excellence in areas of teaching, learning, research, extension and community service.
	• To equip the students to compete nationally and globally in areas of legal profession, justicing and to meet the challenges of the globalized world.
	To strengthen traditions of knowledge and scholarship.
Program Outcome	PO1: Integration of Knowledge; Commerce and Law: Understand and internalize key concepts in law and the field of commerce.
	PO2: Professional Skills: Acquisition of professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, conveyancing, public advocacy.
	PO3: Professional Etiquettes and Ethics: To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession and the protocols to be followed in various courts of law.
	PO4: Self-employability: To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills required to practice law.
Program Specific outcome	PSO1. B.Com LL.B Hons is an opportunity for students to gain knowledge in the field of Commerce along with law. PSO2. The program provides an opportunity for students to acquire skills by understanding subjects pertaining to the Commerce like; Financial Accountancy, Business Economics and Business Management, Human Resource Management etc. as well as Substantive, Procedural and Clinical Laws. PSO3. To acquire requisite skills and expertise by organizing Moot Courts, Seminars and Workshops on socio-legal issues. PSO4. The program provides platform to the students to understand and interpret law which in-turn help the students

	to get	themselve	s establi	shed as	successfu	ıl legal	
	professionals.						
	PSO5 To nurture the students to become the soldiers of						
	justice ir	n realizing	g constitu	tionally e	nshrined	goals of	
	establishi	ng a just so	ciety.				
Mapping between PO's and							
PSO's		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
	PO1						
	PO2						
	PO3						
	PO4						
Medium of Instruction	English						

		Sem	ester 1							
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Teaching per week		Course Credit	Univers Examin	•	Inter nal	Total Mar
		Theo ry	Pract ical		Durati on	Marks	Mar ks	ks		
1805000501010001	Business Economics - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1805000501020001	Financial Accounting - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1805000501030001	Money and Financial System - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1805000501040001	Business Environment	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1805000501050001	Law of Contract-	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1805000501060001	Law of Constitution-1	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		

FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED B.COM LL.B (HONS.) PROGRAMME

Course: 1805000501010001: Business Economics - I

Course Code	1805000501010001
Course Title	Business Economics – I
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
semester	
Effective from	2013-2014

Purpose of course	This course provides students with the foundation of basic microeconomics including an introduction into the study of economics. The course begins with a description of the subject area, and continues to introduce the basic concepts and theories that are used as the foundation of microeconomic theory and analysis						
Course objective	Introduce tools and methods of economic analysis that will serve as the basis for other courses in economics. Familiarize students to use the concepts to which they are introduced to facilitate analysis of the functioning of the micro economy.						
Course outcome	CO1 Define the nature of microeconomics. CO2 Describe the functioning of a market economy through demand and supply CO3 The students will be able to understand the concepts of cost, nature of production CO4 It will help students in understanding the behaviour of individuals and small organizations in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources. CO5 Demonstrate an understanding of the concepts of scarcity and opportunity cost and the use of marginal analysis to evaluate tradeoffs and make decisions.						
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO	4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs Course Content	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4 CO5						
Course Content	SR.NO	CONTENT	1			We	eightage
	1.		ems of an e	economy. W	orking	159	
	2.	Law of Demand- analysis of demand function Determinants of demand. Elasticity of demand: Concept and measurement of elasticity of demand-price, income and cross elasticity, Average revenue, marginal revenue: importance of elasticity of demand.					
	3.	Production Function-Law of Variable proportion-Iso- quants- expansion path-Returns to scale-Internal and External economies and diseconomies- Ridge lines					
	4.		- traditional	run and lon and moder		159	%

Reference books	 India traveller, Delhi. Browning Edeger K. and Browning Jacquience M: Micr Theory and Applications; kalyani, New Delhi Walson Donald S, and Getz Molcom: Price theory and i publishing house, New Delhi. Koutsoyianni A:: Modern Microeconomics; Macmillan, Richard G. Lipsey: An Introduction to positive economi Oxford Stingler G. The throry of price: prentice Hall Of India. Nellis & parker: The Essence of Business economics: Properties of Proper	India traveller, Delhi. Browning Edeger K. and Browning Jacquience M: Micro economic Theory and Applications; kalyani, New Delhi Walson Donald S, and Getz Molcom: Price theory and its uses; Khosia publishing house, New Delhi. Koutsoyianni A:: Modern Microeconomics; Macmillan, New Delhi. Richard G. Lipsey: An Introduction to positive economics, ELBS. Oxford Stingler G. The throry of price: prentice Hall Of India. Nellis & parker: The Essence of Business economics: Prentice Hall, New Delhi. Ferguson P.R and Rothschild R, and Ferguson GJ,: Business				
	9. Ahuja H.L.:Business Economics; S- Chand & Co.,New					
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation i	method.				
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks				
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 1805000501020001: Financial Accounting - I

Course Code	1805000501020001
Course Title	Financial Accounting – I
Credit	6
Teaching per week	18
Minimum weeks per semester	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	To impart basic accounting knowledge to students
Course objective	To impart conceptual knowledge of various accounting concepts, conventions and terminologies. Students would understand the types of accounts, posting of Journal

Course outcome	Entries, making of Ledger, reconciling Bank Books and making subsidiary books. To enable the students to understand the principles and procedures of financial accounting and to apply them to different practical situations. Students would be able to expenditure as capital and revenue, depreciation policies and their effect on accounts, and creating final accounts based on Trial Balance CO1 Demonstrate the applicability of the concept of Accounting to understand the managerial Decisions and financial statements CO2 Apply the Financial Statement Analysis associate with Financial Data in the organization. CO3 Analyse the complexities associated with management of cost of product and services in the Organization CO4 Explain the differences between management and financial accounting CO5 Describe the main elements of financial accounting information — assets,								
		, revenue and	-	totomonto on	d thair ny	20000			
Mapping	COO idei	ntify the main PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5			
between	CO1	1501	1802	1505	1201	1505			
CO's with	CO2								
PSOs	CO3								
	CO4 CO5								
	CO6								
Course	Sr. No	C	ourse inpu	ts (As per l	UGC Mode	l Curriculu	m)	Weightage	
Content	<u>Unit-1</u>	Meaning and		_		-		10%	
		of accounting							
		accounting; accounting	Disclosure	es, Branche	s of acco	unting; Ob	jective of		
	Unit-2	Accounting	Transaction	n, Accountin	ng Cycle, J	ournal, Rule	es of debit	30%	
		and credit,	Compound	journal en	try, openin	g entry, Re	elationship		
		between jour			regarding p	osting, Trai	1 Balance,		
	Unit 2	Sub division						30%	
	Unit-3		nd revenue		fication of F	Expenditure,		30%	
			ation of rec			mpenanare,			
		2. Account					nd Income		
			-	red cost and			, D C.		
	3. Final accounts, Manufacturing account, Trading account, Profit								
		and loss account, Balance sheet, Adjustment entries,4. Rectification of errors, Classification of errors, Location of errors,							
		Suspense	Account, I	Effect on Pro	ofit.				
	Unit-4	Depreciation of depreci dilapidation, depreciation	ation, De Deprecia	preciation, tion accou	depletion, inting, Me	, amortiza ethods of	tion and recording	15%	
		different asso							

		as per Accounting Standard, Depreciation accounting-4 pr	rovision and
		Reserves.	
	<u>Unit-5</u>	Section Balancing system	
		1. Self-Balancing System including rectification of en	rror
Reference		ony, R.N. and Reece, J.S. Accounting Principles; Richard Irwin In	
books	2. Gupta New I	, R. L. and Radhaswamy, M; Financial Accounting; Sultan Ch Delhi.	nand and Sons,
	_	a J.R., Ahuja Girish, and Sehgal Ashok; Financial Accounting Noida	; Mayur paper
	4. Shukl Delhi	a M.C., Grewal T.S. and Gupta, S.C., Advance Accounts; S. Cha	and & Co. New
		endium of Statement and Sandards of Accounting; The institut antants of India, New Delhi.	e of Chartered
		vala A.N., Agarwala K.N.; Higher Sciences of Accountancy;	Kitab Mahal,
	Allaha	abad.	
Teaching	Lecture n	nethod, discussion method, PPT presentation method.	
Methodol			
ogy			
Evaluation	Internal A	Assessment	
Method	Internal	Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks
	Attenda	nce	05 Marks
	Assignn	nent / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field	
	Work / I	Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training	10 Marks
	/ Moot t	raining / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned	
	Course		
	Externa	University exams	70 marks
	Total	•	100 marks

15%

Course: 1805000501030001: Money and Financial System - I $\,$

Course Code	1805000501030001
Course Title	Money and Financial System – I
Credit	6
Teaching per week	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
Minimum weeks per	6 hrs
semester	
Effective from	2013-14
Purpose of course	The course provides students with an opportunity to gain a theoretical
	understanding of the main concept of the financial system, financial
	institutions, peculiarities of money and policy.
Course objective	The course provides students with an opportunity to gain a theoretical
	understanding of the main concept of the financial system, financial
	institutions, peculiarities of money and policy.
Course outcome	CO1 It is designed as a contemporary, rigorous, innovative and
	practical course that aims to infuse the participants with the relevant
	banking knowledge and skills.

Mapping between	CO2 Describe the process of credit creation of a commercial bank, describe the balance sheet of a commercial bank, explain the functions of commercial bank CO3 To give in-depth knowledge of Banking & Finance to the students with practical inputs and prepares them as a responsible customer. CO4 To understand the conceptual framework of financial market and institutions of India CO5 Students will be able to understand the nature of financial instruments and their usage CO6 To understand the Functions of Financial System, Financial Assets, Intermediaries and Markets. Students would be aware of the structure and components of Indian Financial System.						
CO's with PSOs	CO1	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO 3 WIII I SOS	CO2						
	CO ₂						
	CO4						
	CO5						
Course Content							
	Unit 1: Money: Function, alternative measures to money supply in India -their different components, meaning and changing relative importance of each other, High powered money – meaning and uses, source of change in High powered money. Unit 2: Finance: Role of finance in economy, kinds of finance, financial system, components, financial intermediaries, markets and instruments and their functions. International monetary fund Unit-3: Indian banking system: Definitions of bank, commercial banks – importance and functions, structure of commercial banking system in India, balance sheet of bank, meaning and importance of main liabilities and assets, regional rural banks, cooperative banking in India. Unit-4: Process of credit creation by banks; Credit creation process, determination of money supply and total bank credit.						
Reference books	Hills, N					ata MacGraw Ioney Market	

Teachine	 Vinayakan n; Banking by 2001A.D. kanishka publishers, Delhi RBI bullitens Banking Commission reports 					
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation n	netnoa.				
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks				
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 1805000501040001: Business Environment

Course Code	1805000501040001
Course Title	Business Environment
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
semester Effective from	2018-2019
Purpose of course	To understand the fundamentals of Business Environment
Course objective	To analyse the overall business environment and evaluate its various
	components in business decision making. And provides an analysis
	and examination of significant contemporary ethical issues and challenges existing throughout the professional business arena.
	Emphasis will be placed upon the manager's social and environmental
	responsibilities to a wide variety of stakeholders, including employees,
	customers and the public
Course outcome	CO1 Analyze the environment of a business from the legal 1 & regulatory, macroeconomic, cultural, political, technological and natural perspectives. CO2 Critically assess the business environment of an organization
	using selected strategic tools.
	CO3 Conduct an in-depth analysis of a specific component of the
	business environment and relate it to your own organization.
	CO4 Construct and present scenarios that synthesize business environment information.
	CO5 To understand the different environment in the business climate
	CO6 To know the minor and major factors affecting the business in various streams

	CO7 To know the different environment like, political, technological							
	and economic environment in the business and acquire in-depth							
			al environme					
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5		
CO's with PSOs	CO1							
	CO2							
	CO3							
	CO4							
	CO5							
	CO6							
	CO7							
Course Content	1. Introdu	ction				(30%)		
	Concept	s and imp	ortance of b	ousiness Env	ironment,	Environmental		
	Analysis	- Definition	on, Uses and	Limitation,	Process of	of Environment		
	Analysis	s, Types	of environme	ent: Internal	Environ	ment, External		
	Environ	ment-Micro	o, Macro.					
	2. Econom	ic and Tec	hnological E	nvironment		(30%)		
	Nature	& Structur	e of Econon	nic Environn	nent, Ecor	nomic systems,		
		•				Fiscal policy,		
	Constitu	ents financ	ial market (Bı	rief Introduct	ion).			
	2 Legal or	ad nalitical	Envisanmen	.		(20%)		
	_	_	l Environmen		Evacution	ve, Price and		
			•	•		Controls, Public		
				· ·	•	ure and Scope,		
						nterface of FDI		
		_	v, prerequisite	_				
		_		-				
	4. Internat	tional Envi	ironment			(20%)		
			-			of globalization,		
	Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization, Policy issues in Globalization, WTO- Functions, Final Act, Implications (For and							
			O- Function	s, Final Act	t, Implicat	tions (For and		
Reference books	Against)		amont: Toy	and Coss	c Eronoi	s Cherunilam		
Reference books				i and Case	S Franci	8 Cherumani		
	Himalaya Publishing House							
	2. Essentials of Business Environment-K Ashwathapa Himalaya							
	Publishing house							
	3. Business Environment – Shaikh Saleem, Pearson Education.							
	4. Business Environment – Vivek Mittal, Excel Books.							
Teaching Methodology	Lecture me	thod, discu	ussion metho	d, PPT pres	entation n	nethod.		
Evaluation Method	Internal Ass	sessment						
			t (Compulso	ry)		15 Marks		
	Attendanc		T	<i>J</i> /		05 Marks		

Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project	
Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library	10 Marks
exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other	
Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 1805000501050001: Law of Contract-1

Course Code	180500050	1050001					
Course Title	Law of Con	Law of Contract-1					
Credit	6						
Teaching per week	6 hrs						
Minimum weeks per	Class hours	per week:	24 class hou	ırs + 6 tutor	ial and moo	t courts	
semester							
Effective from	2013-2014						
Purpose of course						especially	
	transactions	dealing w	ith property	. Whether	the transacti	ion is in the	
	•				*	mmerce) the	
						his reason it	
						c principles	
						eir study of	
	_		related law				
Course objective				•		especially	
						ion is in the	
						nmerce) the	
			_			his reason it	
						c principles	
	-		• •			eir study of	
Carrage arragemen	other transa						
Course outcome	of the law o		sn and appry	the basic co	oncepts and	terminology	
		,	aguich ama	aget the year	ious process	ses involved	
	in contract f		iguisii aiiioi	igst the var	ious process	ses ilivolveu	
	CO3 Identi		ant legal ico	ues that aris	ses on a give	en set of	
	facts in the			acs that arr	505 OH & 51 V	on set of	
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1501	1502	1505	1501	1232	
	CO2						
	CO3						
Course Content		Introduct	ion : Histor	ical develor	ment of law	Contract in	
						ement under	
						feasance and	
	-	_	-			onal basis of	
	•						

transaction, Consensus-ad-idem, free consent versus fair consent, freedom of contract

Module 2: Formation of Contract : Offer and acceptance-basic requirement of a promise and a set of promises, information to treat (intention, information and invitation) to be distinguished from offer – various mercantile and trade practices in offer and acceptances – price list, menu chart, tender, quotation, auction, conditionality to be distinguished from the offer – Caveat emptor principle vis-à-vis Caveat venditor, Communication of offer, acceptance and revocation to be completed – postal communication rules – distinction between British law and Indian Law – social agreement – various rules of offer and acceptance

Module 3: Agreement and Contract: Conditions to be fulfilled for agreement to be a contract, void, voidable and valid agreements – legal consequences – standard form contract and electronic contract

Module 4: Competence to enter into contract: unsoundness of mind, minority, incapacity of person of law, insolvency etc.

Module 5: Virus in an agreement for avoiding agreement: (a) Coercion – definition- essential elements- duress and coercion- various illustrations of coercion- doctrine of economic duress- effect of coercion, exterritorial jurisdiction, burden of proof,

- (b) Undue Influence- Definition- essential elements- between which parties can it exist? Who is to prove it? Illustrations of undue influence- independent advice pardanashin women- effect of undue influence.
- (c) Misrepresentation definition misrepresentation of law and of fact-their effects and illustration,
- (d) Fraud Definition essential elements suggestion falsi-suppresioveri when does silence amounts to fraud? Active-concealment of truth importance of intention.

Module 6 Agreement ab initio void (1): (1) Mistake – Definition – kinds- fundamental error- mistake of law and of fact – their effects – When does a mistake vitiate free consent and when does it not vitiate free consent?

(2) Legality of objects: Void agreements – lawful and unlawful considerations, and objects – Unlawful considerations and objects: Forbidden by law, Defeating the provision of any law, Fraudulent, Injurious to person or property, Immoral agreements,

Agreements against public policy

(3) Other Void Agreements: (a) Agreements without consideration when valid (b) Agreements in restraint of marriage-its exceptions (c) Agreements in restraint of trade- its exceptions- sale of goodwill, restrictions, under the partnership Act, trade combinations, exclusive dealing agreements, Restraints on employees under agreements of service.

(d) Uncertain agreements, € wagering agreement – Its exception, gambling, market game rule.

Module 7: Nature of Agreement: (a) conditional and Contingent contract, Classification of terms and entire contracts Contingent condition, Promissory conditions features, when contingent contracts become void. (b) Quasi Contract: Meaning & nature, Theory of Unjust Enrichment- Theory of "implied-in-fact" Contract-claim for necessaries supplied to incapable person (section 68).- reimbursement of person paying money due by another (section 69), obligation of person enjoying benefit of non-gratuitous act (section 70), responsibility of finder of goods (section 71), Liability of person to whom money is paid, or thing is delivered by mistake or under coercion (section 72). (c) Government as a Contracting Party: formation and constitutional provision vis-à-vis government contracts (U/A-299 of Constitution of Indian) - government power to contract, procedural requirements-kinds of government contracts-their usual clauses- performance of such contracts- settlement of disputes and remedies.

Module 8:Discharge by performance: Rules of performance including joint promise, joint promise, time and place of performance, condition precedent and condition subsequent – part performance

Module 9: Discharge by new agreement: Novation, alteration and recession

Module 10: Supervening and Subsequent impossibility: doctrine of frustration, conditions, force majeure clause in an Agreement – part performance before the impossibility – status quo position, what means- specific grounds of frustration

Module 11: Termination by breach: Actual and anticipatory breach, constructive breach, law of limitation and breach, Remedies in case of breach Meaning, kinds of breach, remedies for breach; remedies generally, sections 73, 74, 75, damages; measure of damages, remoteness of damages, special power of Indian judiciary to award fair and just damages and not liquidated damages

Module 12: Specific performance: Equitable remedy through Injunction- temporary and permanent, Specific performance of contract – Contract that can be specifically enforced Persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered

Reference books

- 1. Cheshire &Fifoot, Cases on the Law of Contract, 7th Ed., London: Butterworths, 1977.
- 2. Sir G.H. Treitel, *The Law of Contract*, 12th Ed., London: Sweet & Maxwell, 2007.
- 3. Anson, Law of Contract, 28th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2002.
- 4. Cheshire &Fifoot, *Law of Contract*, Oxford University Press, 15th Ed., 2007.
- 5. Chitty, Contracts. Vol. 1, 29th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 2004.
- 6. V.K. Rao, Contract I- Cases and Materials, Butterworths, 2004.

	7. M. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contracts, 1998.					
	8. Dutt on Contract, H.K. Saharay, Universal, 2000.					
	9. Sujan M.A. Frustration of Contract 2 nd Ed. UPC 2001.					
	10. Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Acts, I	Lexis Nexis 13th				
	Ed. 2006.					
	11. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern, Lucknow, Eight	h Edition.				
	12. Smith & Thomas. A Case Book on Contract 11 ^{th Edition}					
Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion methods, PPT Presentation	ı, case study				
Methodology	methods.					
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library	10 Marks				
	exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other					
	Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course					
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 1805000501060001: Law of Constitution-1

Course Code	1805000501060001
Course Title	Law of Constitution-1
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
semester	
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	To familiarize students with the framing of the Constitution, working and functioning of drafting committee. To understand the political, social and economic value structure of the Constitution of India and the protection of human rights of individuals and balancing with the positive responsibility of the state to establishes economy of growth, social justice and political aspiration of all sections of the Indian society through constitutional governance.
Course objective	India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government- how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligation show power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a

	student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution. The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law. Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the powr to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law. Pari pasu the concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively.						
Course outcome	CO1 To enable the students to understand the importance of constitution CO2 To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary CO3 To understand the philosophy of fundamental rights and duties CO4 Know about the enforcement remedies available under the Constitution of India and about access to justice through Public Interest Litigation CO5 To able to eluate preamble, fundamental rights and duties, panchayat, National commission for Schedule caste, Schedule tribe, Election commission. C06 Understand the meaning, nature and concept of federalism, its essential features and be able to familiarize with the Indian federal structure and its status quo in the contemporary era.						
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1231	1202	1235	1231		
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
	C06						
Course Content	Module 1: Introduction : Concepts of Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism, Is constitutional law a positive law or a positive morality – history of constitutional law – Forms and character of various models of constitution – written and unwritten – secondary rules of governance vis-à-vis Constitution – unitary vis-a-vis federal – rigid vis-a-vis flexible – Parliamentary vis-a-vis presidential						

Module 2: History of Constitution of India: Formation of Constituent Assembly, drafting of the Constitution of India and various interaction of forces, adoption of the Constitution of India and promulgation - 1946 through 1950.

Module 3: Preamble: Basic structure of the Constitution of India – is that in Preamble-various political framework of the Constitution of India- various interpretation of Sovereign democratic – republic – can preamble be amended – $42^{\rm nd}$ amendment, would it fall in basic structure – secular, various meaning and the constitutional interpretation in India – socialist, various forms and Indian interpretation

Functional concepts like justice, social, economic and political – issues arising, Liberty, Equality of status and opportunity and Fraternity balancing dignity of the individual with the security of the country.

[keshavananda bharati v. state of kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461; Excel Wear v. Union of India AIR 1979 SC 25; bhimsinghji v. Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 234; state of kerala v. N.M Thomas AIR 1976 SC 490 Waman Rao v. Union of India AIR 1981 SC 271; Minerva Mills Ltd. V. Union of India AIR 1980 SC 1789, Dharwad Employees v. State of Karnataka, AIR 1990 SC 883

Module 4: Citizenship: Citizenship at the commencement of the constitution – rights under migration due to partition acquisition of citizenship – two basic character of citizenship rule, jus soli, and sanguine – acquisition and termination of citizenship.

[State of Maharashtra v. prabhakar, AIR 1966 SC 424; Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675; Prithi Pal v. Union of India , AIR 1982 SC 1413; Government of Andhra Pradesh v. Syed Md. AIR 1962 SC 1778 Anwar v. State of Jammu and Kashmir, AIR 1971 SC 337 State of Uttar Pradesh v. Rehirnalullah AIR 1971 SC 1382]

Module 5: Fundamental Right: Concept of Fundamental rights against the state, concept of State, Fundamental Right vis-à-vis Human Rights, Interpretation of 'Laws inconsistent'

[Lena Khan v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1515, Bank of India v. O. P. Swarankar, AIR 2003 SC 858, Golak Nath v. State of Punjab, AIR 1967SC 1643, Ramana v. International Airport Authority AIR 1979 SC 1628, Som Prakash v. Union of India, AIR 1981 SC 212]

Module 6: Right to Equality (Article 14): General principles of the negative nature of the right – equality before the law – equal protection of law – arbitrary action and discretion – Executive action [State of West Bengal b. Anwar Ali AIR 1951 SC 75. Meenakshi Mills v. Viswanath AIR 1955 SC 13.Shri Sita Ram Sugar Co. Ltd. v. union

of India AIR 1990SC 1277 Naga People's Movements of Human Rights v. Union of India, AIR 1998 SC 431, BALCO Employees' Union v. Union of India AIR 2002 SC 350 John Vallamatton v. Union of India AIR 2003, Stephen's College v. University of Delhi AIR 1992SC1630, Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India, AIR 1986 SC 515]

Module 7: Reservation (Article 15&16): General principle of reservation vis-à-vis affirmative action in US – Pull and Push process of reservation – reservation vis-à-vis principle of equality and state special responsibility create of substantial basis of negative application of principle of equality – general principle of non – discrimination – special provision for women and children – state special responsibility for advancement of socially and educationally backward community or scheduled caste and scheduled tribes

[State of Uttar Pradesh v. balaram, AIR 1972 SC 1375, Ajay kumar v. State of Bihar (1994)4 SCC 401, state of Sikkim v. Surendra Prasad Sharma AIR 1994 SC 2342, Mohan Bir Singh Chawla v. Punjab University AIR 1997 SC 788, Prabhakar v. State of Andhra AIR 1986 SC 210, Shiv Charan v. State of Mysore AIR 1965 SC 280, Balaji v. State of Mysore AIR 1963 SC 649,]

Module 8: Protection of civil rights : freedom of speech and expression – assembly without arms, to form association and unions, freedom of movement, reside at any part of the country and freedom of practice any profession or to carry any occupation, trade or business – reasonable restriction – reasonableness in restriction on bandh, aid patients, slaughter of bulls, business with government – criteria of validity of restriction –

[Communist Party of India (M) v. Bharat kumar AIR 1998 SC 184, Sagir Ahmed v. State of Utter Pradesh AIR 1954 SC 728. Ram Jaways v. State of Punjab SIR 1955 SC 549 T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka AIR 2003 SC 355. State of MP, v. NandLal AIR 1987 SC 251 Express Newspapers v. Union of India AIR 1986 SC 872 Dinesh Trivedi v. Union of India (1997) 4SCC 306, Khare v. State of Delhi AIR 1950 SC 211, State of Maharastraa v. Rajendra J. Gandhi AIR 1997 SC 3986]

Module 9: Protection to offenders: (a) not to be punished except for violation of a law in force,- no retrospective application, (b) penalty not greater than as prescribed by law on the date of causation (c) no double jeopardy (d) not to be self-incriminated, (e) protection against arrest and detention (Article 22)

[State of Rajasthan v. Hat Singh AIR 2003 SC 791 Mr. X v. Hospital Z AIR 1999 SC 495 R.K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration AIR 1962 SC 1821, Gopalan v. State of Madras, AIR 1950 SC 27,]

Module 10: Protection of Life and liberty: Procedure established by law and due process – distinguished, Fair procedure, handcuffing, right to housing, right to property, legal aid, natural justice, duty to bring to

trial, right to health, right to food, right to environment, preventive detention, right against torture, right to die

[Francis Coralie Mullin v. Administration of Delhi AIR 1981 SC 746, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 1086, Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India AIR 1984 SC 802, Indian Council for Enviro-legal Action v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 1446, Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. Union of India AIR 1996 SC 2715 State of Punjab v. Mahinder Singh Chawla AIR 1997 SC 1225. Paschim Bangal Khet Mazdoor Society v. State of West Bengal. AIR 1996 SC 2426 Air India Statutory Corporation v. United Labour Union AIR 1997 SC 645, Maneka Gandhi v. Union Of India AIR 1978 SC 597, Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, AIR 1986 SC 186, People's Union of Civil Liberty v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 568, Sher Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1983 SC 465, Hussainara v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar AIR 1979, SC 1819]

Module 11: Right to education: Free education upto 14 years of age-Freedom of Education Act

[J.P. Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1993 SC 2178

Module 12: Right against explotation: prohibition against child labour, bonded labour, traffic of human being. Beggar,

[M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1997 SC 699, Gaurav Jain v. Union of India AIR 1990 SC 1412.]

Module 13: Right to Freedom of Religion, and minority interest: Secularism in Indian constitution – restriction that can be imp0osed – freedom to manage religious affairs – profess, practice and propagate – controversy on conversion – protection of minority culture and educational right – minorities right to establish and administer educational Institution- regulatory requirements – need for standard setting and enforcement

[Acharya Jagadiswarananda v. Commissioner of Police, Calcutta AIR 1984 SC 51, Divyadarshan v. State of Andhra Pradesh AIR 1970 SC 181, Dalbir v. State of Punjab AIR 1962 SC 1106, Frank Antony Association v. Union of India AIR 1987 SC 311. Arya Samaj Education Trust v. Director of Education AIR 1976 Del 207, Bihar State Madrasa Board v. Madarsa Hanafia AIR 1990 SC 695, St Stephen's College v. University of Delhi AIR 1992 SC 1630

Module 14: Right of Constitutional remedies: Nature and need for distinctive constitutional remedies distinguished from legal remedies – types of remedies – habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition quo warranto, and certiorari – nature and procedure of these writs – right to move to the Supreme Court is a fundamental right in itself – basic features – laches or unreasonable delay in instituting writ petition – limits of writ jurisdiction – natural justice – public interest litigation – [Haji Esmail v. Competant Officer, AIR 1967 SC 1244, FCI Workers v. Food Corporation of India AIR 1990 SC 2178. Ratlam Municipality v. Vardichan, AIR 1980 SC 1622, M.C. Mehta v. Union of India AIR

	1987 SC 1086, and AIR 1999 SC 2583. Pramod v. Me (1991) 2 SCC 179.]	edical Council,				
	Module 15: Directive Principles of state policy: character of the policies – social and welfare perspect aspects of DPSP - certain principles such as adequate of material resources to subserve the common good, econot to produce common detriment, equal work, health workers not to be abused, opportunities to be given develop, equal justice and free legal aid,- Cohesion or right and directive principles –	ives – positive livelihood, use onomic system and strength of to children to				
	Module 16: Debate on Uniform Civil Code:					
	[Ahmedabad Women Action Group v. Union of India 3614	AIR 1997 SC				
	Module 17: Promotion of International Peace	and contrity.				
	Dualism as practiced in India-National Court to harmoni – Power to implement treaties to the Union –	-				
	[Civil Right Committee v. Union of India AIR 1983 Kant 85, in F Berubari AIR 1960 SC 845 Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan. AIR 19 SC 3011]					
	Module 18: Local self-government as a directive principle Constitutional amendments and the present constitutional position of three tier governance					
	Module 19: Other Principles: Fundamental princip	le is of social				
	welfare, like, humane condition of work and maternity r participation in management — living wages, ch promotion of economic and educational interest of sched scheduled tribes	elief – workers aildhood care,				
	Module 20: Fundamental duties of the citizens					
Reference books	P.M. Bakshi, constitution of India, Universal					
	M.P. Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa					
	Granville Austin The Constitution of India, Oxford					
	Basu Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India					
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important w	ays of teaching				
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of	the subject to				
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	reby making it				
	a student centric approach.					
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opp	ortunity to the				
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emp					
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has be	•				
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use					
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD					
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students					
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				

Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Semester 2										
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Teaching per week		Course Credit	Univers Examin	•	Inte rnal	Tota l
		The	Prac		Durati	Mark	Mar	Mar		
		ory	tical		on	s	ks	ks		
1905000502010001	Business Economics – II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1905000502020001	Financial Accounting - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1905000502030001	Money and Financial System - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1905000502040001	Human resource management	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1905000502050001	Law of Contract-II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		
1905000502060001	Law of Constitution-II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100		

Course: 1905000502010001: Business Economics - II

Course Code	1905000502010001
Course Title	Business Economics – II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013 -2014
Purpose of course	This course provides students with the foundation of basic microeconomics including an introduction into the study of economics. The course begins with a description of the subject area, and continues to introduce the basic concepts and theories that are used as the foundation of microeconomic theory and analysis

Course objective	Introduce tools and methods of economic analysis that will serve as the basis for other courses in economics. Familiarize students to use the concepts to which they are introduced to facilitate analysis of the functioning of the micro economy.								
Course outcome	theory difference CO3 condit	CO1Recognize the difference between perfect competition and monopoly and their implications on industry behaviour. CO2 Demonstrate marginal productivity theory of distribution, theory of wages, identify different types of rent, and illustrate different theories of interest and profits. CO3 To analyze the causes and consequences of different market conditions. CO4 To integrate the concept of price and output decisions of firms under various market structure.							
Mapping between			PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5		
CO's with PSOs	CO1								
	CO2								
	CO3								
~ ~	CO4								
Course Content	Sr. No.	CON	NTENT				Weightage		
		Busia. b. c.	Market Structures: Market Structures and Business decisions Objective of business Firm. a. Perfect competition: profit Maximization and equilibrium of the firm and industry: Short run and long run Supply Curves; price and output determination; practical applications. b. Monopoly: Determination of price under monopoly; equilibrium of the firm; Comparison between perfect Competition and monopoly. Multi plant Monopoly; Price discrimination. Practical Applications.						
	Oligopoly; Kinked demand curve. 2. Factor pricing-1: Marginal Productivity theory and demand for factors; nature of supply of factor inputs; Determination of Wage rates under								

	perfect competition and monopoly; Exploitatio					
	of labour; Rent-concept; Ricardian and Moder	n				
	theories of rent; Quasi-rent.					
	3. Factor Pricing-2 interests; Concept and theorie	s 30%				
	of interest; Profit-nature; concepts and theorie	s				
	of profit.					
Reference books	1. John P. Gould If. And Edward P. Lazear: Micro-econd	mic Theory; All				
	India traveler, Delhi.	•				
	2. Browning Edeger K. and Browning Jacquience M:	Micro economic				
	Theory and Applications; kalyani, New Delhi					
	4. Walson Donald S, and Getz Molcom: Price theory and	its uses; Khosia				
	publishing house, New Delhi.					
	5. Koutsoyianni A: Modern Microeconomics; Macmillan,					
	6. Richard G. Lipsey: An Introduction to positive eco	onomics, ELBS.				
	Oxford					
	7. Stingler G. The theory of price: prentice Hall Of India.	aar Duantiaa Hall				
	New Delhi.	ellis & Dalhi				
		guson P.R and Rothschild R, and Ferguson GJ,: Business Economics				
	MacMillan Hampshire.					
	*	uja H.L.: Business Economics; S- Chand & Co., New Delhi.				
Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion method, PPT presentation					
Methodology	,,,,,,					
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project	OS WARS				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks				
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training	10 Marks				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned					
	Course	*				
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

$Course: 1905000502020001: \ Financial\ Accounting\ \textbf{-}\ II$

Course Code	1905000502020001
Course Title	Financial Accounting – II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	To impart basic important knowledge of accountancy

Carrent alicentian	T- :	4	1 1	C:		
Course objective		To impart conceptual knowledge of various accounting concepts,				
			_			and the types
	of accounts, posting of Journal Entries, making of Ledger, recor					r, reconciling
	Bank Boo	ks and maki	ng subsidia	ary books.	Γo enable th	e students to
			· ·	•		counting and
			-			ould be able
	-	•			•	ies and their
	effect on a	accounts, and	d creating f	inal account	s based on T	Trial Balance
Course outcome	CO1 Inte	erpret and a	nalyze fina	ancial stater	nents to aid	in decision
	making.					
	CO2 Use	the accoun	ting cycle t	o develop f	inancial stat	ements from
	business	transactions.	,	_		
	CO3 De	monstrate a	n understa	nding of th	e principles	s of internal
	control a	nd apply th	em to rela	tively straig	ht-forward	situations to
		trengths and				
		-			and explain	n its role in
		and society.	1	C	1	
	CO5 Der	nonstrate an	understan	ding of inve	ntory, receiv	vables, long-
		lived assets, liabilities, and stockholder's equity and recommend appropriate accounting treatment.				
	CO6 Apply knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles					
		(GAAP) and managerial accounting theories to business				
	organizations, state and local governments, and nonprofit					
	organizations					
	CO7 Apply knowledge of federal tax laws and procedures to					
	_	ls and busin	_		arra una pr	
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1501	1502	1505	1501	1803
	CO2				_	
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO5			_		
	CO6					
	CO7					
Course Content						
		-	puts (As	Per UG	C Model	Weightage
	 	Curriculum)				
		Accounting			ternational	10%
	accounting standard (only outlines),					
		Accounting	principles,	accounting	standards	
		in india.				
	Unit-2	Accounting	of Non- tra	ding Institu	tions	20%
	Unit-3	Special Acc	ounting Ar	ea:		30%
		1. Consigni	ment Acco	unt: Impor	tant term,	
	1. Consignment Account: Important term, Accounting records, valuation of unsold					

	stock, Conversion of Consignment in the branch. 2. Joint venture Accounts: Meaning of Join venture, joint venture and Partnershin Accounting records. 3. Branch Accounts: Dependent branch Debtors system, Stock and debtor system final accounts system, Wholesale branch Independent branch, Foreign branch. 4. Hire-purchase and instalment purchase system: Meaning of Hire-Purchase contract, legal provision regarding hire purchase contract, accounting records for goods of small values instalment purchase system, after sales service. Unit-4 Partnership Accounts: 1. Essential characteristics of partnership partnership deed, Final accounts Adjustment after closing the accounts. Fixed and fluctuating capital, Goodwil Join Life Policy, Change in Profit sharin Ratio. 2. Reconstitution of a partner, retirement of partner, Death of a partner, Amalgamatio of partnership firm, Dissolution of partnership firm-modes of dissolution of partnership firm-modes of dissolution of firm, Accounting entries, insolvency of partners, sale of firm to a company Gradual realization of assets an piecemeal Distribution.	40% 40% 5, 5, 6, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,		
Reference books	 Anthony R. N. and Reece, J.S.: Accounting Principales Inc. Gupta, R.L. and Radhaswamy, M; Financial Accountin and sons, New Delhi. Monga J.R. Ahuja Girish, and Sehgal Ashok: Financial mayor Paper Back, Noida Shukla M.C. Grewal T.S. and Gupta, S.C.: Advance Acchand & Co. New Delhi. Compendium of Statement and Standards of Accountin of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi. Agarwala A.N., Agarwala K.N.: Higher Sciences of Ackitab Mahal, Allahabad 	g; Sultan Chand Accounting; counts; S. g: The Institute		
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation			
Methodology				
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		

Attendance	05 Marks
Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 1905000502030001: Money and Financial System - II

Course Code	190500050	2030001					
Course Title		Money and Financial System - II					
Credit	6		- J = 10 = 1				
Teaching per week	6 hrs						
Minimum weeks per		18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)						
Effective from		September 2013					
Purpose of course			nts with the	Money and f	inancial sys	stem	
Course objective				an opportui			
J						institutions,	
		_		t bank, mone			
Course outcome				s of central l		•	
	CO ₂ Eval	uate ethica	l issues fa	cing the mo	onetary syst	tem and its	
	regulators.						
	CO ₃ Ana	lyse the op	perations of	f equity and	d debt (bor	nd) markets	
			movements				
				netary polic	y and fisca	al policy on	
		al financial					
	_		-	e consequen		_	
	quantity of	•		mic variables			
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1						
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
Course Content	Unit 1:						
	Development banks and other nonbanking financial institutions, their main features, unregulated credit markets in India- their main features						
		res, unregu	lated credit	markets in Ir	idia- their n	naın teature.	
	Unit 2:	1 CT 1			c .	g 91.	
						y and credit	
	control, main feature of monetary policy since independence.						
Unit 3:							

	Problems and policies of allocation of institutions credit, problems between government and commercial sectors, inter sector and interregional problems, Problems between large and small borrowers, operations of conflicting pressure before and after nationalization in 1969, Fiscal Policies Government of India. Unit 4: Interest rates: Various rates in India (Viz. bond rate, bill rate, deposits rates, etc.) administrated rates and market- determine rates, sources of Difference in rates of interest, behaviour of average level of interest rates since1951- impact of inflation and inflationary expectations.			
Reference books	 Khan M.Y. Indian Financial System theory and practice: Tata MacGraw Hills, New Delhi. Sengupta A.K. and Agarwal M.K. Money market Operations in India. Vinayakan N: Banking by 2000 A.D. kanishka publishers, Delhi. RBI Bulletins Banking Commission reports 			
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation method			
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks		
	External University exams	70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		

Course: 1905000502040001: Human Resource Management

Course Code	1905000502040001
Course Title	Human Resource Management
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2018-2019
Purpose of course	To gain knowledge regarding the human resource management
Course objective	The functions, systems, policies and applications of Human Resource
	Management in organizations. An overview of theoretical foundations
	of key areas associated with HR development in the organizations, HR
	skills and their ability to assess the constraints and opportunities

	associated with managing employees in different socio-economic and				
	political context.				
Course outcome	CO1 To develop the understanding of the concept of human resource management and to understand its relevance in organizations. CO2 To develop necessary skill set for application of various HR issues. CO3 To analyse the strategic issues and strategies required to select and develop manpower resources. CO4 To integrate the knowledge of HR concepts to take correct business decisions. CO5 To Design and formulate various HRM processes such as Recruitment, Selection, Training, Development, Performance appraisals and Reward Systems, Compensation Plans and Ethical Behaviour. CO6 Develop ways in which human resources management might diagnose a business strategy and then facilitate the internal change				
	necessary to accomplish the strategy. CO7 Evaluate the developing role of human resources in the global				
Monning haters	arena.				
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5				
CO'S WITH PSOS	CO1				
	CO2 CO3				
	CO3 CO4				
	CO5				
	COS				
	CO7				
Course Content					
Course Content	1. Introduction to Human Resource Management (15%)				
	Definition And Importance of HRM, Objectives of Human Resources Management, Scope of HRM, Function of HRM<				
	Difference between Human resource Management and Personnel				
	Management, Limitations of human Resource Management.				
	2. Human Resource planning (35%)				
	HRP- Definition, meaning characteristics and features, Importance				
	of HRP-Factors affecting HRP, Process of HRP, Levels of HRP,				
	Concept and objectives & uses of job analysis, Process and				
	methods of job analysis, Job description and job specification,				
	Role analysis, Concept of job design(job rotation, job enrichment				
	& job enlargement)				
	3. Recruitment and Selection (25%)				
	Recruitment- meaning and definition, objectives of recruitment,				
	factors affecting recruitment, process of recruitment, Centralized				
	vs. decentralizes recruitment, process of recruitment, Modern				
	techniques of recruitment (Head hunting, body shopping, Tele				
	recruitment, business alliances), Recruitment practise in India,				

	Selection- meaning and definition. Factor affect	cting Selection			
	decision, Selection procedure.				
	4. Career Planning & Training and Development (25%)				
	Concept career, career planning and succession planning, Career				
	stages, Elements of career development progran	nmes, Steps in			
	Career development system, advantages, limitation of career				
	planning& development, Meaning, importance.	planning& development, Meaning, importance, objective of			
	training methods(on the job and off the job methods), Evaluation				
	of training programmes, Induction training.				
Reference books	1. Essentials of Human Resource Management and Industrial	trial Relations P.			
	Subba Rao (Himalaya Publishing House)				
	2. Human Resource & Personnel Management by K. Ashv	wathappa.			
	3. Human Resource Management by C.B. Gupta.				
	4. Human Resource Management by Dr. S.S. Khankha.				
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation method				
Methodology					
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks			
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
	Course				
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 1905000502050001: Law of Contract-II

Course Code	1905000502050001
Course Title	Law of Contract-II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	This Course enables the students to better appreciate the law governing special contracts like, indemnity, guarantee, agency, etc. which are more relevant in the contemporary society. Law contained in several legislations apart from the Indian contract Act is taught in this course.
Course objective	Every man in his day to day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts. Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognize this contract making power of a person. This prompted Roscoe Pound to make his celebrated observation: "Wealth, in a commercial age, is made up

Course outcome	largely of promises". In this sense India is also a "promissory" society. The conferment and protection by the law of this contract making power of persons gives them a considerable leeway to strike best bargain for the contract making persons. In a way they are permitted to regulate and define their relations in a best possible manner they chose. However, the contours of contractual relations in a feudal, colonial and capitalist society of pre-independence India cannot necessarily be the same in an independent and developing Indian society. Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are statuses in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1972. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations. Specific enforcement of contract is an important aspect of the law of contracts. Analysis of the kinds of contracts that can be specifically enforced and the methods of enforcement forms a significant segment of this study. CO1 Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law. CO2 Select and apply a range of approaches to written communication, and apply the critical thinking required to bring about creative solutions to complex legal problems in the area of contract law.					
Mapping between	of facts.	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
Course Content		ic Contracts	(Indian C	ontract Act		
	1.2 1.3 1.4 1.5	nature and e Guarantee- of liability, Bailment- d general lien Pledge-defin	extent of lia concept, de discharge- efinition- e nition- right finition- ess and liabilit implied ter eat Emptor- fer- delivery	bility efinition, escright and lia ssential elent ts-who may sential eleme ies-third par rms exceptions	sential eler bilities nents, right pledge? ents- creation ties termin	nmencement, nents, extent as and duties, on- relations, ation

	3.	Partnership				
		_	nature, scope,			
		Kinds	nature, scope,			
		3.2 Mutual relationships-authority of partner	rs-admission of			
		partners-outgoing partners-rights and dutie				
		3.3 Registration of partnership-effect of non-re-				
		3.4 Dissolution of partnership	<u> </u>			
		3.5 Liability of partner under the Limited Liab	ility partnership			
		Act.	my parameters			
	4.	Negotiable Instruments				
		4.1 Kinds- essentials				
		4.2 Competent parties-liability discharge from	liability			
		4.3 Dishonour-remedies				
		4.4 Holder and Holder in Due Course				
		4.5 Negotiable- presentation				
Reference books	+	Avtar Singh – Contract Act, Eastern	_			
Reference books		Principles of Law of Sale of Goods and Hig	rhan Dunahasa			
	-	Eastern East of Law of Sale of Goods and High	gner Purchase,			
	_	Krishnan Nair – Law of Contract, Orient	N. T. 11			
	_	G. Guest – Benjamin's Sale of Goods, Sweet and				
	-	 Bhashyam and Adiga – The Negotiable Instrument Act, Bharath Beatson – Anson's Law of Contract, Oxford Saharay H. K. – Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act, 				
	-					
	_					
		Universal				
	_	Ramanaiya – The Sale of Goods Act , Universal				
	-	M. S. Parthasarthy – Negotiable Instruments Act	ţ			
	_	Pollock and Mulla's - Sale of Goods Act,	Lexis Nexis -			
		Butterworths				
	_	 Pollock and Mulla's – Indian Partnership Act, Lexis Nexis – Butterworths 				
	_	P. C. Markanda's – The Law of Partnership	in India, Lexis			
		Nexis – Butterworths				
	_	S. T. Desai's - Law of Partnership in India,	Lexis Nexis -			
		Butterworths				
Teaching	Le	cture method, discussion method, PPT presentation	method			
Methodology		, , , ,				
Evaluation Method	Ir	nternal and External Assessment				
		Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
		Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
		Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks			
		Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training	10 marks			
		any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
		Course				
		External University exams	70 marks			
		Laternal University exams	70 marks			

Total	100 marks	\Box
Total	100 marks	

Course: 1905000502060001: Law of Constitution-II

Course Code	1905000502060001
Course Title	Law of Constitution-II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	This Course is mostly focused on the learning outcomes: At the end of the course, students should be able to: To make students will develop and understand the skill of reading and interpreting the Constitution. To train students in understanding historical evolution of Constitutional doctrines. To make students analyze the various interpretation of Constitution by Judiciary.
Course objective	India is a democracy and her Constitution embodies the main principles of the democratic government- how it comes into being, what are its powers, functions, responsibilities and obligation show power is limited and distributed. Whatever might have been the original power base of the Constitution, today it seems to have acquired legitimacy as a highest norm of public law. A good understanding of the Constitution and the law, which has developed through constitutional amendments, judicial decisions, constitutional practice and conventions is, therefore, absolutely necessary for a student of law. He must also know the genesis, nature and special features and be aware of the social, political and economic influence on the Constitution. The purpose of teaching constitutional law is to highlight its never-ending growth. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political predilections. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of constitutional law. Judicial review is an important aspect of constitutional law. India is the only country where the judiciary has the power to review even constitutional amendments. The application of basic structure objective in the evaluation of executive actions is an interesting development of Indian constitutional law. Pari pasu the concept of secularism and federalism engraved in the constitution are, and are to be, interpreted progressively.
Course outcome	CO1 To introduce students with the concepts of the Constitution by addressing the ideological framework relied upon by the framers of the Constitution of India, the system of government and role of judiciary

	T						
	by discussing and analysing the rights and duties specified under the						
	Constitution of India						
	CO2 To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary CO3 To understand the central and state relations, financial and administrative						
	CO4 To realize the status and importance of fundamental rights,						
				-		and relation	
						values under	
	the Constitu	•	-				
			*	of the Cons	titution of I	ndia and the	
	importance						
	-		•	_		deralism, its	
			_			dian federal	
	structure and					dian rederar	
Mapping between	Structure and	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1301	1302	1303	1304	1303	
CO s with 1 3Os							
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
	CO6						
Course Content						Character of	
					_	from US	
	Federalism,	Is Federali	sm a basic	structure- is	s Center- S	tate relation	
	within the co	onstitutiona	l Framewoi	rk is the basi	c structure,	Framework	
	of center- S	tate relation	n Within th	ne Contour o	of Articles	245 & 246-	
	Separation of	of Power a	nd Doctrin	e of Pith ar	d substanc	e, power of	
	Delegation,	Center- Sta	ate Council	l.[keshavana	nda Bharat	ti v State of	
	Kerala, AIR	1973 SC 1	l461; Indira	a Gandhi Ne	ehru v. Raj	Narani AIR	
	1975 SC 229	99; State of	Bihar v. Ba	al Mukund S	Sah AIR 20	00 SC 1296;	
	Valsamma I						
	Module 2: 7			• -	acter of the	republic (6):	
		-				e- manner in	
			-	-		Election of	
		-				fication and	
					-	esident to be	
	exercised, power to grant pardon, Conduct of Business of Government of India, Office of Vice President- election procedu						
	power and fictions						
	-		71 SC 1001). Ram Iau	ava v State	e of Punish	
	[Rao v. Indira AIR 1971 SC 1002; Ram Jawaya v. State of Punjab, AIR 1955 SC 549; State of Panjab v. Joginder Sing AIR 1990 SC						
				_	_		
	1396; Keher Singh v. Union of India AIR 1989 SC 653, Ga of India AIR 1981 SC 2138, T. Venkata Reddy v. State						
						oi Andhra	
	Pradesh Air 1985 SC 551]						

Module 3: Union Cabinet (4): Constitutional provision on formation of Council of Ministers- advisory faction, Collective responsibility-Confidentiality of Cabinet Decision – Other provision – Duties of PM [Samsher v. State of Punjab AIR 1974 SC 2192;S.P. Gupta v. Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149; K.M. Sharma v. Devi Lal AIR 1990 SC 528; State of Karnataka v. Union of India AIR 1978 SC 68]

Module 4: The Parliament(4): Bicameral Character and constitution, Composition of the House of State and House of the People, Duration, Qualification and disqualification of members, Office of Profit, session, Right of President to address, Special address, Officers of the parliament and their duties, vacation including removal of, Conduct of Business, principle debarring holders of power, privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members office of profit, Salaries and allowances of members, Special procedure on Money Bill and Financial matters

[Rao v. Indira, AIR 1971 SC 1002, Indira v Rajnarayan AIR 1975 SC 2299 Pashupati v Nem AIR 1984 SC 399, Dilip v State of MP AIR 1976 SC 133, Bhagwati v. Rajeev AIR 1986 SC 1534, Union v. Gopal AIR 1978 SC 694, Kiran v Sanjiva, AIR 1970 SC 1573,]

Module 5: Union Judiciary(3): nature of Indian Judicial System with its distinctive feature, supreme Court of India, its various powers, Judicial Appointment, Special leave appeals, Officers of SCI

[In Re Presidential Reference AIR 1999 SC 1, S.P Gupta v Union AIR 1982 AIR SC 149, Pedda Narayana v UP AIR1975 SC 1252, Rajan v. State of Bihar AIR 1991 SC 1377, Mahesh v. State of Delhi AIR 1991 SC 1108. Balakrishna v Matha (1991)2 SCC 203, J. Ranga Swamy v AP AIR 1990 SC 535

Module 6: State Executive(3): Governor of a state, Qualification, Appointment, term, Executive & legislative power and fucation; Council of Ministers

[State of Punjab v. Joginder AIR 1990 SC 1396, Satpal v. State of Hariyana AIR 2000 SC 1702, Bharat Coal v State of Bihar (1990) 4 SCC 557, Pratap Singh Rane v Government of Goa AIR 1999 Bom 53 Rai Sahib Ram Jawaya Kapurv State of Punjab (1955) 2 SCR 225, A Sanjeeva naidu v State of Madras AIR 1979 SC 1102

Module 7: State Legislature (2): Constitution under Unicameral and Bicameral Legislative System, qualification of members, session officers of legislature, power and fucation, Conduct of business, disqualification, Special Procedure on money Bill & Financial matters, [Sushil Kumarv Rakesh Kumar AIR 2001 SC 230, S> R> bommai v Union AIR 1994 SC 1918 Election Commission v Subramanium Swamy AIR 1996 SC 810 Purushotham v State of Kerala, AIR 1962 SC 694. Bharat Seva Asharam V State Of Gujarat AIR 1987 SC 494, State Of Bihar v Kameswar Singh AIR 1952 SC 252

Module 8: High Courts & Subordinate Courts (2):Judicial system in the States, Appointment and Conditions of Office, Various Powers,

Establishment of Common High Court, Constitution Of Bench, Transfer of a Judge,

[Ashis Handa v Chife Justice, P& H High Court. AIR 1996 SC 1308, K Asoka Reddy v Government of India AIR 1994 SC 1207, Sodhi v union of India (1331) 2 SCC 382, A.K. Roy v Union of India AIR 1982 SC 710, Kanu Sanyal v District Magistrate AIR 1973 SC 2684, S.P Gupta v Union of India AIR 1982 SC 149, Fertilizer Corporation v Union of India AIR 1981 SC 344]

Module 9: Macro Economic Management under the Constitution of india (10): Fiscal responsibility, Taxation planning and management, financial accountability, state actor in business, trade and industry, state as a party in a contract, revenue distribution, Borrowing (Article 263-300)

[CIT v. Shelly Products AIR 2003 SC 2535: New India Industries v Union AIR 1990 Bom 239 Secretary, Govt. of Madras v Sriramulu AIR 1996 SC676, Goodyear India v. State of Haryana. AIR 1990 SC781, Union v. State of Punjab AIR 1990 P&H 183, Associated Cement v C.S.T AIR 1991 SC 1122]

Module 10: Emergency power (4): Proclamation, effect, grounds, failure of constitutional breakdown

[State of Rajasthan v Union AIR 1977 SC 1361. A.N Ray v Union of India AIR 1982 SC 710, S.R. Bommai V Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1918]

Module 11: Amendment (2): Comparison constitutional position from US, France and Indian position, When can some provision not amendable- basic structure philosophy and the strength and weakness of the argument.

[Indira Gandhi v Raj Narayan AIR 1975 SC 2299, Keshavananda Bharti v State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461, Sampath Kumar v Union AIR 1987 SC 386, Waman Rao v Union AIR 1981 SC 271, Bhim Singh v Union AIR 1981 SC234]

Module 12: Local Self Government (4): Structures and bodies, power and functions composition,

[B.Krishnaiah v State Election Commission. A.P. AIR 1996 SC 1595] **Module 13**: Constitutional Institutions (6): Election Commission, Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Attorney General of India, Public Service Commission, National Commission for SC and ST, Inter-State River Dispute Resolution Tribunals, Central and State Service Tribunals,

[K. Vasudavan Nair v. Union Air 1990 SC 2295, T.N.Cauvery Sangam v. Union AIR 1990 SC 1316, Comptroller & Auditor General of India v. Mohan AIR 1991 SC 2788, Om Prakash v. State of UP AIR 1991 SC 425, Ram E. Sharma v. State of Bihar AIR 1990 SC 1368, Jai Sankar Prasad v. state of Bihar AIR 1993 SC 1906, Sampath Kumar v union AIR 1987 SC 386, KMI v Pandurang AIR 1993 SC 1993 SC 392, Dhanoa v. Union AIR 1991 SC 1745]

Reference books	 P.M. Bakshi, constitution of India, Universal 					
	 M.P. Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa 					
	 Granville Austin The Constitution of India, Oxford 					
	Basu Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India	a				
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching					
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding o	f the subject to				
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	ereby making it				
	a student centric approach.					
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opp	ortunity to the				
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emp	phasized by the				
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has be	een adopted to				
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual					
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and					
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.					
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks				
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training					
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned					
	Course					
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Semester 3								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Inte rnal Mar	Tota l Mar
		Th eor y	Pra ctic al		Durati on	Marks	ks	ks
1905000503010001	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
1905000503020001	Principles of Business Management - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
1905000503030001	Legal English	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
1905000503040001	Law of Torts	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
1905000503050001	Law of Crimes-I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

$Course: \ 1905000503010001: Fundamentals \ of \ Entrepreneurship \ -I$

Course Code 1905000503010001	Course Code	1905000503010001
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Course Title	Fundam	entals of Entre	preneurship	- I		
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To understand the fundamentals of Entrepreneurship.					
Course objective	Understanding basic concepts in the area of entrepreneurship,					
	understa	inding the stag	es of the en	ntrepreneuri	al process,	adopting of
	the key	steps in the elal	oration of	business ide	as, develop	ing personal
		y and entreprer				
Course outcome	CO1 To	identify the co	ncept of en	trepreneursl	nip, its eme	rgence and
		for society.	•	1	. '	
		generate a bus	iness idea a	and diagnose	e for a new	business
	opportui	nity.		•		
	CO3 To	identify differ	ent instituti	onal support	t available t	to the
	entrepre					
		entify the eleme		_		
		entrepreneurial				
	_	and financial			e importanc	ce of the
	_	neurial infrastr	ucture for s	tarting a		
		venture. aluate the effec	stirranges of	different on		al atmata aiga
Mapping between	COSEV	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1501	1502	1505	150+	1505
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	<u> </u>	• Introduction	: The entr	epreneur; D	efinition; E	mergence of
		entrepreneurial				
		characteristics o	_			_
		enterprise, Theor				
		environment ;Ch				1
		unctions ,Stage aking; Decision-	_		_	_
		I. Promotion	-	_	-	
		environmental a				echnological;
		Competitive fac	_	•		
		new unit and				
		locumentation re				, ,
		II. Entrepreneur n Innovation pro			_	_
		eft v/s Right l				
		nnovation, wind	_			_
		or entrepreneur			about entr	epreneurship,
	F	Entrepreneurial	behavior	and psyc	ho Theor	ries, Social

responsibility.(35%)				
 Tandon B.C: Environment and Entrepreneur; Chugh Publication, Allahabad. Siner A David: Entrepreneurial Megabuks; Johan Wiley and Sons, New York. Srivastava S.B: A Practical Guide to Industrial Entrepreneurs; Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi Prasanna Chandra: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Implementation; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi. Pandey I.M. Venture Capital – The Indian Experience; Prentice Hall Of India. Holl: Entrepreneurship –New Venture Creation; Prentice Hall of India. 				
Lecture method, discussion method ,PPT presentation				
Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course External University exams	15 Marks 05 Marks 10 Marks 70 marks 100 marks			
	1 Tandon B.C: Environment and Entrepreneur; Chug Allahabad. 2 Siner A David: Entrepreneurial Megabuks; Johan W. New York. 3 Srivastava S.B: A Practical Guide to Industrial Entrepreneurial Action Chand and Sons, New Delhi 4 Prasanna Chandra: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Intrata McGraw Hill, New Delhi. 5 Pandey I.M. Venture Capital – The Indian Experience; F. India. 6 Holl: Entrepreneurship –New Venture Creation; Prentice Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course			

Course: 1905000503020001: Principles of Business Management - I

Course Code	1905000503020001					
Course Title	Principles of Business Management – I					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To acquaint the students with the basic principles of Management					
Course objective	Gain practical skills and personal attributes and competencies that is					
	required for managerial position. Describe the four management					
	functions of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. Outline the					
	historical evolution of management theories. Explain how decisions					
	are made within an organization and how those decisions are					
	communicated to the various stakeholders					
Course outcome	CO1 Evaluate the global context for taking managerial actions of					
	planning, organizing and controlling.					
	CO2 Assess global situation, including opportunities and threats that					
	will impact management of an organization.					

	Integrate management principles into management practices.					
	CO3 Assess managerial practices and choices relative to ethical					
	principles and standards.					
	CO4 Specify how the managerial tasks of planning, organizing, and					
	controlling can be executed in a variety of circumstances.					
	CO5 Describe the eff		-			
	individual and organiz	-	•			
	external environment a	and issues o	f ethics and	social resp	onsibility;	
Mapping between	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	UNIT 1 Introduction:	Concept , 1	nature , prod	cess and s	significance of	
	management, Four orien	-	-		_	
	(Mintzberg); An overview	-	-	_	_	
	of management thought			•		
	approaches. (20%)	, Classicai a	ina neo ciassi	car system	s, contingency	
	UNIT II Planning: Conc	ent process	and types D	acicion mol	king Concept	
	=				-	
	and process; Bounded		-		-	
	planning; Environment	-	nd diagnosis	; Environi	nental factors;	
	Strategy formulation.(30					
	UNIT III: Organizing: C	-	-	-	*	
	and Responsibility rel	_				
	Departmentation; Organization structure-forms and contingency factors.					
	(20%)					
	UNIT IV: Motivating a	nd Leading	People at W	ork; Motiv	Motivation-Concept;	
	Theories: Maslow, Her	es: Maslow, Herzberg, McGregor and Ouchi; McClellands need				
	theory, Alderfer ERG's Theory, Financial and non-financial					
	incentives.(30%)					
Reference books	– Drucker Peter F:	Managemen	t Challenges	s for the	21 st Century;	
	Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford.					
	 Weihrich and Koon 	tz, et al: Ess	entials of Ma	anagement;	Tata McGraw	
	Hill, New Delhi.					
	Fred Luthans : Organ					
	– Louis A. Allen: Mar	•	•		•	
	Ansoff H I : Corporate Strategy ; McGraw Hill, New York.					
	- Hampton, David R:		•			
	 Stoner and Freeman 				ork.	
	Principles and Practical					
Teaching	Lecture method, discu	ssion metho	od ,PPT pres	entation		
Methodology					1	
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			T		
	Internal Written Tes	t (Compuls	ory)		15 Marks	

Attendance	05 Marks
Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 1905000503030001: Legal English

Course Code	1905000503	3030001				
Course Title	Legal English					
Credit	6					
	6 hrs.					
Teaching per week		اه مانه ما				halidaya
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (I	ncluding ci	asswork, ex	ammation,	preparation,	nondays
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2017-2018					
Purpose of course	To acquaint understand				~ ~	
Course objective	speaking	g skills duri	ng their leg	al studies ar	nd in their ev	ial English- veryday life.
	To appro	eciate the co	onstituents	of good oral	and writter	n language.
			ques to com courtroom la		ffectively.	Γο inculcate
Course outcome	CO1 This course legal English to scientifically relate the means and methods of effective communication, reading writing and speaking.CO2 To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the Legal term and Legal				writing and	
	maxim					
	CO3 To possess professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, conveyancing etc.					
	_				_	ves various
				essions and		
						n skills and
		_		gements, lav	-	n skins and
						-importance
				ctice of law.	au rocucy	importunce
		•			t. client, ger	neral public
	CO7 Duties and responsibilities towards court, client, general public, society and nation.					
	CO8 Contempt of court by the lawyers and consequences.					
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1	- 2 2 1		1235	1201	
	CO2					

	CO3				
	CO4				
	CO5				
	CO6				
	CO7				
	CO8				
Course Content	UNIT I				
	Grammar and usage:				
	1. Tenses				
	2. Basic transformations: i) Passives ii) Negatives iii) Questions, 2)				
	Complex and compound sentences				
	3. Reported speech, Questions tags				
	tago				
	UNIT II				
	Introduction to legal terms				
	Proper understanding of some legal terms frequently used in legal writing				
	UNIT III				
	Legal maxims				
	UNIT IV				
	• Composition: Essay writing on topics of interest to the legal profession.				
	• <u>Comprehension</u> : Answering comprehension question on non-legal				
	passages with emphasis on identifying logical fallacies and persuasive				
	devices/the non-legal passages should be narrative, descriptive, and				
	expository and argumentative/the legal passages should be drawn from				
	notices, plaints, petitions, court orders, suits etc.				
	• Précis writing				
	Basic concept of Abstract writing				
	UNIT V				
	Meaning of Bar and Bench				
	 Relation between bench and bar 				
	 Who is a Lawyer and what he does 				
	 Meaning of (a) Barrister / Attorney / Advocate (b) 				
	Solicitor / Notary / Legal Adviser, Legal Consultant				
	UNIT VI				
	Advocacy skills				
	• 7 lamps of Advocacy				
	 Duty of advocate towards (a) The Court (b) Client (c) Himself 				
	 Contempt of court by lawyers 				
Reference books					

Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through			
Methodology	Book, Journals, Bare Act etc., Group discussion methods, Assignment method			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks		
	External University exams	External University exams 70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		

Course: 1905000503040001: Law of Torts

Course Code	1905000503040001
Course Title	Law of Torts
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs.
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	To acquaint the students with the duties one owes towards other.
Course objective	Independent of criminal or contract law, Tort law provides individuals and groups with redress for injury to every dimension of life from physical injury, to property damage, to personal insult. Over past decades no area of law within the civil justice system has experienced greater ferment than the law of Tort and this has resulted in vital changes the thinking of the tortuous liability. The object of the course is to familiarize the students with the nature and extent of liability of the private enterprises, multinationals and the government authorities for the wrongs committed against the individual and their property, and to develop sound knowledge, skills and disposition amongst students of B.Com LL.B on some of the contemporary issues of Specific Torts, Cyber Tort, Family Tort, and Economic Tort, Product Liability etc.
Course outcome	CO1 This course provides a general introduction to different types of Tortious acts like trespass to the person, nuisance, trespass to land, trespass to goods, and defamation with a particular focus on negligence, encompassing duty of care; breach and standard of care; causation and remoteness; damages; defenses; and vicarious liability. CO2 The inter-connection between the Civil Liability and common law is considered in assessing the different stages of a negligence

	analysis with representative range of other torts with exploration of					
	different remedies and defenses.					
M : 1 .		DCO1	DGGG	DG O 2	DCO4	DCC5
Mapping between	GO1	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2	75 00 4.4	7.7.		0.55	
Course Content	Module 1	l:- Definitio	n and Natu	ire of the L	aw of Tort	
	D C. ''.	4	11'4	C 41 1 4		C T
			•			w of Tort" or t & Contract.
					-	Determination
			•	_		Damnum and
		Sine Injuria	•	neatum, m	uria sinc 1	Sammum ana
	Bemilient	Stree Trijter te	•			
	[Cases: A	shby v. Whi	te (1703)2 L	R 938; Rud	lal Shah v. S	State of Bihar,
	_	•	, ,			elhi AIR 1990
	SC 513;	Gloucester	Grammer	School cas	e (14190 V	V.B. Hill 11.;
	Mayor of	^f Broadford	Corporation	on v. Pickl	es (1895) A	AC 587;Bhim
		•				;Usha Ben v.
	Bhagya L	axmi Chitra	Mandir, Al	IR 1978 Guj	.]	
						_
						ther Person
	-	ole of Vicari		y and its ba	S1S.	
		aster and Se				
		inciple and	•			
		artners of a f		Carranai ana I		
		s Liability: I Crown Proce		_	-	
		d Article 30				Iailis Act
						avment of
	C. Joint Tort Feasors, joint and several liabilities in payment of damages.					
	[Cases: Lucknow Development Authority v M.K. Gupta AIR 1994 1 SC					
	243; State of Rajasthanv. Vidyawati Devi AIR 1962 SC 933; Donoghue					
	v. Stevenson, 1932,AC 562;Kasturi Lal v. State of U.P. AIR 1965 SC					
	1039; Nicholes v. Marshland (1876)2 Ex.D. 1; Smith v. London and					
	South Western Railway Co. (1870) LR 6; Peninsular and Steam					
	Navigation Co. Secretary of State for India (1861) 5 Bom. H.C.R. App.					
	2; Loyd v. Grame Smith &Co. (1912) AC 716]					
	Module 3:- Negligence, Contributory Negligence and Nuisance Negligence as a tort and its various dimensions in the present world					
						•
				•	_	onomic loss;
Foresight of harm as test of the existence of negligence, Proceedings and Intervarian appropriate and intervariant and interv						
	Cause and Intervening cause, concurring negligence of the third person					
	Contributory Negligence, Last Opportunity Rule, Res Ipsa Loquitur Injury Caused by Plaintiff's negligence, Injury Caused by Defendant's					
	negligence, Concurring Contributory negligence, Representation in					
	negngene	c, Concuiti	ng Conuito	atory neglig	sence, Kepi	cscination in

Contributory Negligence and Imputed Negligence. History of Nuisance, Nuisance and interference with real rights, Remedy for Nuisance, Nuisance in conduct of Business, Public Nuisance.

[Cases: Jay Laxmi Salt Works (P) Ltd. V. State of Gujarat 1994(4) SCC 1;Dr.Laxman V.Dr. Trimbak AIR 1969 SC 128; Davis v. Redcliffe, (1990)2 AER 536;F V. Birkshire Health Authority (1989) 2 All ER 545 (HL); Maynard V. Midlands Health Authority (1985) 1 All ER 635 (HL); Achutrao Haribhau Khodwa V. State of Maharashtra AIR 1996 SC 2377; M.P. State Road Transport Corp. v. Basanti bai (1971) MPLJ 706 (DB); Indian Air Lines v. Madhuri Chaudhri AIR 1964 Cal. 252; Glasgow Corporation v. Muir (1943) AC 448; Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Subhagwati AIR 1966 SC 1750; Ratlam Municipality v. Vardhichand (1980) 4SCC 162]

Module 4: - General Defences for the Tortuous Liability

- Volenti non fit injuria
- Vis Major (Act of God)
- Inevitable Accident
- Necessity
- Statutory Authority, Judicial and Quasi-Judicial, Parental and Quasi- Parental Authorities.
- Act of Third Parties
- Plaintiff's Default
- Mistake

[Cases; Hall v. Brookaland Auto Racing Club; Smith v. Backer (1981) AC 325; Stanley v.Powell (1891)11 Q.B. 86; Heynes v. Harwood (1935) 1 KB 146]

Module 5:- Torts against Human Being and Property

Assault, Battery, Emotional Distress, Malicious Prosecution and abuse of legal proceedings, Conspiracy, False Imprisonment

Defamation: Freedom of Speech and Expression and liability for Defamation in the civil and criminal law, different branches of Defamation: Libel, Slander and hybrid types of the Defamation; Defamation in Blogs & Cyberage; Privilege, fair Comment and Criticism, malice and right of privacy.

Trespass to land, trespass to goods, conversion, Passing off, Injury to trademark, patent & copyrights.

[Cases:Leta Fay Ford V. Revlon, Inc. Supreme Court of Arizona (153 Ariz. 38, 734 P.2d580) 1987; Noor Mohd. v, Mohd Jiauddin AIR 1992 MP 244; Hayward v. Thompson (1981)3All E R 450; M.C. Verhese v. T.J. Poonam, AIR 1970 SC1876; T.S. Bhatt v. A. K. Bhatt AIR 1978 Ker 111; Girija Prasad Sharma v. Uma Shankar Pathak AIR 1973 MP 79; Quinn v. Leathem, (1901)AC 495; Municipal Board of Kanauj v. Mohanlal AIR 1951 All 867 State v. Gangadhar AIR 1967 Raj 199; Rajalingam v. Lingaiah (1964) 1ALT 391; Sobha Ram v. Tika

Ram(1936) ILR 58 All 903]

Module 6: - Liabilities based on fault: No fault Liability, Strict Liability and Absolute Liability

The central idea in tort law is that liability is based not so much on acting badly or *wrongfully*, but on committing a *wrong*. At the same time, a victim's claim to recover for harm to her depends on the wrong the injurer has committed being a wrong *to her*. It is not enough that the injurer has committed a wrong and that she (the victim) has suffered as a consequence. The defendant's liability to the victim and the victim's claim against the defendant depend on the defendants having breached a duty of care to the victim.

Principle of Strict Liability as laid down by Justice Blackburn in the famous case of Reyland's Fletcher and the exceptions thereof. The application of this doctrine in the India and the changes occurred after the M.C. Mehta's case (The Principle of Absolute Liability).

[Cases: Reyland v. Fletcher (1868) L.R. 3 H.L. 30; M.C. Mehta v.Union of India (1987)1SCC395]

Module 7: - Remoteness of Damage

Various principles for fixing the liability and to ascertain the damages for the wrong committed *viz* "But for Test", "Directness Test" (*In Re Polemise Case*) and the "Doctrine of Reasonableforesight" (*The Wagon Mound Case*).

[Cases: In Re Polemise Case (1921)3 KB 560 CA; Wagaon Mound Case (1961)AC 388Leisbosch Dredger v. Edison, (1933) AC 449 HL.]

Module 8: Emerging areas of Tort: Cyber Tort

Emerging Trends in the law of tort for example, wrongs relating to Domestic Rights, viz marital rights, parental rights, domestic violence, seduction of female child etc

Rights in Cyberspace, Cybertrespass, Cyberstalking, Spamming, Invasion of Privacy in Cyberspace, Cyberlibel, Cybersquating, Product liability in a hi-tech environment Jurisdiction in Cybertort

Communication Decency Act 1996 USA

Electronic Communication and Privacy Act 1986 USA USAPA 2001(United States Patriot Act) Information Technology Act 2000 (India) Nano-technology and Liability Issues

[Cases: Barrett v. Fonorow, 799 N.E.2d 916 (Ill. App. 2003).Barrett v. Rosnethal, 112 Cal. App. 4th 749 (2003).Bill Mc Laren, Jr. V.

	Microsoft Corporation, Courtof Appeals of Texas,			
	Dallas (1999) WL 339015.: CompuServe Inc. v. Cyber Promotions, Inc., 962 F.Supp 1015 (SD Ohio 1997).Doe v. AOL, Inc., 783 So. 2d 1010 (Fl 2001).EBAY, Inc., Plaintiff, V. BIDDER'S EDGE, Inc., Defendant. United States District Court for the Northern District of California . 100 F.Supp. 2d 1058(2000). Hotmail Corp. v. Van\$ Money Pie Inc., WL 388389 (1998).Kremen v. Cohen, 337 F.3d 1024 (9th Cir 2003).School of Visual Arts v. Kuprewicz, 771 N.Y.S.2d 804 (2003).United States of America V. Hambrick U.S District Court, W.D.Virginia 55F. Supp. 2d 504, (1999)]			
	Module 9: Statutory Tort			
	Motor Vehicles Act, 1988			
	a) Chapter-X Liability without Fault (Ss.140-144))		
	b) Chapter-XI Insurance of Motor Vehicles (Ss.14	45-164)		
	c) Chapter- XII Claims Tribunal (Ss. 165-173)			
	Module 10 Product Liability and Protection of			
	Interest: Product Liability – theories of causation, de			
	proximate reason, tortuous misrepresentation and n	egligence, The		
Defenence heels	Consumers' Protection Act and its applications.	11 2006		
Reference books	 Wienfield and Zolowicz, Torts, 17th Edi., Sweet & Max Salmond, J W, Salmond's Law of Torts (8th edition, S 			
	Maxwell, London, 1934) Fleming, J G, The Law of To			
	edition, LBC Information Services, Sydney, 1998) Ratan Lal			
	and Dhiraj Lal on Law of Torts,			
	3. A Lakshminath M Sridhar, Ramaswamy Iyer's, The Lexis Nexis, Tenth Edi 2007 Tony Weir, An Introduction			
	2 nd Edi Oxford University Press 2006.	on to Tort Law,		
	4. John Murphy, Street on Torts ,Eleventh Edi Oxford	University Press		
	2006.			
	5. Tabrez Ahmad "Cyberlaw, E-Commerce & M-Commerce". APH Pub.Corp. NewDelhi 2003. Lee B. Burgunder, Legal Aspects of			
	Managing Technology 2 nd Edition West 2001. Ramaswamy Iyer Law			
	of Tort			
	6. Bangia's Law of Torts			
Taaahina	7. Madden & Owen, On Product Liability, West Group			
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
Evaluation tylemou	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project			
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks		
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training			
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned			
	Course			
	External University exams	70 marks		

Total	100 marks	$\Pi\Pi$
Total	100 marks	

Course: 1905000503050001: Law of Crimes-1

Course Code	1905000503050001				
Course Title	Law of Crime – I				
Credit	6				
Teaching per week	6				
Minimum weeks per	18				
semester					
Effective from	2013-2014				
Purpose of course	This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law.				
Course objective	• To examine the historical evolution of criminal law maxims, doctrines, and principles.				
	• To analyze the sentencing policy of the penal law of the land.				
	• To articulate the differences between Indian Law on one hand which is codified and non-codified British law?				
	To articulate informed opinion over important, controversial issues in criminal law.				
	• To recognize important considerations dealing with the rights of				
	criminal defendants.				
Course outcome	CO1: To explain the general principles of criminal law specifically those relating to criminal conduct, culpability and defences, from the perspective of a range of legal systems and traditions. CO2: Critically evaluate relevant criminal law doctrines, informed by developments at the forefront of legal research. CO3: Apply the relevant principles to particular areas of the criminal law, and to problematic cases. CO4: Critically evaluate proposals for development of the criminal				
Manning hatyyaan	law. PSO1 PSO 2 PSO3 PSO4				
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	PSO1 PSO 2 PSO3 PSO4 CO1				
CO 8 WILLI 1 3OS	CO2				
	CO2 CO3				
	CO4 CO4				
Course Content					
Course Content	PART ONE General Principles of Penal Law have been divided in the following 8				
	modules:-				
	Module I. Historical Development of Penal Law in India				
	(i) Early Hindu law				
	(ii) Muslim Law				
	Historical background to Indian Penal Law: Why penal code? First law				
	commission and the role of Lord Macaulay. Benthamite ideas and their				
	Commission and the role of Lord Macautay. Definition to cas and then				

influence. Napoleonic code and its influence. Advantages and disadvantages of codification. Characteristics of the Indian Penal code. Need for revision as seen by Macaulay. Interpretation of codified penal law.

References: Read*Criminal Law Forum*(Patric Fitzerald, Codes and Codification: interpretation, Structure and Arrangement of Codes And Martin L.Friedland's Codification in the Common Wealth: Earlier Efforts); *Rankin: Background to Indian Law* (Chapter IX, Codification or development, p.135); *Cowell: Court and Legislative Authorities* (lecture VIII, p.127); *Stephen: History of English Law Vol. III* (Last chapter on Indian Penal Code); *W.H.Morley: Administration of Justice in British India*; *Setelvad: Common Law in India*(ChapterIII, Criminal Law, p. 124-176); *J.D. Mayne: Indian Penal Code* (Ed. II 1901,p.242-249);

<u>Dharkar: Lord Macaulay legislative minutes</u> (p. 59, 66, 137,140,214,239); <u>Tapas Kumar Banerjee: Background to Indian</u> Criminal Law.

Crime – Nature and definition social & legal context –

- a. Crime and sin
- b. Criminal law and morality
- c. Law & Ethics
- d. Crime and Offence

Why do we criminalize an act or omission? Beccarria and Bentham. Hart H.L.A and modern views. Outline of the Aims and Functions of the Criminal law.

Read; Text Book of Criminal Law: Glanville Williams (Universal Law Publishing Co.; p. 3-36). J W Cecil Turner: Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law (Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd.; p. 1-5).

Module II. Essentials of offences

- A. Human being
- B. Guilty intention
- C. Prohibited act
- D. Harm/ Punishment

Stages of an offence

- A. Intention
- E. Preparation
- F. Attempt
- G. Commission of offence

Read; TextBook on Criminal Law: Michael J. Allen (chapter 2 & 3-p. 17-80); Book of Criminal Law: Glanville Williams (Universal Law Publishing Co.; p. 70-84). Criminal Law: Smith and Hogan (Oxford

University Press; p. 42-123). <u>Mike Molan: Cases and Materials on Criminal Law</u> (Routledge Cavendish; p. 54-132). <u>General Principles of Criminal Law: Jerome Hall</u> (The Bobbs-Merrin Comp. New York, p. 70-93).

Module III.A. Principles of Penal Law

NILLA POENA SINE LEGE

NULLUM CRIMEN SINE LEGE

Retroactivity of criminal law, Narrow construction of criminal law, rule against judicial creation of offences and vagueness of criminal statutes.

Read Two rules of Legality in Criminal Law: Peter K. Weston (Journal of Law and Philosophy Vol. 26 May 2007 University of Michigan, p.229-305). General Principles of Criminal Law: Jerome Hall (The Bobbs-Merrin Comp. New York, p. 27-64).

B. MENS REA AND Actus Reus

Meaning origin & development Means rea & Intention, Motive Knowledge, intention recklessness and Negligence

C. Mens rea and Criminal liability

General Principles of liability

Principles of mela in se, mela prohibita

Joint liability

Vicarious liability

Strict liability

Absolute liability

Means rea and

- (1) Socio-welfare offences
- (2) Socio-Economic offences

References: Read <u>Criminal Law Cases and Materials: K D Gaur</u> (Butterworths; p. 207-229). <u>The Indian Penal Code: Ratanlal & Dhirajlal</u> (Wadhwa & Company Nagpur; p. 32-56).

We will discuss State of Maharastra vs Mayor Hans George AIR 1965 SC 722, Srinivas mal Barolia vs. Emperor AIR 1947 PC, Nathulal vs State of M.P. AIR 1966 SC 43, Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala vs. Patram DasAIR 1982 P & H 1, DPP vs Colloins (2006) AER 602 (HL).

Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor, (1924) 52 IA 40, Cal. (PC), Mehboob Shah v. Emperor, (1945), 47 Com LR 941(PC), Mukund Murari Pal v. Emperor, Nitya sen v. State of West Bengal, 1978 Cr LJ 481, Vasudevan v. State of Kerala, (1994) 2 Cr LJ 1522, J.M. Desai v. State of Maharastra, AIR 1960 SC 889, Srikantia v. State of Bombay, K.C. Mathew v. State of Travancore, Allauddin v. State, Kabil Cazee v. State; Abdul Waheed Khan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2002)7SCC

175; Idrish Bhai Daud Bhai v. State of Gujrat (2005)3 SCC 277; Vijayanti v. State of Maharastra (2005)13 SCC

Module IV. Inchoate offences

- H. Abetment
- I. Conspiracy
- J. Attempt

Read Principles of Criminal Law: Andrew Ashworth (Clarendon Law Series, chapter 11, p.442 -468); Text Book on Criminal Law: Michael J. Allen (chapter 8-p. 228- 271); Text Book of Criminal Law: Glanville Williams (Universal Law Publishing Co.; p. 402-445). Criminal Law: Smith and Hogan (Oxford University Press; p. 379-464). Criminal Law: Clarkson and Keating (Thomson: Sweet & Maxwell; p. 471-538).

Module V.A. Jurisdiction of India

Read; Text Book of Criminal Law: Glanville Williams (Universal Law Publishing Co.; p. 164-170). Indian Penal Code: R.A. Nelson's (Butterworth's; Volume I; p.1-70). The Indian PenalCode: Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (Wadhwa & Company Nagpur; p. 2-10).

B. General explanations of the Indian Penal Code Chapter II

Module VI. Crime and punishment/ Chapter-III

Necessity and objectives of punishment Different theories of punishment Modern theory of punishment

Read; Text Book of Criminal Law: Glanville Williams (Universal Law Publishing Co.; p. 36-41). Criminal Law: Smith and Hogan (Oxford University Press; p. 3-9). Criminal Law: Clarkson and Keating (Thomson: Sweet & Maxwell; p. 26-70).

Module VII. General Exceptions to Crimes under Indian Penal code – General importance and purpose of basis these exception

- K. Absence of Mens rea
- L. For the ends of justice

A. Absence of Means rea

- 1. Mistake of fact, not mistake of law
- 2. Accident
- 3. To cause lesser harm, to save greater harm & compulsion
- 4. Infancy, doly incapex & doly capex principle
- 5. Act in good faith and for the benefit of victim
- 6. Acts done under compulsion

Cases for reference & Study, R. v. Prince (1875)LR 2 CCR 154; R v. Tolson (1889) 23 QBD168, Sherras v. De Rutzen [1895] Q B 918, R v. Williams (1987)3 All ER 411, Hobbs v. Winchester Corporation, Warner v. Metropolital Police Commissinor, State of Maharastra v. M. H. George AIR 1965 SC 722, Nathumal v. State of M.P., Jogeswar v. Emperor, R. v. Clarck

(1972)1 All ER 219, Bhupendra Singh A Chaudasma v. State of Gujrat AIR 1997 SC 3790, Southwark London Borougn Council v. Williams (11971)2 All ER 175,R. v. Duddley and Stephen (1884)14 QBD 273, Dhaniya Daji v. State, (1868) 5 BHC (Cr C) 59, Bishwambhar v. Roomal, Makhulshah (1886) 1 Weir 470, Mussamut Aimona, (1864)1 WR (Cr) 43, Ulla Mahapatra,(1950) Cut 293, Krishna Bhagwan v. State of Bihar AIR 1989 Pat. 217, M'Naughton's Case (1843)4 St. Tr. (NS) 847, Laxman Dagdu, Ashiruddin v. Emperor, 50 Cr.LJ 225 Cal., Niman Sha v. M. P., 1996 Cr LJ 3395 MP, Director of Public Prosecutions v. Beard (1920)AC 479, Basdev v. State of Pepsu, 1956 Cr LJ 919, AIR 1956 SC 488, R. v. Lipman, (1969) 3 All ER, R. v. Kingston, (1994) 3 All ER 353 HL, Baboolan Hijrah, (1866)5 WR, Poonai Fattemah,(1869)12 W.R., Williams, (1923) 1 KB 340, Munney Khan v. State, AIR 1971 SC 1491, Biran Singh, AIR 1975 SC 87,

B. For the ends of justice

- 1. Judicial acts
- 2. Acts done under consent
- 3. Trivial offences

Module VIII. Right of Private Defence

- a. Right of private defence of body
- b. Right of private defence of property

<u>Cases for reference & Study</u>: Jaidev v. State of Punjab, AIR 1963 SC 612, Yogendra Morarji, AIR 1980 SC 660, Mathre v. State of Kerala, 1993 Cr LJ 213 Ker.; Rizwan v. State of Chhattisgarh (2003)2 SCC 661; Sucha Singh v. State of Punjab (2003)7 SCC 693

References: Read <u>Criminal Law: Clarkson and Keating</u> (Thomson: Sweet & Maxwell; p. 265onwards). <u>Criminal Law: Smith and Hogan</u> (Oxford University Press; p. 321-378). J W Cecil Turner: Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law (Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd.; p. 57-98).

	ence	

Williams Glanville- The Text Book of Criminal Law

Jerom Hall – Studies in Jurisprudence and Criminal Theory

		т —		
	☐ Jw Cecil Turner (edt.) – Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law			
	☐ Jw Cecil Turner - Russel on Crime			
	☐ Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law	10		
	A.P. Simester & G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine			
	R. C. Nigam – Principles of Criminal Law	101		
	☐ Prof. K.N. Chndranshekhar Pillai – Essay's on Indian I	Penal Code		
	R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment			
	☐ Andrew Ashworth – Principles of Criminal Law			
	☐ P.S. Pillai – Criminal Law			
	□ Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material			
	☐ Dr. Hari Singh Gaur – Penal Law of India (4 volumes)			
	R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code	Daniel Carlo		
	Prof. K.N. Chandranshekhar Pillai – Essay's on Indian	Penal Code		
	Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code			
The sealest sea	☐ Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code			
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important v			
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of	•		
	core by explaining a concept through examples, there	eby making it a		
	student centric approach.			
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an op-	•		
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the			
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to			
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual			
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and			
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project			
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks		
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training			
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned			
	Course			
	External University exams	70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		
	Lotai	100 marks		

Semester 4								
Course Code	Title	Teaching		Course	University		Inter	Tota
		per week		Credit	Exami	nation	nal	1
		The	Pra		Durati	Mark	Mar	Mar
		ory	ctic		on	S	ks	ks
			al					
2005000504010001	Fundamentals of	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	Entrepreneurship							
	- II							

2005000504020001	Principles of	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	Business							
	Management - II							
2005000504030001	Legal English	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	and							
	Communication							
	Skill							
2005000504040001	Administrative	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	Law							
2005000504050001	Law of Crimes-	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	II							

$Course: 2005000504010001: Fundamentals\ of\ Entrepreneurship-II$

Course Code	2005000504010001						
Course Title	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship – II						
Credit	6						
Teaching per week	6 hrs.						
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays						
semester	etc.)						
Effective from	2013-2014						
Purpose of course	To understand the Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship						
Course objective	Understanding basic concepts in the area of entrepreneurship,						
	understanding the stages of the entrepreneurial process, adopting of						
	the key steps in the elaboration of business ideas, developing personal						
	creativity and entrepreneurial initiative.						
Course outcome	CO1 Entrepreneurship and Innovation minors will develop and cultivate endurance. Students increase their awareness and deliberately practice the skills and disciplines necessary to increase confidence and agency; foster self-efficacy and self-advocacy; improve communication and problem-solving skills manage strong impulses and feelings; and identify personal purpose. CO2 Evaluate the effectiveness of different entrepreneurial strategies, CO3 Specify the basic performance indicators of entrepreneurial activity CO4 Analyse various programmes started by government for the development of entrepreneurial activities. CO5 Encourage students to consider exploring entrepreneurial activities outside the domestic setting CO6 Prepare them to see through a different set of lenses in order to better and more accurately identify global opportunities CO7 Equip them with various skills to better meet and tackle complex						
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5						
CO's with PSOs	CO1						

	CO2 CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
	CO6						
	CO7						
Course Content	Unit I. Entrepreneurial Development Programmed their role, Objectives, relevance, and achieve Government in organizing EDPs; Issues and I about EDP, Critical evaluation. (30%) Unit II. Role of Entrepreneur: Role of an entreprene growth as an innovator, generation of opportunities, complimenting and supplemer growth, bringing about social stability and ba development of industries; Role in export import substitution, forex earning and at meeting local demand.(40%) Unit III Projects: - Top Entrepreneurs globally, A entrepreneur as leaders, Top10 Entrepreneurs	ments; Role of Misconceptions eur in economic employment ating economic lanced regional promotion and agmenting and chievements of					
	Future of Entrepreneurs in India. (30%)	in each sector,					
Reference books	 Tandon B.C: Environment and Entrepreneur; Che Allahabad. Siner A David: Entrepreneurial Megabuks; Johan New York. 						
	3. Srivastava S.B : A Practical Guide to Industrial Entre Chand and Sons, New Delhi	-					
	4. Prasanna Chandra: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.	Implementation;					
	 5. Pandey I.M Venture Capital – The Indian Experience; Prentice Hall Of India. 6. Holl: Entrepreneurship –New Venture Creation; Prentice Hall of India. 						
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat						
Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and 1111 presentat	1011					
Evaluation Method	Internal Assassment						
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment						
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks					
	Attendance	05 Marks					
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project						
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks					
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training						
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned						
	Course	70					
	External University exams	70 marks					

Course: 2005000504020001: Principles of Business Management – II

Course Code	2005000504020001
Course Title	Principles of Business Management – II

Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To understand the important principles of Business management					
Course objective	Gain practical skills and personal attributes and competencies that is					
	required for managerial position. Describe the four management					
	functions of planning, organizing, leading, and controlling. Outline the					
	historical evolution of management theories. Explain how decisions					
	are made within an organization and how those decisions are					
	communicated to the various stakeholders					
Course outcome	CO1 Analyze effective application of PPM knowledge to diagnose and solve organizational problems and develop optimal managerial decisions. CO2 To familiarize the students with concepts and principles of Management. Students would be aware of the importance of controlling techniques and effective control systems. CO3 Evaluate leadership styles to anticipate the consequences of each leadership style" Students would learn the functions of organizing through the case study approach, the concept of departmentalization, leadership and organization structure. CO4 Evaluate different approaches for organizational control and outline the control process and discuss the various methods of control available to the manager CO5 Evaluate the alternative leadership styles and make a decision					
3.5	regarding their appropriate use					
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5					
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	Unit I. Leadership – concept and leadership styles; Leadership					
	theories (Tannenbaum and Schmidt.); Charismatic theory,					
	Trait, behavioural, Situational theory, Likert's System					
	Management ; Leadership styles, Leadership as a continuum, Managerial grid, Leadership styles in Indian					
	Organization.(35%)					
	Unit II. Managerial Control: Concept and process; Effective control					
	system; Techniques of control, operational control techniques.					
	(30%)					
	Unit III. Management of Change; Concept, nature and process of					
	planned change, Resistance to change; Emerging horizons of					
	management in changing environment, challenges before					

	Indian managers in the 21st century, Social	Responsibility,				
	Ethical issues, corporate governance. (35%)					
Reference books	1. Drucker Peter F: Management Challenges for the 21 st Century Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford.					
	2. Weihrich and Koontz, et al: Essentials of Managemer Hill, New Delhi.	nt; Tata McGraw				
	3. Fred Luthans : Organizational Behavior ; McGraw Hill	, New York.				
	4. Louis A. Allen: Management and Organization; McGra	aw Hill, Tokyo.				
	5. Ansoff H I: Corporate Strategy; McGraw Hill, New Y	ork.				
	6. Hampton, David R: Modern Management; McGraw Hi	ll, New York.				
	7. Stoner and Freeman: Management; Prentice-Hall, New	York.				
	8. Principles and Practices of Management - L. M. Prasad	l .				
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion				
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / 10 Marks Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training					
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned					
	Course					
	External University exams	70 marks				
Total 100 m						

Course: 2005000504030001: Legal English and Communication Skill

Course Code	2005000504030001					
Course Title	Legal English and Communication Skill					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To improve communication skills of law graduates. To acquaint the					
	students understand the legal English and develop effective					
	communication skills for legal profession					
Course objective	Communication skills have become immensely important for a good					
	and effective lawyer-ship. A good communicator not only impresses					
	the listeners but also easily makes space within the social systems. At					
	the same time an effective communication helps to tackle the client					
	interviews effectively. Court rulings and legal reasoning need good					
	communication skills so as to provide an impressive reading the					

	worldwide. Therefore, the subject will certainly be helpful in excelling						excelling
Course outcome	communication skills and lawyer-ship of the individual. CO1 To Produce organized and coherent communications and essays with clear paragraphs and appropriate methods for introducing and concluding. CO2 To Produce well-supported communications and essays using different patterns of development taking into consideration purpose and audience. CO3 Focuses on developing preliminary legal knowledge which inter-alia helps to cope with learning the law. CO4 Précis writing/drafting reports etc. the interpretation skills and effective understating of judgements, law texts, etc. CO5 Essays written by eminent writers on law gives various dimensions on the legal professions and learning the law CO6 To understand the principles of law its process and application in various streams in the legal world CO7 To Equip with legal knowledge and functional skills CO8 To understanding of legal perspective of various global issues CO9 To ethical reasoning and professionalism C10 Awareness on various political, socio-economic, environmental issues, etc.						
Mapping between	133403, 00	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1501	1502	1550	150.	1550	
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
	CO5						
	CO6						
	CO7						
	CO8						
	CO9						
G G + +	C10	COMMU		N.T			
Course Content	 Definingred Oral(s) Barrie Group UNIT 2 I Defining Approprious Benefining CLIENT Mean 	communition and dients, print verbal) and ers to Comp discussion and it coaches to Coatts and addition and it coaches to Coatts and addition and signed and signed and signed Community and signed Com	role of conciples and distributions, dos an COUNSEI ts different Counseling vantages of TEWING gnificance	ommunica d process of communic on d don'ts of LING tiation fro g	of communation(non- of group distance of general e client con	nication, verbal) scussions counselin unseling	g

	UNIT 3 MOOTING:				
	 Meanings 				
	• Essentials				
	 Significance of mooting to law students 				
	UNIT 4 Legal Writing Exercises on writing docume	<mark>ents such</mark>			
	• Will				
	 Divorce by mutual consent u/s 13B 				
	 Petition for maintenance by wife u/s 125 of Crpc 				
	 Consumer Complaint under the consumer protection 	<mark>on act</mark>			
	Sale deed and Partnership deed				
Reference books	-				
Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power				
Methodology	discussion methods, Assignment method, Through I	Book, Journals,			
	Bare Act etc.				
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / 10 Marks				
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
	Course				
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 2005000504040001: Administrative Law

Course Code	2005000504040001
Course Title	Administrative Law
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs.
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	Administrative Law specifically addresses in delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance, viz., (a) rule based administration replacing discretion based arbitrary administration and (b) delivery of administrative justice, justice to be delivered at the door step. Administrative justice is critical in a welfare state where limitative justice cannot reach.
Course objective	Administrative Law specifically addresses in delivering two fundamental aspects of good governance, viz., (a) Rule based administration replacing discretion based arbitrary administration and

	(b) Delivery of administrative justice, justice to be delivered at the door step.Administrative justice is critical in a welfare state where litigative justice cannot reach.							
Course outcome	CO1 Students will lear				_			
	to administration and							
	Focus is on their role	_			_			
	abuse of administratio	•	• •	ers of the ac	dministration			
	and liability of admini							
	CO2 Analyse and				_			
	administrative law que				ourts through			
	an analysis of case law							
	CO3 Identify, explain	and apply	the principle	es of admin	istrative law			
	covered in the course.	T						
Mapping between	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1			
CO's with PSOs	CO1							
	CO2							
	CO3							
Course Content	Module I: Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law: Nature,							
	Scope and Development of Administrative Law, Rule of law and							
	Administrative Law, Separation of powers and its relevance,							
	Relationship between Constitutional law and Administrative Law,							
	Administrative Law vis-à-vis privatization, Classification of							
	functions of Administration.							
	Module 2: Legislative Functions of Administration: Necessity and							
	Constitutionality, Forms and requirements, Comparative position –							
	U.K., USA & India, Control- i. Legislative ii. Judicial, Sub-delegation							
	Module 3: Judicial Functions of Administration: Need for							
	devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration, Administrative							
	Tribunals— Constitution, powers, procedures, rules of evidence,							
	Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against bias, <i>Audi Alteram Partem</i> ,							
	Essentials of hearing process, Cross examination, Legal representation							
	, 5 1							
	- right to counsel, Pre and post - decisional hearing, Reasoned							
	decisions, Exceptions to Principle of Natural Justice, Effect of failure							
	- Rules of evidence – no evidence, some evidence and substantial							
	evidence, Institutional Decisions							
	Module 4: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of							
	Administrative Action:							
	Need for conferring of							
	relationship with rul							
	discretion, Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion,							
	Grounds of judicial r	review - i.	Abuse of d	iscretion, i	i. Failure to			
	exercise discretion, Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of							
	,		8	pootations,	Docume of			

	T		
	Module 5: Judicial Control of Administrative Action: Introduction,		
	Court as the final authority to determine the legality of	f administrative	
	action, Exhaustion of Administrative remedies, Locus standi, Laches,		
	Res judicata, Judicial review and its extent		
	Module 5: Methods of judicial review: Statutory appeals, Writs –		
	Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto,		
	Declaratory judgements and injunctions, Civil Suits for Compensation		
	Module 6: Personal Liability:	_	
	Module 7: Ombudsman: Concept and need, Lokpal a	and Lokayukta	
Reference books	1. M. P. Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative Lav	W	
	2. I. P. Massey, Administrative Law		
	3. Wade, Administrative Law		
	4. C. K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law		
	5. S. P. Sathe, Administrative Law		
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation		
Methodology			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment		
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	
	Attendance	05 Marks	
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project		
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks	
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training		
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned		
	Course		
	External University exams 70 marks		
	TOTAL	100 marks	

Course: 2005000504050001: Law of Crimes-II

Course Code	2005000504050001		
Course Title	Law of Crimes-II		
Credit	6		
Teaching per week	6 hrs.		
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)		
semester			
Effective from	2013-2014		
Purpose of course	This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with		
	the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive		
	criminal law.		
Course objective	• To examine the historical evolution of criminal law maxims,		
	doctrines, and principles.		
	• To analyze the sentencing policy of the penal law of the land.		
	• To know the elements of crimes against person, property, order, and		
	state.		

Course outcome	 To articulate the differences between is codified and non-codified Brite. To articulate informed opinion or criminal law. To recognize important consideriminal defendants. CO1: To illustrate how society view and property. CO2: Demonstrate an in-depth under justice, or law and its relationship to CO3: Identify, explain and apply the 	ver important erations deads s crime againt erstanding of a larger socia	nt, controvaling with nst wome of the aspell issues	rersial issues in the rights of en, human body ects of criminal
	in the course			
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	PSO1 PSO2 1 CO1 CO2 CO3	PSO3 F	PSO4	PSO5
Course Content			(ss 307 -309) (ss 307-309) to cause death) 505 ijab 321 1883 S 3124	

- Naveen Chandra Vs State of Uttarnchal AIR 2007 SC 363
- Pappu Vs. State of Madhya Pradesh AIR 2006 SC 2659 Ajit Pasv **Exception 5.**
- Dasrath Paswan vs State of Bihar AIR 1958 Pat 190

S-301

Ballan vs State of Uttar Pradesh AIR Rig 55 All 626
 S-303

• Mithhu Vs State of Punjab AIR 1983 SC 473, US – Locktt Vohir 43845596 (1977) - 466. (Constitutionality of Death Sentence).

S-304A

Homicide by negligence 304A

- Juggan Khan v. State of M.P. AIR 1965 SC 831 Doctor negligently injected poisons liquid
- Jacob Mathew Vs State of Punjab (2005) 6 Sec1 454
- (B) Offences against the Human body (319-377)
 - I. Hurt (Simple and grievous) (Sec 329-338)
- II. Wrongful Restraint and wrongful confinement (ss 339 348)
- III. Criminal force & assault (ss 349-358)
- IV. Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery & forced labours (ss 359-374)

Referred Cases:

- S. Vardarajan Vs State of Madras AIR 1965 SC 942
- Thakorilal D Vadgana Vs State of Gujurat AIR 1973 SC 2313
- R VA (1978) 3 ALLER 161 511

S-364 A

• Abdul Karim Vs. Sate of Karnataka AIR 2001 SC 116

Module II. Offences against women (SS 304B, 354, 509, 375-376ABCD, 363-373)

This chapter is divided into the following heads

- (A) Crimes under Indian Penal Code, 1960
 - (I) Dowry death (S. 304B)

Referred Cases:

- Shanti Vs Sate of Harvana AIR 1991 SC 1226
- State (Delhi Administration) Vs Laxman Kenar
- Indian Federation of Women Lawer vs Shakumila
- Brij Lal Vs Prem Chand AIR 1986 SC 250
- State of Pujab Vs. Prem Chand AIR 1989 SC
- Sekhar Tiwari Vs. State of U.P. AIR 1989 SC 733

S-306

- Sanjay Vs State of Maharstra AIR 2007 SC 1368
- State of Punjab v Iqbal Singh AIR 1991 SC 1532

S-309

- Muruti Sripati Dubal Vs State of Maharastra 1987 LJ 743
- P Rathinan Vs Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1844
- Gian Kaur V.s State if Punjab AIR 1996 SC 946 (Constitutionality of Euthanasia and Mercy killing to be discussed).
- (II) Cruelty against Women by Husband or relatives 498A
- (III) Outraging modesty of a women (S. 354)
- Rupan Deo Bajaj v. Kanwar Pal Singh Gill (1995) 6 Sec 194, AIR 1996 Sc 309
- Ram Das v. State W.B. AIR 1954 SC 711
- (IV) Insulting the privacy of a woman (S. 509)
- (V) Rape (S. 375 376 ABCD Law commissions report 172) Referred Cases:
- Tukaram v. State of Maharastra AIR 1979 SC 185 Mathere case
- Dillip Singh v. State of Bihar (2005) 1 SCC 88 (Submission and Consent).
- Queen v. Flattery (1877) 2 ABD 410 (Consent under Misconception no defense).
- Tulshidas Kandolkar v. State Goa (2003) 8 CC 590 (Girl of undeveloped mental faculties cannot be said legally consented).
- State of Maharastra v. Prakash AIR 1992 SC 1275
- Sidheswar Ganguly v. State of West Bengal (Consent below 16)
- Bharwada Bhogimbhai Hirjibhai v. State of Gujarat AIR 1983 SC 753 (Corroboration not necessary as essential ingredient)
- Bodhisattava Gaulam v. Subhra Chakroborty AIR 1996 SC 922 (Compensation during pendency of case)
- Delhi Domestic Working Women Forum v. Union of India AIR 1996
 SC 922 (Broad parameters for assaulting rape victim by SC)
- Priya Patel v. State of OGP AIR 2006 SC 2639
- Brother John Anthony v. State of Tamil Nadu (1992) CrLJ 1352 (Temple Monk Guilty of Sodomy on 13 yr Boy)
- State of Karnataka v. Gauri Shankar Swammy T.O.I 3 February 2004 (Homosexual legality).
- (B) Crime under special laws
 - (I) Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1987
 - (II) Dowry prohibition act, 1961
 - (III) The immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
 - (IV) The Indecent Representation of women (Prohibition) Act, 1986
 - (V) The child marriage restrain (Amendment) Act, 1979
 - (VI) Prevention of women from domestic violence Act, 2005

Module III. Offences against marriage (SS 493-498)

- (I) Mock Marriage (SS 493 & 496)
- (II) Bigamy (SS 493 & 496)

Obligation on the part of Prosecution and Defence (Burden of proof) Personal matrimonial law

Effect of conversion to another Religion Abutment of bigamous

marriage

S-493

Raghunath Pandey Vs State AIR 1957 on 198

S-494

- Urmila Vs State 1994 Crl 2910 (Sc.)
- Sarla Mudgal Vs Union of India 1995 Crlj 2926 (SC) Conversion of Religion
- Lily Thomas v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC

S-496

- K.C. Chakraborty Vs Empeeror AIR 1937 Cal 214
 (Cheating establishing when the accused wrongly represented himself to be of higher cast or sub cast- Cal HC)
- (III) Adultery (Sec 497)

Obligation on Prosecution and defence

Scope of the section

English law on the point

Constitution validity by the law of adultery

Difference between adultery and Rape

Malimath Committee Report

Criminal Elopement (Sec 498)

Module IV. A. Offences against reputation and Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (SS 499 – 502, 503-509)

- Mukund Matand Chitnis v. Madhuni Mukund Chitnis AIR 1972 SC 1804
- Harvhajan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1966 SC 97
- Sahib Singh v. State of Utter Pradesh AIR 1965 SC 145
 - I. Criminal Intimidation (SS 506-507)
 - II. Insult (SS 504-509)
 - III. Statements Conducive to public mischief (S 506)
 - IV. Devine displeasure (S 508)
 - V. Misconduct in public by drunken person (Sec 510)
 - VI. Difference between criminal intimidation and extortion
 - VII. Difference between insult and defamation
 - VIII. Difference between assault and criminal intimidation

Module V. Offences against property (SS 378 462)

These offences can be put-into the following three categories

- A. Offences dealing with deprivation of property SS 378-424
 - (I) Theft (S. 378) along with its aggravated forms (SS 380-382)
 - (II) Extortion (SS 383-389)
 - (III) Robbery (SS 390, 392-394 & 401)
 - (IV) Dacoity (SS 391, 395-400) & 402)
 - (V) Criminal Misappropriation of Property (SS 403-404)

- (VI) Criminal Breach of Trust (SS 405-409)
- (VII) Receiving stolen property (SS 410-411)
- (VIII) Cheating (SS 415 -420)
- (IX) Fraudulent deeds and Disposition of property (SS 421-424) **Referred Cases:**
- Behari Lal Vs State 1985 CrLJ 1507 (Del)
- Putton Vs State AIR 1992 SC 1032
- P.B. Aind Vs State of Maharastra 1995 CrLJ 1694
- State Vs Gopalan 1997 CrLJ NOC 279 (Icer)
- Om Prakash Vs State AIR 1983 SC 431 (Looted property not recovered)
- Phool Kumar Vs Delhi Administration 1975 Sec (Cr) 336
- A. Offences Dealing with Damage to property (SS 425-440)
- Mischief (Sec 425)
- Aggravated forms of mischief (SS 427-440)

Module VI. Offences relating to violation of rights to property and Document, Property & Currency

- A. Violation of Rights to Property in order to commit other offences (SS 441-462)
 - (I) Criminal Trespass (Section 441, 447)
 - (II) House Trespass (Section 442, 448-452)
 - (III) Lurking House Trespass ((Section 443-444, 453)
 - (IV) House breaking (Section 445-462) including aggravated forms of housing braking
- B. Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks (section 463-489E)
 - (i) Forgery (section 463, 465)
 - (ii) Marking a False document (section 464)
 - (iii) Forged document (section 470)
 - (iv) Falsification of accounts (section 477 A)
 - (v) Other offences relating to documents (section 472-477)

Module VII. Offences affecting the public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals (Sec 268-294A)

This chapter can be divided in the following three parts –

- A Offences affecting the public health (Section 268-278)
- B Offences affecting Public Safety and convenience
- C Offences affecting decency and Morals. (Section 292-294 A

A. Offences affecting the Public Health (Section 268-278)

- (i) Public Nuisance (S.268)
- (ii) Acts likely to spread infection (section 269-271)
- (iii) Pollution of food or drink (section 272-273)
- (iv) Adulteration of drugs (section 274-276)
- (v) Fouling water and relating atmosphere (section 277-278)

B. Offences affecting the public safety and Convenience (Section 277-278)

- (i) Rash Driving or riding on a public way. (Section 279)
- (ii) Rash or negligent navigation. (Section 280)
- (iii) Exposing false light, mark or being mislead navigator
- (iv) Conveying any person for hire by water in an unsafe and overloaded waste Vessel (Section 282)
- (v) Causing danger or obstruction to any person in public way. (Section 283)
- (vi) Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.(Section 284)
- (vii) Negligent conduct with respect to fire, combustible substances. (section 285-289)
- (viii) Continuance of Nuisance. (Section 291)

C. Public Decency and Morals (ss 292-294A)

- A. Prevention of obscenely (ss 292-294)
- B. Keeping Lottery Office (S 294A)
- C. Cases related to spreading of infectious diseases

Referred Cases:

- R Vs Hicklin (1868) LR 37B 360 Cockburn CJ
- Ranjeet D. Udeshi Vs State AIR 1965 SC 88
- Chandrakant Kalyandas Kakodkar Vs State AIR 1970 Sc 1390
- Samarosh Base Vs. Amal Miha AIR 1986 SC 967
- Prajapati Magazine Case
- Promila Kapoor vs. Yas Pal Bhasin 1989 CrLJ 1241 Del.
- Ra i Kapoor Vs. Laxman AIR 1980 SC 605
- G.P. Lamba Vs. Tarun Mehra 1988 CrLJ 610 (P & T)
- Uttam Singh Vs. Delhi Administration AIR 1974 SC 1230 (Play Card Case)

Module VIII. Offences against State, Public Peace and Tranquillity & Religion (SS 121-130, SS 141-160, 295-298).

The chapter can be divided into two parts –

A. Offences against State

This will cover the following headings –

- (i) Waging war (SS 121-123, 125-127)
- (ii) Assaulting high officer (S 124)
- (iii) Sedition (S 124 A)
- (iv) Suffering escape of, or harbouring a state prisoner or prisoner of war (SS 128-130)
- B. Offences against Public Peace and Tranquillity (SS 141-160)

This chapter is divided into following five main heads.

- (i) Unlawful assembly (SS 141-145, 149-151, 157-158)
- (ii) Rioting (SS 146-148, 152-153)
- (iii) Promoting enmity between classes (S 153A)
- (iv) Knowingly carrying arms in any possession or taking part in any

	mass drill or mass training with arms (S 153AA)
	(v) Affray (SS 159-160)
	C. Offences Relating to Religion (SS 295-298)
	Constitution and Religious Freedom (Art 25-28)
	(i) Injuring or Defiling place or Worship with intent to insult the religion of any class (S. 295)
	(ii) Deliberate and Malicious acts intended to outrage religious feeling of any class or insulting its religion or religious belief (Sec 295A) (iii) Disturbing religious Assembly (Sec 296)
	(iv) Trespassing on Burial place etc. (Sec 297)
	(v) Uttering Words etc. with deliberate intact to wound the religious feelings of any person (Sec 498)
	IX. Offences Relating to Public Servants, their Authority, False Evidence and Public Justice.
Reference books	 Williams Glanville- The Text Book of Criminal Law
	 Jerom Hall – Studies in Jurisprudence and Criminal Theory
	- Jw Cecil Turner (edt.) - Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law
	- Jw Cecil Turner - Russel on Crime
	- Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law
	A.P. Simester & G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine
	- R. C. Nigam - Principles of Criminal Law
	- Prof. K.N. Chndranshekhar Pillai - Essay's on Indian Penal Code
	- R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment
	Andrew Ashworth – Principles of Criminal Law
	– P.S. Pillai – Criminal Law
	Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material
	Dr. Hari Singh Gaur – Penal Law of India (4 volumes)
	- R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code
	Prof. K.N. Chandranshekhar Pillai – Essay's on Indian Penal Code
	 Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code
	 Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to its
	core by explaining a concept through examples, thereby making it a
	student centric approach.
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to the
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to achieve
	the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual aids, charts,
	projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and all other tools
	to disseminate knowledge to the students.
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment
Lyanuanon Memou	Internal Assessment

Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
Attendance	05 Marks	1	
Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project		1	
Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library	10 Marks		
exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any			
other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course			
External University exams	70 marks		
Total	100 marks		

Semester 5								
Course Code	Title	Teaching		Cours	University		Intern	Tot
		per week		e	Exami	nation	al	al
		The	Pra	Credit	Durati	Mark	Mark	Mar
		ory	ctic		on	S	S	ks
			al					
2005000505010001	Jurisprudence	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2005000505020001	Family Law - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2005000505030001	Company Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2005000505040001	Labour Law - I	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2005000505050001	Taxation I:	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	Direct Taxes							

Course: 2005000505010001: Jurisprudence

Course Code	2005000505010001
Course Title	Jurisprudence
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	The teaching ought to reorient to one which concerns itself with matters of national development in terms of human and natural resources utilization. There must be a paradigm shift from a historical pedagogy to an analytical pedagogy. An analytical approach is one in which analysis becomes more important than mere memorizing of doctrines or facts. It is difficult to import knowledge of doctrines about law and justice which have developed over 3000 years by mankind in various nations and historical situations within short span of one semester. However it is important to impart analytical skill to do jurisprudence, familiarizing a student with basic types of problems concerning law and types of solutions sought, so that he is not only able to use this skill in practice but is also motivated to take up detailed historical studies on their own after the course. The course intends to

	give prominence to basic questions and issues and to the development of analytical skill. The emphasis is on the types of problems and types of solutions along with specific doctrines. The course is in this sense open ended. The suggested readings are illustrative in nature. The basic idea of the course is to bring jurisprudence closer to our own reality, hence the teacher and the taught ought to make more and more use of Indian cases and materials as far as possible.
Course objective	At the heart of the legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without a deep understanding of this concept neither legal practice nor legal education can be a purposive activity oriented towards attainment of justice in society. Moreover, without a comprehension of the cognitive and teleological foundations of the discipline, pedagogy becomes a mere teaching of the rules. It is unable to present various statutes, cases, procedure, practices and customs as a systematic body of knowledge, nor is it able to show the inter-connection between these various branches of law, procedures and principles. Consequently, teaching becomes fragmented and devoid of any motivation which inspires one to pursue justice. The fact that the basic nature and purpose of law should be clear to every student and that it should be the very foundation of law teaching, needs little argument. Yet, by and large, traditional law teaching makes the learning of this subject very problematic for the student, whereas in truth, jurisprudence can be made into an easy and very exciting subject to teach and learn. There seem to be two major problems with the approach currently in practice. The first is that a great deal of time is spent on the historical development of various schools of thought. Now this is not bad in itself, but when in the first place, the students are neither aware nor clear as to what are the basic problems concerning law, such an approach in teaching is meaningless. In this rote method of memorizing schools and authors, the fundamental issues pertaining to the concept of law and how they relate to the creation of the just society, tend to get lost in the background. The answers that others have given concerning the nature of law are indeed important but not before one has grasped the nature of the problems concerning one's society. A course in jurisprudence should, primarily, induct the student into a realm of questions concerning law so that he is able to live with their perplexity or complexity and driven to seek out answers fo
Course outcome	CO1 At the end, students will be able to identify the differences between the major schools of jurisprudence concerning the nature of law. CO2 Students will develop the skill in identification, articulation and critical evaluation of legal theory and the implications of the same for policy.

	CO3 Students will get the knowledge to fr	rame an idea regarding major	
	CO3 Students will get the knowledge to frame an idea regarding major and minor premises of legal arguments and analyze legal debates using		
	appropriate rhetorical vocabulary;		
	CO4 Students receive the ability of critical analyzation and research		
	complex problems relating to law and legal theory and make reasoned		
	and appropriate choices amongst alternati	ves.	
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3	PSO4 PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1		
	CO2		
	CO3		
	CO4		
Course Content	1.Introduction		
	jurisprudence, concept of law, difference between theory, concept, hypothesis, conjectures, opinions, ideas, notions. 1.2 Norm and Normative system: difference between maxims, rules, principles and customary principles - rules and facts - difference between primary rule and secondary rule - types and orders of rules concerning classification, interpretation etc., - what is normative system - different systems like games, languages, religion, unions clubs etc - in what way they differ from legal system		
	2. Law: Different senses - why are laws obligatory? Whom does law obligate?		
	2.1 Concept of law in Natural Sciences - distinction between law in Natural Science and legal laws - similarities (eg. generality) and differences (eg. The way they bind an action).		
	2.2 Concept of law in Social Scienc laws) - How are legal laws different from	•	
	2.3 Different types of Orders of Syste order, Religious order - to which or in whit type of order is legal order.	•	
	2.4 Why are laws obligatory? - Liab Sanctions - Coercion - Compulsion - Du Promise- Dharma - Autonomous theo obligation arising out of peoples own social	ity - Estoppel - ories of obligation - basis of	

- 2.5 Contractarian Theories Rousseau, Hobbes, Kant, Kelsen General Will Theories People's, Constitutional or Sovereign Power Mitchell, Rousseau, Conrad, Keshavanand Bharti Case Free Will Theories (basis of obligation arising from individual will) Aquinas, Del Vecchio, Kant and others.
- 2.6 Hindus and Buddhist Conceptions of Swadharma, Moksha, Nirvana basis in individual's own free will to attain the ultimate in development.
- 2.7 Hetronomous Theories of obligatoriness theories which derive the basis of obligation from some one other than individual or people
- 2.8 Command (Will) of the Sovereign Theories (Dictatorial Legal Positivism) Will of Sovereign different from will of the people Austin, Bentham, Hart, Kautilya, Manu, ADM Jabalpur v Shivkant Shukla
- 2.9 Liberal Legal Positivism Will of People reflected in some generally accepted conventions Principles which the average, common or rational man would apply, such as in case of grammar of languages Dworkin, Rawls.
- 2.10 Marxist Legal Positivism basis of obligatoriness lies in the will of certain class of people Marx, Pashukanis and others.
- 2.11 Transceandental Theories Basis of obligation is located in trancendental will such as of God Iben-Sen, Quran, Bible, Mahabharata (Shanti Parva), Vishnu Puran etc. Judeo Cathoric View The Islamic view the Brahmanical view.
- 2.12 Whom does the law obligate? Personality (types) People the State Locus Standi Mitchell, Conrad, Keshavanand Bharti Case and other cases Can law obligate the State ex Directive Principles of State Policy Does law obligate absolutety? eg. Trials of Socrates, Gandhi justness and unjustness of trial.
- 2.13 Theories of Authority who has the authority to legislate and obligate us Why? Types of authorities : legislative, judislative, judicial, sovereign customary, academic (experts), religious, international.
- 2.14 The Functions of Law law as upholder of the moral order of society original meaning of Dharma differences between Dharma (moral order) and Purushartha (ideals), the realization of ideals including utopia through law law for bringing efficiency and social

stability, utilitarian views - differences between ends of a legal order, a political order and a religious order - are they interchangeable - can one replace the other - issues concerning dialectics of law - are ends of law necessary for xistence of a civil society - Can there be a civil society without legal order - Marxist view about withering away of State - Does it imply withering away of legal system? Is legal system necessary in heaven, swarga or utopia?

- 3. Schools of Jurisprudence
- 3.1 Analytical
- 3.2 Natural Law
- 3.3 Historical School
- 3.4 Sociological School
- 3.5 Economic Interpretation of Law
- 3.6 Critical Legal Studies
- 3.7 Feminist Jurisprudence
- 3.8 Indian Perspective the concept of 'Dharma', Social justice, social action litigations, compensatory jurisprudence

4. Sources of Law

4.1 Legislation: Why does Parliament have authority to legislate – Positivist Theories - What are the limits of legislative authority? Positivistic View: there are no limits (Austin, Kelsen) Natural Law View: the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice (Acquinas, Finnis) Rationalistic View: limits are set by rational principles of justice (Kant,Rawls)

Basic Structure Doctrine : limits are set by the Basic structure of the Constitution or the law itself, any legislation contrary to the basic structure in non-law (Keshavanand Case) - basic legal concept of reasonableness - The reasons for the limits of legislative authority dependancy of law on justice, different senses of justice, people's perception of what is just, the pervasiveness of justice in law, the criteria for just law, just law as an expression of external (public) morality of society, connection between law and morality, Just law as an expression of human rationality - law as a rational

ideology - distinction between law as an ideology and law as a system for generation of alternative (competing) ideologies - the Trangression of limits of legislative authority, lawful modalities to check such transgression, People's Revolution, difference between coercion and violence - limits of justified coercion, relation between coercive system (the Police) and legal system, the dependency of law on coercion and the limits of coercion, the question of 'law and order' - can a legal order be maintained through coercion?

- 4.2 Precedent: the Doctrine of Stare Decisis and its applicability Why are the Supreme Court's judgments binding? Why do the Supreme Court and the High Courts have 'original' jurisdiction? What is meant by 'original'? Why are Precedents binding? What if there is conflict of authorities, Does the judiciary have the final and absolute authority to determine what will obligate the people the power of judicial review concerns the matters of State and also other types of conflicts of authority.
- 4.3 Custom: Basis of the Common Law presumption that customs can be binding.
- 5. Right and Duty Juristic Concepts
- 5.1 Right and duty acquisition, limited and lost
- 5.2 Kinds
- 5.3 Right in wider sense
- 6. Persor
- 6.1 Nature of personality theories, Status of unborn, minor, dead person, animal
- 6.2 Corporate Personality
- 6.3 Dimensions of modern legal personality
- 7. Possession and Ownership
- 7.1 Meaning Kinds theories acquisition loss
- 7.2 Distinction
- 8. Liability and Obligation
- 8.1 Liability meaning conditions kinds remedial and penal liability Strict or absolute liability Vicarious liability
- 8.2 Obligation meaning chose in action moral and legal obligation sources and kinds breach.
- 8.3 Mental elements act omission mens rea, intention, malice, motive, knowledge, negligence and recklessness.
- 9. Property and Titles
- 9.1 Property meaning rights theories kinds modes of acquisition and loss
- 9.2 Titles meaning facts and kinds of facts acts in law acts of law -agreements and kinds.

Reference books

- Bodenheimer: Jurisprudence The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996), Universal, Delhi
- Fizgerald, (ed.): Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999) Tripathi, Bombay
- W. Friedmann: Legal Theory (1999) Universal, Delhi
- V.D.Mahajan: Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern, Lucknow

94),		
- M.D.A. Freeman (ed.): Lloyd's Introduction Jurisprudence, (1994), Sweet & Maxwell		
int)		
lew		
Delhi Dhyani S.N.: Jurisprudence: A Study of Indian Legal Theory (1985), Metropolitan, New Delhi.		
Indra Deva Shrirama: Growth of Legal System in Indian Society (1980)		
efer		
Geofrey Sawer: Law in Society (1973) Carlos E. Alchouron: Normative Systems (1971)		
Karl Marx : The Critique of Political Economy Joseph Raz : Authority of Law		
 Otto Von Gierke : Natural Law and Theory of Society Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentations 		
•		
Internal Assessment		
$\exists 1$		
$\exists \parallel$		
$\neg \sqcap$		
8		

Course: 2005000505020001: Family Law - I

Course Code	2005000505020001
Course Title	Family Law – I
Credit	6

Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks		cluding clas	sswork, exa	mination, p	reparation.	holidays etc.)
per semester			,	71	,	
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To familiariz	es the stude	nts with the	concept of	Family law	s. To introduce
	students to T	he Course	contents pr	rimarily are	law relatii	ng to marriage
						Conversion and
						; alimony and
		-	_			nial home and
	settlement of					
Course objective						es in view. One
						basic concepts
	_	-			_	e next objective ising out of the
	_			-		concepts. The
		-	_		•	arate system of
			•		•	ing across the
	-	-	_			constitutional
	directive of u	niform civi	l code. Such	a restructu	ring would	make the study
						l of India has
						irses while the
	CDC had prepared the syllabus for a comprehensive full course on Family					
	Law. The CDC syllabi being elaborate embracing various aspects of Family Law, each University Board of Studies has the discretion to divide					
	_		-		has the disc	retion to divide
Course outcome	the CDC pap		•		nective so	that the basic
Course outcome	concepts rela					
						ng out of the
						various family
	concepts.					
	CO3 To view family law not merely as a separate system of personal					
	laws based upon religions but as the one cutting					
	across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfil the					
						restructuring,
Monning hotsygon	would make					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	CO1	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content		iage and K	L Cinshin			
		_	-	of marriage	and family	
				_	-	ding the rules
	regulating ma	_		=		-
		-				rity structure-
	-			-		ilocal; Number
	of conjugal u	nits – Nucl	ear, extende	ed, joint and	d composite)

1.4 Emerging concepts - maitri sambandh, live-in relationships, divided home

Customary practices and State regulations

- 2.1 Polygamy
- 2.2 Concubinage
- 2.3 Child marriage
- 2.4 Sati
- 2.5 Dowry
- 2.6 State interventions through various legal measures
- 3. Conversion and its effect on family
- 3.1 Marriage
- 3.2 Adoption
- 3.3 Guardianship
- 3.4 Succession

4.Matrimonial Remedies

- 4.1 Non-judicial resolution of marital conflict problems customary dissolution Of marriage Judicial resolution of marital conflict problems a general perspective of Matrimonial fault theory and the principle of irretrievable breakdown of Marriage
- 4.3 Divorce and Divorce by mutual consent under Personal Laws and Secular Laws
- 4.4 Nullity of marriage
- 4.5 Restitution of conjugal rights
- 4.6 Judicial separation
- 4.7 Option of Puberty
- 4.8 Grounds for matrimonial relief cruelty, desertion, adultery etc.
- 4.9 Bars to Matrimonial reliefs doctrine of strict proof accessory connivance Collusion condonation improper or unnecessary delay taking advantage of one's own wrong or disability Residuary clause no other ground exists for refusing the matrimonial relief

5.Alimony and Maintenance

- 5.1 Maintenance under the personal laws of neglected wives, divorced wives, Minor children, disabled children, parents
- 5.2Provisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for maintenance of Those who are unable to support themselves
- 5.3 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy; a review under different Personal laws
- 5.4Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief, alimony pendent lite and Permanent maintenance.
- 5.5Maintenance of divorced Muslim women and the Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 a critical review.

6. Family and its changing patterns

- 6.1 Family ties New emerging trends
- 6.2New property concepts new skills

	6 2Feetone offeeting family dome anathin anxionmental
	6.3Factors affecting family-demographic, environmental, cultural,
	legislative
	6.4Processes of social change in India - Sanskiritization,
	Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, Parochialization,
	Modernization, Industrialization and Urbanization
	6.5Settlement of Spousal property - Need for development of law
	7.Uniform Civil Code: Need
	7.1 Religious pluralism and its implications
	7.2 Connotations of the directive contained in Article-44 of the
	Constitution
	7.3 Impediments to formulation of the Uniform Civil Code
	7.4 The idea of optional Uniform Civil Code
Reference books	– Paras Diwan: Hindu Law (1985)
	- Paras Divan: Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India (1985)
	- Kusum: Marriage and Divorce Law Munual (2000) Universal
	- Manchanda: S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000) Universal
	- P.V. Kane: History of Dhamasastra (1974)
	- A. Kuppuswami (ed): Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage (1986)
	D C' 1 12 14 1 (1005)
	- B. Sivaramayya: <u>Inequalities and the Law</u> (1985)
	- K.C. Diya: Population control though family planning in India, "Indian Journal
	of Legal Studies 85(1979)
	- J.D.M. Derrett: Hindu Law: Past and Present
	- : <u>Death of Marriage Law</u> - A.A.A. Fyzee: <u>Outlines of Mohammedan Law</u> (1998)
	- J.D.M. Derrett: A Critique of Modern Hindu Law (1970)
	- S.T. Desai (ed.): Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law (1976)
	- A.M. Bhattachargee: Muslim Law and the Constitution (1994) Eastern Law
	House, Calcutta
	- : <u>Hindu Law and the Constitution</u> (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta
	- Iravati Karve: Kinship Organisation in India (1953)
	- K.M. Kapadia: Marriage and Family in India
	- W.J. Goode: <u>The Family</u> (1964)
	- F.B. Tyabji: <u>Muslim Law</u> (1968)
	- N.R.M. Menon (ed.): National Convention on Uniform Civil Code for All
	<u>Indians</u> (1986)
	- I.F.G. Baxter: Marital Property (1973)
	- Vasudha Dhagamwar: Women and Divorce: Towards Uniform Civil Code
	(1989) Tripati, ILI
	- Tahir Mahommod: <u>Muslim Personal Law</u> (1977) Vikas
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to its
	core by explaining a concept through examples, thereby making it a
	student centric approach.
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to the
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to achieve
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to achieve

	the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other	10 Marks		
	Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	701		
	External University exams	70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		

Course: 2005000505030001: Company Law

Course Code	2005000505030001
Course Title	Company Law
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, the course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. Important regulations pertaining to the issue of shares and the capital raising have come into force. This course aims to impart the students, the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies, and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.
Course objective	Industrialization plays a very vital role in the economic development of India. In the post-Independence era, industrial regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing returns and financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living conditions of masses. In a developing society like India, vast varieties of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount all such hurdles.

Cauras autaoma	CO1 To	daratand	the econ	amia and	local dim	anaiona of
Course outcome					•	nensions of establishing
	_	-		f constitution	-	Cstablishing
						terpretative,
						ules relating
	to corporati				5 50000001 1	
	*		pplication a	and function	ing of such	statutory
				nt of 'just' a		
	order in Inc	lia.		v		
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	Unit 1					
	Company: [Definition Co	rnorate Pers	onality – Tyr	es of Compa	nies – Nature
						Act, 2013 –
	Registration		•	~ ~	<u>.</u>	
	Unit 2					
	Memorandu	m of Assoc	ciation: Vari	ious Clauses	– Alteratio	on therein –
	Memorandum of Association: Various Clauses – Alteration there Doctrine of Ultra Vires					
	Articles of A	Association –	Binding Fo	rce – Alterat	ion – Its rela	tionship with
	Memorandum of Association – Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management – Exceptions					
	Prospectus:	Issue – Con	tents – Liabi	lity for Misr	enresentation	n – Remedies
	Prospectus: Issue – Contents – Liability for Misrepresentation – Reme for Misrepresentation – Statement in lieu of Prospectus				i itemedies	
	Promoters: I	Position – Du	ities and Lial	bilities		
	Unit 3					
	Shares: General Principles of Allotment – Statutory Restrictions – Certificate – Transfer of Shares – Dematerialized Shares (DEMAT)					
	shareholder	- Modes - C	Calls on share	•	e and surren	cannot be a der of Shared
	Share Capit Capital	al: Kinds –	Alteration -	- Reduction	– Further Is	sue of Share
	Unit 4					

Directors – Position – Appointment – Qualifications – Vac	C O CC		
Removal & Resignation of Directors – Powers & Duties of of Nominee Directors – Managing Director – Independent	Directors – Role		
Meetings - Kinds - Procedure - Voting			
Dividends – Profit – Bonus Shares – Audit – Auditors – Population of an Auditor – Accounts – Debentures – Kinds of a	-		
Borrowing Power – Charge – Fixed and Floating Charge Minority Rights	e – Protection of		
Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement – Who and when can apply - Overview of Corporate Social Responsibility			
Unit 5			
Reconstruction & Amalgamation of a company – Mergers	and Acquisitions		
Winding Up – Types – Powers of Liquidator – Powers of C	Court		
Statutory Bodies – SEBI – CCI – Introduction to BPO and	LPO		
Corporate Liability: Civil and Criminal – Legal Liability of remedies available against them	Corporations and		
 Avtar Singh: Indian Company Law (1999), Eastern, L. L.C.B. Gower: Principles of Modern Company Law and Maxwell, London Palmer: Palmer's Company Law (1987), Stevans, Lor R.R. Pennington: Company Law (1990), Butterworth A. Ramaiya: Guide to the Companies Act, (1998), W. S.M. Shah: Lectures on Company Law (1988), Tripatl Aiyar A.M. and Ramchandran T.A.: Companies Act Allsop Peler: Company Law - Leading Cases in a Nu Maxwell Bhargava V.K. and Bhargava B.P.: Company Act, 1990 Cain T.E.: Private Companies Topham and Ivamy: Company Law, Butterworth 	w (1997) Sweet and seed and se		
Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation	.1011		
Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	15 Marks 05 Marks 10 Marks		
	Removal & Resignation of Directors – Powers & Duties of of Nominee Directors – Managing Director – Independent Meetings – Kinds – Procedure – Voting Dividends – Profit – Bonus Shares – Audit – Auditors – Po Duties of an Auditor – Accounts – Debentures – Kinds of of Borrowing Power – Charge – Fixed and Floating Charge Minority Rights Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement – Who and Overview of Corporate Social Responsibility Unit 5 Reconstruction & Amalgamation of a company – Mergers Winding Up – Types – Powers of Liquidator – Powers of C Statutory Bodies – SEBI – CCI – Introduction to BPO and Corporate Liability: Civil and Criminal – Legal Liability of remedies available against them - Avtar Singh: Indian Company Law (1999), Eastern, L L.C.B. Gower: Principles of Modern Company La and Maxwell, London - Palmer: Palmer's Company Law (1987), Stevans, Lor R.R. Pennington: Company Law (1987), Stevans, Lor A. Ramaiya: Guide to the Companies Act, (1998), W. S.M. Shah: Lectures on Company Law (1988), Tripati – Aiyar A.M. and Ramchandran T.A.: Companies Act – Allsop Peler: Company Law - Leading Cases in a Nu Maxwell - Bhargava V.K. and Bhargava B.P.: Company Act, 1980 – Cain T.E.: Private Companies - Topham and Ivamy: Company Law, Butterworth Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation Internal Assessment Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training		

External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 2005000505040001: Labour Law - I

Course Code	2005000505	5040001				
Course Title	Labour Law	7 - I				
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course						
		abour relation norms, the curisdiction. Labour	ons. The stu emerging ar The sylla	dent should eas, and pos bus for b	exposed to ssible future oth core c	the history,
Course objective						
	Protection of labour is a constitutional mandate A Constitution inspired by the vision of social justice is committed to the cause of upliftment of labour. Well balanced industrial development leads to increased productivity which in turn is a factor of national progress. Labour makes significant contribution in this respect.					
	Is labour m There may certain. Tod status equa attitudes, the practice rela	be differer ay's labour i l with ma e modern w	nt approache is engaged in nagement. velfare State	es towards to n a battle for Shedding a plays an ac	his question position of way old lactive role. T	one fact is honour and
	wings spread reactions to problems ar	d regulation d wider. It has o, the con ising out of	is relating to as its focus on the constant	employment on the society economic, conflicts be	at of the wor al impulses human ar etween diffe	k force. The on and state nd political rent classes.
Course outcome				· -		dicial setup
		•				welfare and
				e the knowl	edge of Lab	our Law in
	General HR			o moletine t	-a Industr' -	1 Dolotions
				_		l Relations, the enquiry
	procedural a	-			aiso icaili	me enquiry
Mapping between	procedurar	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1	1501	1502	1003	1004	1505
CO 3 WILLI DOS						

	CO2			
Course Content	 	torical Pers	nectives or	ı Labour
				lave labour - guild system - division
				uring fendal days.
		onical labou		.
			-	exploitation of labour - profit
		-		er, poor working conditions -
				oour - surplus labour - division of
				ack of alternative employment
		ories of Lab		± •
				velfarism to globalisation :
				tection and from contract to status -
		erspectives o		
		de Unionisr		
				counter measure to exploitation -
		rade union m		-
	_			part of human right - freedom of
	_		_	nd Indian Constitution
	2.3 Leg	al control a	nd protect	ion of trade union - registration -
	amalgamat	ion -rights, li	iabilities ar	nd dissolution
	2.4 Pro	blems : mult	tiplicity of	unions - over politicization - intra
	union and	inter union 1	rivalry - οι	itside leadership - closed shop and
	union shop	recognitio	n of unions	S
		lective Barg		
				argaining - international norms -
		precedent me		
			ocess - r	negotiation, pressurization strike,
	_	slow, work		
		rao, bandh a		
				lant, industry, national levels
			nforcement	t of bipartite agreement
		orms in law	et 1	4 * 1D 1 4*
		_		strial Relations
		oretical four		: Social justice, labour welfare,
	-	rest, product	tivity, inau	strial peace and development, price
	control 4.2 Met	had of manyl	lation man	amitian of mutual agreement
		_		ognition of mutual agreement - conciliation, voluntary arbitration,
		-		State prescription of machinery,
			-	tical overtones) the adjudicatory
				rom courts?) -Award and its binding
			-	- State prescription of standards in
				hment, closure and transfer of
	undertaking		, 10110110	Crossic and Handler Of
			l conundr	um : industry, industrial dispute,
	workmen	Ι		,

	4.4 Unfair labour practices
	5. Discipline in Industry: Restraints on managerial prerogative
	5.1 Doctrine of hire and fire - history of management's prerogative
	5.2 Fairness in disciplinary process - punishment for misconduct -
	meaning of misconduct - the right to know - charge sheet
	5.3 The right to defend : domestic inquiry, notice, evidence, cross
	examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned
	decision
	5.4 Pre-natal (permission) and postnatal (approval) control during
	pendency of proceedings (section-33 of the I. D. Act)
	6. Protection of the Weaker Sectors of Labour
	6.1 Constitutional dimensions of labour standards
	6.2 Tribal Labour : need for regulation
	6.3 Bonded Labour : Socio-economic programmes for
	rehabilitation
	6.4 Contract Labour : regulation
	6.5 Child Labour : Prohibition & Regulation
	6.6 Women Labour : Maternity Benefit equal remuneration -
	protective provisions for women
Reference books	- Seth D.D.: Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (1998), Law
	Publishing House, Allahabad.
	- Srivastava K.D. : Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees
	 and its Remedies (1990), eastern, Lucknow. V.V. Girl: Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15, (1972)
	 V.V. Ghi : Labout Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 13, (1972) Indian Law Institute: Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987) (1982)
	Cochin University Law Review, Vol. 6 pp. 153-210.
	 Report of the National Commission on Labour
	- O.P. Malhotra: The Law of Industrial Dispute (1998), Universal, Delhi.
	- J.G. Riddal: The Law of Industrial Relations
	- R.R. Singh: Labour Economics
	 ILO Conventions and Recommendations
	 ILO Collective Bargaining
	- Gillian S. Morris and Timothy J. Archer: Collective Labour Law (2000)
	Oxford
	 Nick Humphriey : Trade Union Law (1997) Blackstone
	- John Bowers and Simon Hentyball: Text book on Labour Law (1998),
	Blackstone
	- Stephen Dery and Richard Mitchell : Employment Relations
	 Individualisation and Union Exclusion (1999), Blackstone Roger Blanpain, Chris Engels (eds.): Comparative Labour Law and
	Industrial
	 Relations in Industrialised Market Economics (1999), Kluver
	 ILO Collective Bargaining in Industrialised Market Economics
	 Mary Sur : Collective Bargaining
	- R.W. Rideout : Principles of Labour Law
	 Ottokahn Freund : Labour and the Law
	- Russel A. Smithetal: Collective Bargaining and Labour Arbitration
	(1970)

	Robert A. Goman: Basic Text on Labour Law				
	- Chaturvedi R.G.: Law and Procedure of Departn	nental Enquiries			
	and Disciplinary Actions (1997) Government of India: Agricultural				
	Labour Enquiry				
	- Government of India: Report on the Second Agricultural Enquiry:				
	Report on the Third Agricultural Enquiry				
	Report of the National Commission on Rural Labour	(1991) Govt. of			
	India, Ministry of Labour	,			
	P.L. Malik: Labour and Industrial Law, Vol-I and II				
	ILO Conventions and Recommendations				
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation				
Methodology	,				
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory) 15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks			
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course				
		70 1			
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 200500050505050001: Taxation I: Direct Taxes

Course Code	2005000505050001
Course Title	Taxation I : Direct Taxes
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	To acquire the knowledge of taxation laws
Course objective	Power to tax had been described as the power to destroy. This idea is being floated often whenever the state introduces a new tax. Is this true? Is it not necessary that in order to raise revenue and place the economy on solid foundation, the taxing power should be conferred on the state? The power to tax shall not go unregulated. In the context of a federal structure the distribution of the taxing powers assumes added significance. Obviously, a study of the constitutional framework on taxation becomes important. Along with this, an analysis of the different laws enacted in exercise of these powers with their safeguards and remedies sheds light on the mechanics of the taxation by the Union and the States.
Course outcome	CO1- Understand the application of business Knowledge in both theoretical and practical aspects.

	T								
			-			followed on			
		preparing financial statements of Companies.							
	CO3- File	e Income	tax return	and comp	ute the tax	liability of			
	individual	S							
	CO4- Dev	CO4 - Develop proficiency in the management of an organization							
		CO5- Attain skills in conducting business transactions online CO6 - Learn the basic skills for the effective utilization of funds							
				ng to busine					
Mapping between				8					
CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5			
	CO1	1501	1502	1503	1501	1503			
	CO2								
				+					
	CO3								
	CO4								
	CO5								
	CO6								
	CO7								
Course Content	Unit 1 Inc	ome Tax							
	1.1 Ba	sic concept	s - income -	total incom	e, income n	ot included in			
	tot	al income d	leemed inco	me - clubbi	ng of incom	ie			
		sesses - per							
				oidance Bla	ack money	- taxation of			
		ricultural in			J				
				ls of income	- salaries -	income from			
						profession -			
		-				uction, relief,			
			rate of incom		arees aea	detion, rener,			
		-		ower and fu	nctions				
			Penal Section		incuons				
				J118.					
Reference books		ttlement of		unt on Divos	Towas (100)	Q) Phanet I ar-			
Reference books		n Snarma : <u>s</u> New Delhi.	upreme Col	ur t om Direci	<u>1 axes</u> (199	8), Bharat Law			
			ger · I aw of	Income Tay	(1008) Rhai	rat Law House,			
	New D		ger . <u>Law or</u>	meome rax	(1770), D ilai	rat Law House,			
			Saniay Me	ehttani · F o	ormation. T	Taxation and			
), Bharat Law			
		New Delhi.			()	,,			
			ıla : The La v	w and Pract	ice of Incom	ne Tax (1999),			
	_	va, Nagpur							
		•	Power of Ta	axation Und	er the Const	<u>itution</u> (1987),			
		, Lucknow							
	6. V. Ram	nachandran &	t T.A. Rama	krishnan (eds	.) <u>A.N. Aiye</u> ı	r's Indian Tax			
			•	stitute of India					
				g : <u>Handboo</u>	k of Direct	<u>Taxes</u> (1990),			
	7. S. Bhattacharya and H.R. Garg: <u>Handbook of Direct Taxes</u> (1990), Eastern Law House, Calcutta.								
	8. Law and Practice relation to Central Sales Tax Act : Govt. Publication								
	9. Singha	nia : Direct	Tacxs Law a	and Practice					

	 10. Sundaram: Law of Income Tax in India 11. R.R. Gupta: Income Tax Act and Practice 12. K. Chaturvedi and S. M. Pithisaria: Income Tax Law 13. V. P. Gandhi: Some Aspects of Income Tax Structure: An Economy Analysis 14. T. Mathew: The Tax Policy 15. H. M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India 16. M. P. Jain: Indian Constitutional Law 				
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation.				
Methodology		1			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course				
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Semester 6								
Course Code	Title	Teaching		Teaching Course University		Inter	Tot	
		per	week	Credit	Examir	nation	nal	al
		Theo	Pract		Durati	Mar	Mark	Mar
		ry	ical		on	ks	S	ks
2105000506010001	Property Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506020001	Family Law - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506030001	Public	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	International							
	Law							
2105000506040001	Labour Law - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506050001	Environmental	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
	Law							

Course: 2105000506010001: Property Law

Course Code	2105000506010001
Course Title	Property Law
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014

Purpose of course	The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of 'Property', the 'nature of property rights 'and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. The course also includes an exposure into the concept of trust.						
Course objective	The course on property conventionally deals with the Transfer of Property Act 1882. More than a century has elapsed since the passing of the Act and far-reaching changes have occurred in the field in property laws owing to altered social conditions. While archaic feudal rules enacted by the colonial administration like the rule against perpetuities find a place in the Act, the post-independence development relating to control and use of agricultural land do not find a place. The obsolescence of the Transfer of Property Act, can be best illustrated by citing the provisions relating to leases on immovable properties. The provisions relating to leases under the Act are not applicable to agricultural leases; and even with respect to urban immovable property, the provisions are not applicable to the most dominant type, namely, housing under the rent control legislation. Thus the existing syllabus does not touch upon agrarian property relations, which affect the vast majority of people or aspects relating to intellectual property which are important in the context of development. The proposed syllabus attempts at overcoming these deficiencies and imbalances.						
Course outcome	CO1 Skill to understand the concept of intellectual property rights. CO2 Develops procedural knowledge to Legal System and solving the problem relating to intellectual property rights. CO3 Skill to pursue the professional programs in Company Secretary						
	ship, Law, Business(MBA), International Affairs, Public						
36	Administration and Other fields.						
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5						
CO S WILLI PSOS	CO1 CO2						
	CO3						
Course Content	1. Jurisprudential Contours of Property						
	1.1 Concept - meaning - kinds of property - new property -						
	Government largesse						
	1.2 Kinds of Property - movable and immovable property intellectual property - copyright - patents and designs - trademarks, geographical indications etc.						
	1.3 Possessional ownership as man-property relationship - finder						
	of goods						
	2. Resources, Use, Patterns and Concepts in India: Who owns						
	land? Sovereign or Subject						
	2.1 Pre-Colonial position - religious and tribal approaches -						
	position under colonial administration - permanent settlement-						

- ryotwari settlement Evotution of Doctrine of Eminent Domain tenancies revenue administration acquisition and requisition of immovable property including land concept of public purpose process, powers, rights, exemption and release of acquisitioning and requisiting of immovable property.
- 2.2 Forms of control of Urban Property Housing shelter slums and its clearance and development housing policy rent control Urban development and planning authority powers
- 2.3 Post-Constitutional Development on Agricultural Land land to tiller land ceiling legislations State enactments prohibiting alienation of land by tribals to non-tribals

3. **Recording of Property Rights**

- 3.1 Registration of documents affecting property relations exemptions benefits
- 3.2 Recording of rights in agricultural land
- 3.3 Investigation of title to property
- 3.4 Law relating to stamp duties liability of instruments to duty duties by whom payable.
- 3.5 Effect of not duly stamping instruments, inadmissibility in evidence, impounding of instruments.

4. Law Relating to Transfer of Property - Transfer of Property Act,1882

- 4.1 General Principles of transfer of property
- 4.2 Transfer of property definitions transfers by acts of parties
- 4.3 Transfer of movable property
- 4.4 Doctrine of Election
- 4.5 Doctrine of Apportionment
- 4.6 Transfer of immovable property transfer by co-owners, by ostensible owners- rights fraudulent transfer part performance

5. Law relating to Transfer of Property-II

- 5.1 Sale essentials, definition, rights and liabilities of seller and buyer marshalling by subsequent purchaser, provision by court for encumbrances and sale freed there from
- 5.2 Mortgages and Charges
- 5.2.1 Under the Transfer of Property Act definitions lands rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee redemption clog on redemption marshalling and contribution foreclosure and sale
- 5.2.2 To a land mortgage bank, land development bank, powers and functions.
- 5.3 Leases-definitions essentials rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee
- 5.4 Exchanges-definitions rights and liabilities of parties exchange of money
- 5.5 Gifts definitions how effected-Essential requirements, kinds of gift -

	onerous gift - universal donee - suspension and revocat of existing and future property - donatio mor Muhammadan Law 5.6 Transfer of actionable claims - definition - not actionable claims - solvency of debtor - liability of actionable claim - mortgaged debt, assignment of righ of insurance against fire - marine insurance - incapa connected with Courts of Justice, saving of negotiable of 6. Easements 6.1 Meaning - nature - essentials - characteristics 6.2 Kinds - creation suspension and extinction of e	tis causa and ice - transfer of of transferee of its under policy icity of officers instruments etc.
	6.3 Easement rights: way, air, light, support etc.	
	6.4 Riparian rights 6.5 Licenses - meaning, elements, grant of 1 revocation	icense and its
Reference books	 Mulla: Transfer of Property Act Subbarao: Transfer of Property Act B. Sivaramayya: Inequatities and the Law (1997) Easted B.H. Barden-Powell: Land Systems in British India, Vol. 1997. V.P. Sarathy: Transfer of Property P.C. Sen: The General Principles of Hindu Jurispruder T.R. Desai: The Indian Easements Act B.B. Katiyar: Easements and Licenses Sanjiva Rao: The Indian Easements Act. Yogesh Desai and J.H. Vasoya: The Transfer of Prope Justice Arijit Prasayat: Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Contransfer of Property Act, Soli Sorabjee: Dinshaw J. Vakils Commentaries on Property Act, Wadhwa M. Krishnaswami: Law of Adverse Possession, Lexis 	ols 1 to 3, Oxford nce rty Act, nmentary on the the Transfer of
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project	15 Marks 05 Marks
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course External University exams	10 Marks 70 marks
	Total	100 marks

Course: 2105000506020001: Family Law - II

Course Code	2105000506020001
Course Title	Family Law - II

Credit	6						
Teaching per week	6 hrs						
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays						
semester	etc.)						
Effective from	2013-2014						
Purpose of course	The course is designed in such a way that it covers legal aspects of family law like Maintenance after separation, Adoption and Guardianship and statutory provisions relating to them. It also discusses the most important concept of Hindu Law that is of joint Hindu Family and partition and the concept of Karta. The course covers the issue relating to religious endowments, waqf and preemption and their social, religious and statutory provisions.						
Course objective	The course structure is designed mainly with three objectives in view. One is to provide adequate sociological perspectives so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts. The third objective is to view family law not merely as a separate system of personal laws based upon religions but as the one cutting across the religious lines and eventually enabling us to fulfill the constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring would make the study of familial relations more meaningful. The Bar Council of India has suggested that the Family Law is to be taught in two courses while the CDC had prepared the syllabus for a comprehensive full course on Family Law. The CDC syllabi being elaborate embracing various aspects of Family Law, each University Board of Studies has the discretion to divide the CDC paper						
Course outcome			shall contains ssion, child			oint family, courts.	
					•	es, schools,	
						In addition,	
			-			isions of the	
		ecession Ac			- III IIIO PIOV	10100001 1110	
				awe ie impe	ortant for la	wyers. This	
		•	•	-		e of both the	
		_			_		
			ed portions				
	CO4 Students studying family law learn about concepts like						
	Succession, Inheritance. CO5 Family law examines and compares personal laws.						
		•					
					lysis, writte	n and verbal	
	presentation		of argument	t.			
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1						

CO2			
CO3			
CO4 CO5			
CO5			
CO6			

Course Content

1. Joint Family

- 1.1 Mitakshara joint family mitakshara co-parcenery formation and incidents -Property under Mitakshara law separate property and coparcenary property
- 1.2 Dayabhaga co-parcenery formation and incidents property under Dayabhaga law
- 1.3 Karta of joint family position, powers, privileges and obligations
- 1.4 Alienation of property separate and coparcenary
- 1.5 Debts doctrine of pious obligations and antecedent debts
- 1.6 Partition and re-union
- 1.7 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains Of Learning Act and various taxation laws on it.
- 1.8 Matrilineal joint family

2. Inheritance and Succession: Hindus

- 2.1 Hindus historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law as a background to The study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- 2.1.1 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate
- 2.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate
- 2.2 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara co-parcenery with reference to the Hindu Succession Act.
- 2.3 General rules of succession and disqualification relating to succession
- 2.4 Marumakkatayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore Cochin and the district of Malabar and South Kanara

3. Inheritance and Succession: Muslims

- 3.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession
- 3.2Classification of heirs under Hanafi and Ithna Asharia Schools and their

Shares and distribution of property

4. Inheritance and Succession

- 4.1 Christians, Parsis and Jews.
- 4.2 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act, 1925

5. Child and the Family

- 5.1 Legitimacy
- 5.2 Adoption
- 5.3 Custody, maintenance and education

	5.4 Guardianship and parental rights - principle of	C 1 C				
	5.4 Guardianship and parental rights - principle of welfare of the child					
	6. Establishment of Family Courts					
	6.1 Constitution, powers, functions and jurisdiction					
	6.2 Administration of justice conducive to reco	onciliation and				
D 0 1 1	sorting out family Problems					
Reference books	Paras Diwan: Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succ	ession,				
	Universal					
	- Basu N.D.: <u>Law of Succession</u> (2000), Universal					
	- Paras Diwan: <u>Law of Adoption</u> , <u>Maintenance</u> , <u>Guard</u>	<u>lianship and</u>				
	<u>Custody</u> (2000), Universal					
	- V.V. Raghavan (ed.): <u>Paruck's Indian Succession Ac</u>					
	- Virendra Kumar: Alimony and Maintenance in the I	<u> </u>				
	<u>Changing Concept of Marriage and Divorce</u> (1978)					
	Please refer the Select Bibliography provided for Family					
	students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of					
	Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.					
Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power	point, Through				
Methodology	Book, Journals, Bare Act etc, Group discussion metho	ds, Assignment				
	method					
	memou					
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / 10 Marks					
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training					
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned					
	Course					
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 2005000505040001: Labour Law-II

Course Code	2005000505040001
Course Title	Labour Law-II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	To gain knowledge of various legislation enacted of Labour related
	laws. The student should get an insight into the mechanics of socio-
	legal control of labour relations and should be aware of the history, the

	nresent nor	ms the en	nerging area	as and nossi	ible fu	ture te	echniques of	
	-	present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of labour jurisprudence.						
Course objective			is a cons	titutional n	nandat	e. A	constitution	
							the cause of	
		upliftment of labour. Well balanced industrial development leads to						
	increased productivity which in turn is a factor of national progress.							
	Labour makes significant contribution in this respect. Is labour merely							
	a commodi	ty? Is it onl	ly a factor in	production	? The	re may	be different	
							day's labour	
							s equal with	
	_		-	_			story of this	
			•				confined to	
							ployment of	
							the societal o-economic,	
							ant conflicts	
	between di	-	-	rising out () the	COHSU	ant commets	
Course outcome				evelopment	and	the ju	dicial setup	
				-			welfare and	
			•				bour Law in	
	General H	RD Practice	e.					
							al Relations,	
		-	_		d also	learn	the enquiry	
	procedural	and indust	rial disciplii	ne.				
Mapping between		DCC1	DC C 2	PGGG	Dag	<u> </u>	Dao.	
CO's with PSOs	CO1	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSC)4	PSO5	
	CO1 CO2							
Course Content	CO2							
Course Content	Factorie	s Act, 194	8			20 m	narks	
			nsurance A	ct. 1948			narks	
			dent Fund		ieous		narks	
		ns Act), 19		(=:====================================				
		m wages A				15 m	narks	
	Paymen	t of wages	Act, 1936					
	Paymen	t of Bonus	Act, 1965			15 m	narks	
			ity Act, 197					
		en's' Com	pensation A	Act, 1923				
	Total 70 marks							
	Statutory							
		es Act, 194		-4 1040				
			Insurance A		na) D	~vi~:-:	as A at 1050	
				viiscellaneo	us) Pro)V1S1O1	ns Act, 1952	
		ım Wages	Act, 1984 s Act, 1936					
	5. Paymer	_						
	J. Taymen	it or polities	nci, 1703					

- 6. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- 7. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923

1. Remuneration for Labour

- 1.1 Theories of wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wages, fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living
- 1.2 Concept of wages : minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need based minimum wages
- 1.3 Components of wages : dearness allowance, principle of fixation
- 1.4 Disparity in wages in different sectors need for rationalisation and national approach
- 1.5 Wage determining process: modes and modalities unilateral fixation by employer bilaternal fixation conciliation, arbitration and adjudication Wage Board and Pay Commission Principles of wage fixation
- 1.6 Concept of bonus computation of bonus
- 1.7 Protection of Wages : nonpayment, delayed payment, unauthorized deductions remedial measures

2. Health and Safety

- 2.1 Obligations for health and safety of workmen legislative controls factories, mines and plantations
- 2.2 Employer's Liability
- 2.3 Workmen's compensation
- 2.4 Employees State Insurance
- 2.5 Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries environmental protection

3. Labour Welfare

- 3.1 Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription
- 3.2 Provident Fund and Family pension
- 3.3 Gratuity
- 3.4 Insurance
- 3.5 Interstate migrant workers regulation of employment and conditions of service
- 3.6 Regulation of working hours : Statutory controls

4. Social Security Law

- 4.1 Meaning distinction between labour Welfare and Social Security
- 4.2 Modality: Social prescription, Social assistance and social assurance
- 4.3 Labour Social security as part of the general social security in the welfare state
- 4.4 Origin and development- international norm on social security

	 4.5 Constitutional perspectives fundamental right the rights through meaningful social security measure wider dimensions right to adequate means of livelihood public assistance in cases of unemployment, old ag disablement, maternity relief. 4.6 From compensation to insurance - judicial interpexpression "arising out of and in the course of Employees State insurance benefits - improvement compensation - social security and role of trade unit benefits and beneficiaries - social security clause 	es - right to life d, free legal aid, e, sickness and pretation of the employment" - over workmen's ons - funding -
Reference books	agreements. John Bowers and Simon Honeyball: Text Book on Labour Law (1996), Blackstone, London Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act 1936 (1998), Eastern, Lucknow. Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act 1948 (1995), Eastern, Lucknow Rao S.B.: Law and practice on Minimum Wages (1999), Law Publishing House, Allahabad. Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Factories Act 1948 (2000), Eastern, Lucknow. R.C. Saxena: Labour Problems and Social Welfare Chapters 1, 5 and 6 (1974) V.V. Girl: Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15, (1972) Indian Law Institute: Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987) Ingian Law Institute: Labour Law Review, Vol. 6 pp. 153-210. Report of the National Commission on Labour, S.C. Srivastava: Social Security and Labour Law (1985), Universal, Delhi. S.C. Srivastava: Commentary on the Factories Act 1948 (1999) Universal, Delhi. ILO Conventions and Recommendations R.N. Chaudhary: Commentary on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (2000), Orient H.H. Saharay: Industrial and Labour Laws in India (1987) Harry, Calvert: Social Security Laws	
	 V.R. Bhattacharya: Some Aspects of Social Security Me P.L. Malik: Labour and Industrial Law Vol-I and Vol-II 	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion method
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment	
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	15 Marks 05 Marks 10 Marks

External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 2105000506030001: Public International Law

Course Code	2105000506030001					
Course Title	Public International Law					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	September 2013					
Purpose of course	The purpose of this paper is to orient law students to a whole range of					
	contemporary concerns in international law and world affairs.					
Course objective	To orient law students to a whole range of contemporary concerns in					
v	international law and world affairs.					
Course outcome	CO1: To develop a knowledge of the nature of public international					
	law and the structure of the international legal system.					
	CO2: To define and apply the basic elements of public international					
	law - its sources and subjects, the recognition and jurisdiction of States					
	in international law and principles of State responsibility.					
	CO3: To develop a knowledge of several key areas of 'public					
	international law' including the law surrounding the use of force and					
	human rights and treaty interpretation.					
	CO4: Critically examine the operation and application of international					
	law in practical contexts.					
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO 2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5					
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	1. Nature and Development					
	1.1 Historical Development - origins of Western nation state					
	systems – interstate relation during colonization					
	1.2 Expanding legal scope of international concern - Modern					
	theories and interpretations					
	1.3 Sources of international law - customs, treaties, general					
	principles of law and equity - other sources.					
	1.4 Basic principles of international law - sovereignty and equality					
	of state - nonintervention - co-operation - non use of force - peaceful					
	settlement of disputes.					
	2. International Law and Municipal Law					
	2.1 Theories of relationships					
	2.2 The role of municipal rules in international law.					
	2.3 International Law before municipal courts					

	3. State as subject of international law
	3.1 Legal personality
	3.2 State - Creation, recognition, fundamental rights of States - individuals -international organizations - acquisition, nature and consequences of legal personality.
	4. Territory and Jurisdiction of State
	4.1 Concept of territory in international law - territorial
	sovereignty - creation of new states and title to territory, acquisition of additional territory - territorial integrity and self-determination - common heritage of mankind - leases and servitudes - Law of Air and Outer Space - Law of Sea - International Environment Law - International Criminal Law - International Humanitarian and Refugee Law - Nuclear proliferation and Disarmament.
	4.2 Jurisdiction - Principles of domestic jurisdiction - immunities and privilege from jurisdiction.
	4.3 State Responsibility - nature of responsibility - question of fault – invocation and consequences - aliens - expropriation of foreign
	property.
	4.4 State succession - continuity and succession
	4.5 Treaties - law making of treaties - interpretation - application
	amendment -invalidity, termination and suspension - dispute
	settlement - treaties between states and international organisations.
	5. Settlement of Disputes
	5.1 Peaceful settlements - diplomatic methods - negotiations - etc. 5.2 Use of force - law and force - just war - intervention – terrorism
	and international law6. United Nations and International Institutions
	6.1 The UN System - Security Council, General Assembly, other principal organs.
	6.2 Institutions - institutions of universal and regional character
	6.3 The International Court of Justice - organisation - jurisdiction.
Reference books	Malcolm N. Shaw: International Law (2008), Cambridge
Reference books	2. S.K. Varma: Public International Law (1988) PHI
	3. M.P. Tandon: Public International Law
	4. Paras Diwan : Public International Law
	5. Robert Jennings and Arthur Watts KCMGQC (eds.) : Oppenheim's
	International Law (2008) Oxford
	6. The Students shall consult journals published by Indian Law Institute,
	New Delhi and Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi. 7. The Students shall consult some useful international law websites
	published in Malcolm N. Shaw: International Law (2008) Cambridge, pp.1332-1341
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, thereby making it
	a student centric approach.
·	

	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to the students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to achieve the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) 15 Marks			
	Attendance 05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course			
	External University exams	70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		

Course: 2105000506050001: Environmental Law

Course Code	2105000506050001				
Course Title	Environmental Law				
Credit	6				
Teaching per week	6 hrs				
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays				
semester	etc.)				
Effective from	2013-2014				
Purpose of course	To acquire the knowledge of various environmental enactments in detail.				
Course objective	The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curricula,				
	has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best				
	instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its				
	uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate				
	merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national				
	development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources,				
	injustice to communities, inter-generational equity and prevention of				
	pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly, environmental law				
	necessarily demands an inter-disciplinary approach. Thirdly,				
	uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological				
	outlook which ecology-related knowledge has brought about in recent				
	times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an				
	overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal				
	explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of				
	environmental law is essential.				

	T						
Course outcome	CO1 The primary learning outcome is to sensitize the students towards human activities that adversely affect the environment and the need for regulation of such activities. CO2 Students will develop a thorough understanding of practice and procedure followed by various environmental law enforcing agencies/bodies. CO3 Students will be able to pursue environmental litigation before						
	the National Gr		-		-		
	in any other cap	in any other capacity.					
	CO4 Students v				_		
	environmental	clearance and	compliances	with other e	environmental		
Manaina Latara	laws.	DCO	DGO2	DCO4	DGO5		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		O1 PSO	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5		
CO S WILLI PSOS	CO1 CO2	_					
Course Content		Invironment					
	CO3 CO4 1. Concept of Environment 1.1 Environment - meaning - contents - Ecological Cycles and Interdependence National Welfare, National Resources and their Utilization - Alternative Technologies in Housing, Energy generation. 1.2 Types of Environmental Laws. 1.2.1 Law of Acquisition - land, forest, ores, fuels 1.2.2 Laws for Production and Planning - Tenancy Law, Land reforms, land development, industrial and factory laws Atomic energy law etc. 1.2.3 Laws for Distribution-Essential commodities, fuel, Cattle Use, Land and Forest Use Laws, Wildlife ect. 1.2.4 Laws for Conservation - conservation of forests, wildlife, energies, Protection against pollution Protections against hazardous substances laws. 1.3 Functions of Environmental Laws. 1.3.1 Primary Protective Laws (a) For Human beings namely laws pertaining to Water, Air, Noise Nuclear Radiation, Toxic Substances. (b) For Non human beings namely wildlife, marine life, major forests, minor forest etc. 1.3.2 Primary Planning Laws (a) For production - irrigation, mining, grazing, catchment areas, wetland estuaries. (b) For distributions-namely land ceiling, slums, housing, parks, sanctuaries, Biospheres etc. 1.3.3 Secondary Laws						

- (b) Law relating to administration ministry, forest departments.
- (c) Laws relating to lower courts
- (d) Laws relating to collection dissemination and publication of data
- 2. Legal Control: Historical Perspectives
- 2.1 Indian tradition : Dharma
- 2.2 British Raj industrial development and exploitation of nature
- 2.3 Penal and Procedural law
- 2.3.1 Indian Penal Code Nuisance etc.
- 2.3.2 Code of Criminal Procedure Offences against Public Nuisance
- 2.3.3 Factories Act hazardous process
- 2.3.4 Provisions relating to Public Health and Hygiene.
- 3. Constitutional Perspectives and Issues of Distributive Justice
- 3.1 Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties Articles 14, 15(2)(b), 29, 39(a)(b)(c)(e)(f), 47, 48A, 49, 51-A(9), 32 and 226.
- 3.2 Entries in Union List and Concurrent List of Schedule-VII Union List: Entries 6,52,56 etc.

Concurrent List: Entries 17, 17A, 17B, 18, 20.

- 3.3 Judicial Approach and Social Action Litigations
- 3.4 International Regime : International Conventions and Treaties Stockholm,

Rio, Johannesbug, Bio-Diversity, and legal controls, control of ecofriendly experimentation on animals, plants, seeds and micro organism, UN Declaration on Right to Development, Wetlands, Green House Effect Ozone Depletion

- 3.5 Emerging Principles
- 3.5.1 Polluter Pays: Public Liability Insurance
- 3.5.2 Precautionary Principle
- 3.5.3 Public Trust Doctrine
- 3.5.4 Sustainable Development Environment vs. Development
- 4. Legislations for the Protection of Environment
- 4.1 Water and Air Pollution
- 4.1.1 Meaning and Standards Procedures
- 4.1.2 Culprits and Victims
- 4.1.3 Offences and Penalties
- 4.1.4 Judicial Approach
- 4.2 Noise Pollution- Legal Control-Judicial Approach Permissible and impermissible noise.
- 4.3 Environment Protection
- 4.3.1 Protection Agencies: Power and functions
- 4.3.2 Protection: means and sanctions
- 4.3.3 Emerging Protection through delegated legislation
- 4.3.4 Hazardous Waste and Biomedical Waste
- 4.3.5 Genetic Engineering
- 4.3.6 Disaster Emergency Preparedness

	4.3.7 Environment Impact Assessment				
	4.3.8 Coastal Zone Management				
	4.3.9 Environmental audit and eco mark				
	4.3.10 Judiciary: Complex problems in administration of				
	environmental justice.				
	5. Forest and Greenery and Town and Country Planning				
	5.1 Forest Conservation and Greenery Conservation Laws.				
	5.2 Conservation agencies				
	5.3 Prior approval and non forest purpose				
	5.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people				
	5.5 Denudation of forest - judicial approach				
	9 11				
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				
	of zoos and parks - State's monopoly in the sale of wildlife and wildlife				
	articles				
	5.7 Offences against wildlife				
	5.8 Town Planning and Country Planning - Law enforcement and				
	constraint- Planning and Management Policies.				
	Statutory Materials				
	-Indian Constitution [Articles:				
	14,15,15(2)(b),19(c),21,31C,32,38,39,42,47,48,49,51, 51-A(9)]				
	- Indian Penal Code [Ss 188, 268, 269, 272, 277, 288, 290, 430]				
	- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [Ss 133, 141)				
	- Factories Act, 1948 [Chapter IV-A]				
	- Indian Easement Act, 1882 [Ss 2,7,15,28(d)]				
	- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974				
	- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981				
	- The Environment Protection Act, 1986				
	- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991				
	- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995				
	- The Indian Forests Act, 1927 [Ss. 26,32(F)]				
	- The Indian Forest (Gujarat Unification and Amendment) Act, 1960				
	- Private Forest (Acquisition) Act, 1972				
	- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972				
	- Wasteland (Claims) Act, 1983				
Reference books	-A Rosencranz : Environmental Law and Policy in India				
Reference books	-Chhatrapati Singh: Common Property and Common Poverty, 1985				
	-R.B. Singh and Suresh Misra: Environment Law in India				
	-S.N. Jain (ed). : Pollution Control and the Law				
	-Kailash Thakur : Environment Protection Law and Policy in India				
	-Richard L. Rivesz (eds).: Environment Law, the Economy and Sustainable				
	Development (2000), Cambridge				
	-Christopher D. Stone : Should Trees Have Standing and Other Essays on				
	Law, Morals and Environment (1996), Oceana				
	-A Agarwal (ed). : The State of India's Environment : The Second Citizens				
	Report				
	-P. Leelakrishnan: Law and Environment: The Environment Law in India				
	-R. Allen: How to Save the World, Strategy for World Conservation				

	-Sanjay Upadhyaya and Videh Upadhyaya: Water Laws the Environment Law, Vol. 1 and 2. -Indian Law Institute: Environment Protection: A Implementation World Commission on Environment and D Common Future (1987), Oxford. -Tiwari Committee Report for Recommending Legis and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environm (1980). -Prithvish Nag: Essays on Environment and Resources Issues (1991) -Lal's Commentaries on Water Pollution, Air Pollution a (Protection) Laws.	n Agenda for development: Our lative Measures dental Protection - Some Regional		
	-S.C. Shastri: Environment Law (2008), Eastern -Centre for Science and Environment - The State of India's Environment 1982, 1984-85 and 1999-2000. -Sumeet Malik: Environment Law (2008), Eastern			
	-Stuart Bell and Donald Mc Gilliuary: Environmental Law (7th edn.), Oxford - Elli Louka : International Environmental Law - Fairness, Effectiveness and World order (2006), Cambridge - B.H. Baden Powell : The Land System of India (Vols. 1, 2 & 3) : Manual			
	of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers (1882) - E.P. Stebking: Forests of India - U. Baxi: The Bhopal Case (Trilogy)			
	 - Jayal Bandopadhyaya and Singh (ed). : India's Environment- Crises and Responses - R. Guha : "Forestry in British India" in 18 EPW, No.44-45 (1983) - D. Sharma : India's Nuclear Estate 			
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks		
	External University exams	70 marks		
	Total	100 marks		

	Semester 7							
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	Univers Examina	•	Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
	Civil	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4544	Procedure							
	Code and							

	Limitation							
	Act							
4545	Banking	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4343	Law							
	Taxation II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4546	: Indirect							
	Taxes							
	Intellectual	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4547	Property							
	Law 1							
	Law of	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4548	Equity and							
	Trust							

Course: 4544: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

Course Code	4544
Course Title	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	To develop the conceptual clarity of the procedure code and to develop the advocacy skills
Course objective	Civil Procedure Code is a subject of daily use by the courts and lawyers and a student cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer. True that it is through experience one gets expert knowledge of civil procedure. However, it is necessary to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. While the substantive law determines the rights of parties, procedural law sets down the norms for enforcement. Whenever civil rights of persons are affected by action, judicial decisions will supply the omissions in the law. The Code of Civil Procedure in India has a chequered history and lays down the details of procedure for redressal of civil rights. Many questions may prop up when one goes to indicate one's civil rights. The court where the suit is to be filed, the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with. A delay in filing the suit, besides indicating the negligence of the plaintiff in effectively agitating the matter on time, may place courts in a precarious situation. They may not be in a position to appreciate the evidence correctly. Evidence might have been obliterated. Hence,

	the statute of limitation fixes a period within which a case has to be		
	filed.		
Course outcome	CO1 The Students will know the detail procedure for Redressal of civil		
	rights with practical aspects of functioning of Judiciary		
	CO2 Students will get the knowledge about Place of filing the suit,		
	the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents		
	in support and against, evidence taking and trial, dimensions of an		
	interim order, the peculiar nature of the suits, the complexities of executing a decree and provisions for appeal and revision are all		
	matters which a lawyer for any side is to be familiar with???????		
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5		
CO's with PSOs	CO1		
	CO2		
Course Content	1. Introduction:		
Course Content	1.1 Concepts		
	1.1.1 Affidavit, Order, Judgment decree, Plaint, restitution, execution,		
	decree-holder		
	Judgment -debtor, mesne profits, Written Statement.		
	1.1.2 Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree		
	and order.		
	2. Jurisdiction		
	2.1 Kinds2.1.1 Hierarchy of courts2.2 Suit of Civil nature-scope and limits		
	2.3 Res-subjudice and Resjudicata		
	2.4 Foreign judgment -enforcement		
	2.5 Place of suing		
	2.6 Institution of suit		
	2.6.1 Parties to suit: joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties:		
	representative suit.		
	2.6.1.1 Frame of suit: cause of action		
	2.6.2 Alternative disputes resolution (ADR)		
	2.6.3 Summons		
	3. Pleadings		
	3.1 Rules of pleading, signing and verfication.		
	3.1.1. Alternative pleading		
	3.1.2. Construction of pleadings		
	3.2 Plaint: particulars		
	3.2.1 Admission, return and rejection		
	3.3 Written statement: particulars, rules of evidence		
	3.3.1 Set off and counter claim: distinction		
	3.4 Discovery, inspection and production of documents.		
	3.4.1 Interrogatories		
	3.4.2 Privileged documents		

3.4.3	Affidavits
4.	Appearance, examination and trial
4.1	Appearance
4.2	Ex-prate procedure
4.3	Summary and attendance of witnesses

- 4.4 Trial4.5 Adjournments
- 4.6 Interim orders: commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injunction and appointment of receiver
- 4.7 Interests and costs
- 5. Execution
- 5.1 The concept
- 5.2 general principles
- 5.3 Power for execution of decrees
- 5.4 Procedure for execution (Ss.52-54)
- 5.5 Enforcement, arrest and detection(Ss.55,59)
- 5.6 Attachment (Ss.60-64)
- 5.7 Sale (Ss.65-97)
- 5.8 Delivery of property
- 5.9 Stay of execution
- 6. Suit in particular cases
- 6.1 By or against government (Ss.79-82)
- 6.2 By aliens and by or against foreign rulers or ambassadors (Ss.83-87A)
- 6.3 Public nuisance (Ss.91-93)
- 6.4 Suits by or against firm
- 6.5 Suits in forma paupers
- 6.6 Mortgages
- 6.7 Interpleaded suits
- 6.8 Suits relating to public charities
- 7. Appeals
- 7.1 Appeals from original decree
- 7.2 Appeals from appellate decree
- 7.3 Appeals from orders
- 7.4 General provisions relating to appeal
- 7.5 Appeal to the Supreme Court
- 8. Review, reference and revision
- 9. Miscellaneous
- 9.1 Transfer of cases
- 9.2 Restitution

	0.2	
	9.3 Caveat	
	9.4 Inherent powers of courts	
	10. Law reform : Law Commission on Ci amendments	vil Procedure-
	11. Law of Limitation 11.1 The concept-the law assists the vigilant and sleep over the rights. 11.2. Objet. 11.3. Distinction with latches, acquiescence, prescrip 11.4. Extension and suspension of limitation 11.5. Sufficient causes for not filing the proceedings 11.5.1 Illness 11.5.2 Mistaken legal advise 11.5.3 Mistaken view of law 11.5.4 Poverty, minority and Purdha 11.5.5 Imprisonment 11.5.6 Defective vakalatnama 11.6 Legal liabilities 11.7 Foreign rule of limitation: contract entered into law	tion.
	11.8 Acknowledgement - essential requisites	
	11.9 Continuing tort and continuing breach of contri	act.
Reference books	 Mulla Code of Civil Procedure(1999), Universal, Delh C.K. Thaker: Code of Civil Procedure(2000), Universa M.R. Mallick: B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act(1998), East Majumdar P.K. & Kataria R.P.: Commentary on the Procedure, 1908(1998), Universal, Delhi Saha A.N.: The Code of Civil Procedure(2000), Universal's Calculation of Civil Procedure CodeVols(2000), Universal's Code of Civil Procedure (2000) 	l, Delhi stern, Lucknow e Code of Civil rsal, Delhi
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion
Methodology		
Evaluation Method		1
	Internal Assessment	
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks
	Attendance	05 Marks
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training	10 Marks
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	
	External University exams	70 marks
	Total	100 marks

Course: 4545: Banking Law

Course Code	4545					
Course Title	Banking Law					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs	6 hrs				
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014	,				
Purpose of course						
Course objective Course outcome	A vitally in influenced changes in process as a and affected significant banks finant ranging finarequiring the leading to the The convent development. The fag end companies global phenistself into the This course and operation and the new CO1 Stude evolution a source of recCO2 Stude relating to the CO3 Stude Deposit Institution.	To gain knowledge of the banking laws. A vitally important economic institution the banking system is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes. The emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had moulded and affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices. A significant development in the banking system is diversification in banks financing. The commercial banks entered 'into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalization of banks. The conventional banking system, found to be deficient for planned developmental purposes, paved the way for developmental banking. The fag end of the last millennium witnesses influx of foreign banking companies into India and a shift in the banking policy as part of the global phenomenon of liberalization. The legal system is adopting itself into the new mores. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system. CO1 Students will know the history of banking in India and its evolution and banking regulation Act, 1949, which is the primary source of regulation for banking companies. CO2 Students will learn the experiential knowledge of the practice relating to banking.				
	between banker and customer CO4 Students will learn the Use of ICT in banking infrastructure an security issues CO5 Students can find lucrative opportunities in the area of retain				structure and	
					rea of retail,	
	investment,	merchant,	treasury and	d banking.		
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					

	CO5				
Course Content		Introduction			
		Nature and develops	nent of banking		
		History of banking i	_	ere -indigen	ous
		g-evolution of banking			
	1	- different kinds of	C	ctions.	
		Multi-functional bar			
			0	5	
	2.	Law Relating to Bar	king Companies i	n India	
		Controls by governr	-		
	2.1.1.	On management	_		
	2.1.2.	On accounts and aud	lit		
	2.1.3.	Lending			
	2.1.4.	Credit policy			
	2.1.5.	Reconstruction and	reorganisation		
	2.1.6.	Suspension and win	ding up		
	2.2.	Contract between ba	nker and customer	: their right	s and
	duties				
		Social Control over	Banking		
		Nationalization			
		Evaluation: private of	ownership, national	isation and	
	disinve				
		Protection of deposi	tors		
		Priority lending			
	3.5.	Promotion of under	privileged classes		
	4.	Deposit Insurance			
	4.1	The Deposit Insuran	ce Corporation Act	t 1961: objec	cts and
	reasons				
		Establishment of Ca	=		
	4.1.3	Registration of bank	ing companies ins	ured banks,	liability of
		depositors			
		Relations between in	sured banks, DIC	and Reserve	Bank of
	India				
	5.	The Central Bank			
		Evolution of Central	Bank		
	5.2.	Characteristics and f			
	5.3.	Economic and socia			
	5.4.	The Central Bank ar	=	ıkers' bank	
	5.5.	The Reserve Bank o	f India as the Centi	al Bank	
		Organisational struc			
	5.6.	Functions of the RB			
		Regulation of monit		the economy	y
		Credit control			

- 5.6.1.2. Exchange control
- 5.6.1.3. Monopoly of currency issue
- 5.6.1.4. Bank rate policy formulation
- 5.7. Control of RBI over non-banking companies
- 5.7.1. Financial companies
- 5.7.2. Non-financial companies
- 6. Relationship of Banker and Customer
- 6.1. Legal character
- 6.2. Contract between banker and customer
- 6.3. Banker's lien
- 6.4. Protection of bankers
- 6.5. Customers
- 6.5.1. Nature and type of accounts
- 6.5.2. Special classes of customers lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities
- 6.6. Banking duty to customers
- 6.7. Consumer protection: banking as service
- 7. Negotiable Instruments
- 7.1. Meaning and kinds
- 7.2. Transfer and negotiations
- 7.3. Holder and holder in due course
- 7.4. Presentment and payment
- 7.5. Liabilities of parties
- 8. Lending by Banks
- 8.1. Good lending principles
- 8.1.1. Lending to poor masses
- 8.2. Securities for advances
- 8.2.1. Kinds and their merits and demerits
- 8.3. Repayment of loans : rate of interest, protection against penalty
- 8.4. Default and recovery
- 8.4.1. Debt recovery tribunal
- 9. Recent Trends of Banking System in India
- 9.1. New technology
- 9.2. Information technology
- 9.3. Automation and legal aspects
- 9.4. Automatic teller machine and use of internet
- 9.5. Smart card
- 9.6. Use of expert system
- 9.7. Credit cards
- 10. Reforms in Indian Banking Law

	10.1. Recommendations of committees: a review					
Reference books	1) Basu, A. Review of Current Banking Theory and Practise (1998) Mac					
	millan					
	2) M. Hapgood (ed.), Pagets' Law of Banking (1989) Butterworths, London					
	3) R. Goode, Commercial Law, (1995) Penguin, London.					
	4) Ross Cranston, Principles of Banking Law (1997) Oxford.					
	5) L.C. Goyle, The Law of Banking and Bankers (1995) Eastern					
	6) M.L. Tannan, Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India (1997) India					
	Law House, New Delhi, 2 volumes					
	7) K.C. Shekhar, Banking Theory and Practice (1998) UBS Publisher					
	Distributors Ltd. New Delhi.					
	8) M. Dassesse, S. Isaacs and G. Pen, E.C. Banking Law, (1994) Lloyds of					
	London Press, London					
	9) V. Conti and Hamaui (eds.), Financial Markets' Liberalization and the					
	Role of Banks', Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (1993).					
	10) J. Dermine (ed.), European Banking in the 1990s' (1993) Blackwell,					
	Oxford.					
	11) C. Goodhart, The Central Bank and the Financial System (1995),					
	Macmillan, London					
	12) S. Chapman, The Rise of Merchant Banking (1984) Allen Unwin,					
	London					
	13) K. Subrahmanyan, Banking Reforms ain India (1997) Tata Maigraw					
	Hill, New Delhi.					
	14) Subodh Markandeya and Chitra Markandeye, Law Relating to Foreign					
	Trade in India: Being a Commentary on the Foreign Trade,					
	·					
	(Development and Regulation) Act 1992, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.					
	15) R.S. Narayana, The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Fina Institutions Act. 1993 (51 of 1993). Asia Law House Hyderabad					
	Institutions Act, 1993 (51 of 1993), Asia Law House, Hyderabad.					
	 16) M.A. Mir, The Law Relating to Bank Guarantee in India (1992). Metropolitan Book, New Delhi. 17) Anthony Pierce, Demand Guarantees in International Trade (1992). Sweet & Maxwell, 					
	18) Ross Cranston (ed.) European Banking Law: The Banker-Custome					
	Relationship (1999) LLP, London					
	• 1					
	19) Mitra, The Law Relating to Bankers' Letters of Credit and Allied Law (1998) University Book Agency, Allahabad.					
	20) R.K. Talwar, Report of Working Group on Customer Service in Banks					
	21) Janakiraman Committee Report on Securities Operation of Banks and					
	Financial Institution (1993) Narasimham Committee report on the					
m 1:	Financial System (1991)- Second Report (1999)					
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation					
Methodology						
Evaluation Method						
	Internal Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory) 15 Marks					
	Attendance 05 Marks					
1	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / 10 Marks					

Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: 4546: Taxation II: Indirect Taxes

Course Code	4546					
Course Title	Taxation II : Indirect Taxes					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (I	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays				
semester	etc.)					-
Effective from	2017					
Purpose of course	To study the	e taxation la	aws			
Course objective	Power to tax	x had been	described a	s the power	to destroy.	This idea is
	being floate	ed often wh	nenever the	state introd	luces a nev	v tax. Is this
	true? Is it n	ot necessar	ry that in o	rder to raise	e revenue a	nd place the
	economy on	solid foun	dation, the t	axing powe	r should be	conferred on
	the state? T	he power to	tax shall n	ot go unreg	ulated. In tl	ne context of
	a federal str	ucture the c	listribution	of the taxing	g powers as	sumes added
	significance	. Obviousl	y, a study o	of the const	itutional fr	amework on
	taxation be	comes imp	ortant. Ald	ong with th	nis, an ana	lysis of the
	different lav	vs enacted i	n exercise o	of these pow	ers with the	ir safeguards
	and remedie	s sheds ligh	nt on the me	chanics of the	he taxation	by the Union
	and the Stat	es.				
Course outcome	CO 1- Understand the application of business Knowledge in both					
	theoretical and practical aspects.					
	CO 2- Determine the procedures and schedules to be followed on					
	preparing financial statements of Companies.					
	CO 3- File Income tax return and compute the tax liability of					
	individuals					
	CO 4- Develop proficiency in the management of an organization					
	CO 5- Attai		_			
	CO6 - Learn the basic skills for the effective utilization of funds					
	CO7 - Follo					
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
	CO7					

Course Content	Unit 1 · Rasic Concents & Definition of CST.				
Course Content	Unit 1 : Basic Concepts & Definition of GST :				
	Part - 1 Central Goods & Service Tax, 2017				
	, ,				
	Part - 2 The Integrated Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017				
	Part - 3 The Union Territory Goods & Service Tax Act - 2017				
	Part - 4 The Goods and Service (Compensation to States) Act 2017				
	The Gujarat State Law - State Goods & Services tax Act, 2017				
	1 Definition				
	2 Administration				
	3 Levy & Collection of Taxes				
	4 Time & Value of Supply, Scope of Supply, Place of Supply				
	of Goods or Services or Both				
	5 Input Tax Credit				
	6 Registration				
	Composition Scheme - Small Traders, Manufacturers,				
	Restaurant Job Works in GST Valuation Rules				
	7 Tax Invoice, Credit & Debit Notes				
	8 Accounts and Records				
	9 Returns				
	10 Payment of Tax, Refunds				
	11 Assessments				
	12 Audit				
	1 '				
	14 Demands & Recovery				
	15 Liability to pay in certain cases				
	16 Advance Ruling				
	17 Appeals & Revision				
	18 Offences and Penalties				
	19 Transitional Provisions				
	20 Miscellaneous: Schedules, HSN Codes, etc				
	2. Customs -				
	2.1 - Basic Concepts and Definitions				
	2.2 - Exemptions				
Reference books	GST Ready Reckoner - V. S. Datey				
	2. GST Taxmann Publication - S. S. Gupta				
	3. GST Bare Act & Rules - 2017				
	4. The Central Goods & Service Tax Act - 2017 - Bharat L. Sheth				
	5. GST Tariff - Taxman Publication				
	6. Gujarat GST Rule 2017 SBD Publication				
	7. GST Rule 2017 - Bharat L. Sheth				
	8. Goods & Services Tax - Khandhar, Vanja (KMS Publication) In Gujarat				
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation				
Methodology					
Evaluation Method					
	Internal Assessment				

Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks
Attendance	05 Marks
Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project	
Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks
Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training	
/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned	
Course	
External University exams	70 marks
Total	100 marks

Course: Intellectual Property Law-1

Course Code	4547			
Course Title	Intellectual Property Law-1			
Credit	6			
Teaching per week	6 hrs			
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays			
semester	etc.)			
Effective from	2016			
Purpose of course	To understand the concept and types of intellectual property.			
Course objective	To introduce the students to the concepts of copyright and trademarks and provisions available at domestic and international level.			
Course outcome	CO1: Identify different types of Intellectual Properties (IPs), the right of ownership, scope of protection as well as the ways to create and to extract value from IP. CO2: Identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the remedies available to the IP owner and describe the precautious steps to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in the field of copyright and trademark. CO3: Be able to anticipate and subject to critical analysis arguments relating to the development and reform of intellectual property right institutions and their likely impact on creativity and innovation. CO4: Be able to demonstrate a capacity to identify, apply and assess ownership rights and marketing protection under intellectual property law as applicable to copyright and trade mark.			
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	PSO1 PSO 2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5 CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4			
Course Content	 UNIT 1 - Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights Meaning of Intellectual property Main forms of Intellectual Property IPR and Human Rights 			

	UNIT – 2 The Copyrights (Indian Copyright Act, 1957 Introduction to Copyright Authorship and ownership of Copyright Rights conferred on copyright owners Term of Copyright Assignment/License of Copyright Infringement of Copyright Infringement in Literary, Dramatic & Musical Works Remedies against Infringement of Copyright Registration of Copyright Publication Performer's Rights International Copyright UNIT – 3 International Treaties on Copyright and Related Rights Berne Convention Universal Copyright Convention WIPO Copyright Treaty Rome Convention Freedom of Speech & Expression – Copyright Protection on Internet – WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996 UNIT – 4 Trademarks (The Trademarks Act, 1999) Introduction Definitions Registration of Trademarks, Procedure, Grounds of Refusal and Well Known Trademarks Distinction between Trademark and Property Mark Doctrine of Honest Concurrent User Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity Passing Off, Infringement and Exceptions to Infringement Actions, Remedies Assignment and Licensing Intellectual Property Appellate Board UNIT – 5 International Treaties on Trademark Paris Convention Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks & Protocol.
Reference books	 N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing,
	Oniversal Law I densiming,

		G : I		
	Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in Indi	a, Gogia Law		
	Agency, Hyderabad			
	• Kailasam and Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks ar			
	Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur).			
	• Srikanth Venkataraman, Understanding Design Law			
	(Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi).			
	David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property (Pearson Education,			
	Delhi)			
	A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thos	mson & Reuter		
	V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property.	erty Law, Lexis		
	Nexis	•		
	• Elizabeth Verky, Law of Patents, Eastern India	Company		
	Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights i	- •		
	Developing Countries, Oxford University Press			
	P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Traden	narks Act 1999)		
	and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta			
	W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Pater	nts. Copyright.		
	Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing			
		•		
	• C.S. Lal, Intellectual Property Handbook: Copyright, Designs, Patents & Trademarks, Law Publishers, Allahabad			
	The Annual Survey of Indian Law: and the Berne Century on			
	Copyright, JILI 1986.			
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important w	yave of taaching		
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding o	-		
Wiellodology	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	•		
		ereby making it		
	a student centric approach.	sortunity to the		
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to ask questions to the teachers would be approximated.	•		
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be em			
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has be	_		
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use			
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCI			
T 1 2 36 1 1	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the student	S.		
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks		
	Attendance	05 Marks		
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project			
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks		
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training			
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned			
	Course			
	External University exams	70 montre		
	External University exams	70 marks		

Course: 4548: Law of Equity and Trust

Course Title	Law of Equity and Trust			
Credit	6			
Teaching per week	6 hrs			
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays			
semester	etc.)			
Effective from	2016			
Purpose of course	To make student understand the concept of Equity and the provisions			
	of Indian Trust Act and Bombay Public Trust Act.			
Course objective	Trust being an obligation connected with property, the law has to play a key role in protecting interests of persons for whose benefit trust is created and for balancing the rights and duties of persons connected with trust transactions. There are also instances where even in the absence of specific trust, law has to protect the beneficial interests of persons on equitable considerations. Trusts may also be created for public purposes of charitable and religions nature. The existing laws in respect of trusts, equitable and fiduciary relations connected with property are to be taught in detail. Students should also to be conscientized of the emerging public trust doctrine of common property resources			
Course outcome	CO1 Explain and apply to a factual problem the law relating to fiduciary obligations, trusts (including express, resulting and constructive trusts), equitable remedies, tracing and equitable assignment. Such discussion should note any unresolved or ambiguous questions of law and propose a reasoned answer to the problem that acknowledges strengths and weaknesses of the arguments made; CO2 Analyse and predict how unresolved or ambiguous questions of equitable doctrine could be resolved by the courts; CO3 Describe and evaluate fundamental themes underlying and connecting the specific doctrines covered, including the relationship of equity to other parts of the law.			
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5			
CO's with PSOs	CO1 1302 1303 1304 1303			
CO 3 WITH 1 503	CO2			
	CO2			
Course Content	1. Introductory:			
	1.1 The concept of trust: distinction with agency and contract			
	1.2 Development of law: Common law and equity			
	1.3 Trusts: Classification			
	2. Definition and Nature of trusts under the Indian Law.			
	2.1 Creation of trusts : rules			
	3. Duties of trustees			

0.1	
3.1	Execution
3.2	Acquaintance with the nature of Property
3.3	Duties in respect of title
3.4	Duty of care
3.5	Conversion
3.6	Impartiality
3.7	Prevention of waste
3.8	Keeping of accounts and giving of information
3.9	Investment
3.10	Sale
3.11	Liability for breach of trust
4.	Rights of Trustees
4.1	Title deed
4.2	Reimbursement
4.3	Indemnity
4.4	Seeking direction from court
4.5	Settlement of accounts
4.6	General authority
5.	Powers of trustees
5.1	Sale
5.2	Varying of Investment
5.3	Property of minors
5.4	Giving receipts
5.5	Power to compound, compromise and settle
5.6	Exercising authority
5.7	Suspension of trustee's power
3.7	suspension of trustee's power
6.	Disabilities of trustees
7.	Rights of beneficiaries
7.1	Danta and modita
	Rents and profits
7.2	Special execution
7.3	Inspection and information
7.4	Transfer
7.5	Suit for execution
7.6	To have proper trustees
7.7	Right to compel the trustee to do the duties
7.8	Rights on wrongful purchase or acquisition by trustees
7.9	Follow of trust properties in the hands of third parties

	7.10 Blending of property by trustee			
	7.11 Wrongful application of trust property by trustee for			
	partnership purposes.			
	8. Liabilities of Beneficiaries			
	3. Discharge of Trustees			
	4. Appointment of New Trustees			
	5. Extinction of Trust			
	6. Constructive trusts: the equitable and fiduciary Relationship			
	12.1 Transfer without intent to dispose beneficial interest			
	12.2 Trust incapable of execution and trusts executed fully without			
	exhausting property the cypress doctrine			
	12.3 Transfer and request for illegal purpose			
	12.4 Transfer pursuant to rescindable contract			
	12.5 Debtor becoming creditor's representative			
	12.6 Advantage from undue influence			
	S .			
	12.8 Property acquired with notice of existing contract			
	12.9 Purchase by person contracting to buy property to be held on			
	trust			
	12.10 Possession of property without whole beneficial interest			
	12.11 Duties of constructive trustees			
	12.12 Rights of bonafide purchasers			
	7. Special legislation			
	1 &			
	13.1 Charitable and religious trust			
	8. Common property resources and public trust doctrine			
Reference books	S.Krishnamurthy Aiyara and Harbans Lal Swin: Principles and			
Reference books	Digest of Trusts (1998), Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.			
	Digest of Trusts (1996), Universal Book Agency, Atlandoud.			
	R.H. Mandsley and E.H.Bum: Trust and Trustees: Cases and			
	Materials (1978), Butterworth. London			
	Waterials (1976), Butter worth. London			
	D.E. Magarry and D.V. Baltary Small's Dringinlas of			
	R.E. Megarry and P.V. Baker: Snell's Principles of			
	Equity(1964)ELBS, Sweet & Maxwell, Philip H. Pettit: Equity and			
	Law of Trust (1970)			
	Iyer N.: Indian Trust (1997), Delhi Law House, New Delhi.			
	Tyer N.: Indian Trust (1997), Denni Law House, New Denni.			
	Ahmedullah Khan: The Law of Wakf in India (1997), Delhi Law			
	House, Dew Delhi.			
	Rajarathanam, Natarajan and Thankaraj: Commentary on Charitable			
	Trusts and Religious Institutions (2000), Universal, Delhi.			

	Mukerjee: Commentary on Indian Press Act, (1999) Universal, Delhi			
m 1:	Rao C.R.: The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws (1999)			
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important w	•		
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding o	•		
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	ereby making it		
	a student centric approach.			
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opp	•		
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be em	phasized by the		
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has be	een adopted to		
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use	of audio-visual		
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and			
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.			
Evaluation Method	Internal Assessment			
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory) 15 Marks			
	Attendance 05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project			
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks		
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training			
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned			
	Course			
	External University exams 70 marks			
	Total	100 marks		

Semester 8								
Course Code	31		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks	
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
4551	Foreign Trade	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4552	Law of Evidence	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4553	Information Technology Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4554	Intellectual Property Law 2	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4555	Insurance Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

Course: 4553: Information Technology Law

Course Code	4553
Course Title	Information Technology Law
Credit	6

Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To make students understand the provisions of Information					
1	technology		1	-		
Course objective			ive of this co	ourse is to p	rovide the s	tudent an
J				ning inform		
	governance	_		C		
Course outcome	CO1 To e	explain, di	stinguish a	and apply	the fundan	nental legal
	principles o	of informati	on technolo	gy law cove	red in the c	ourse.
	CO ₂ Selec	t and appl	y a range	of approach	es to writt	en and oral
						bring about
			legal prob	olems in th	e area of	information
	technology					
						primary and
	*	-		complex pr		
36	CO4 Under	take a rese	arch project	with intelle	ctual indepe	endence.
Mapping between		DCO1	DGOO	DGGG	DCO4	DCO.
CO's with PSOs	CO1	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4	T. C	. 1 1	4 . 200		
Course Content			on technolo	gy Act, 2000	J	
	Preliminar 1. Extent	y				
	2. Definition	nne.				
			lectronic red	cords		
	4. Electron			cords		
	Unit -2: E-					
				4, 5, 6, 7, 10)	
	 Electronic governance (section 4, 5, 6,7,10) Attribution, acknowledgement and dispatch of electronic 					
	records(section 11,12,13)					
	3. Secure electronic records and electronic signature(section					
	14,15,16)					
	4. Appoint	ment of co	ntroller and	functions		
	Unit -3: Licensing					
	1. License to issue electronic signature certificate					
	2. Procedure of grant and rejection of certificate(section 17-34)					
	3. Electronic signature certificate(section 35-39)					
			l compensa			
		-	ation, adjud		`	
	2. The cyber appellate tribunal (section 48-64)					
	Unit -5: Of		A =4			
1. Offences under the Act						

	2. Punishments under the Act		
	3. Power of controller		
D - f	4. Miscellaneous powers(section 65-90)		
Reference books	1. Bare Act of information technology Act,2000	ГС	
	2. Nandan Kamath Law relating computers Internet &	E-Commerce,	
	Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi.		
	3. M. K. Saxena, Information Technology Law: Conce	epts, Evolution	
	& Enactments, Mangal Deep Publ.		
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important w	•	
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding o	•	
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	ereby making it	
	a student centric approach.		
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opp	portunity to the	
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emp	phasized by the	
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to		
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use	of audio-visual	
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD	oprojectors and	
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the student		
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment		
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	
	Attendance	05 Marks	
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project		
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks	
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training		
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned		
	Course		
	External University exams	70 marks	
	Total	100 marks	

Course: 4551: Foreign Trade

Course Code	4551
Course Title	Foreign Trade
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	To acquaint the students with the Foreign Trade
Course objective	The objective of this course is to familiarize the student with the
	various laws regulating the foreign trade of India and exchange and
	management of foreign exchange in India.
Course outcome	CO1 Students will Study on origin, development and functioning of
	WTO as trade regulatory body.

	CO2 Students will understand the development of trade in international level CO3 The Focus on concepts like FDI norms, TBT, SPS, Dumping and related areas are providing additional knowledge to the students CO4 Students will be familiar with the process and conditions of technology transfer, foreign collaborations, NRI investments, etc. CO4 Students will have a detailed knowledge about the policies and rules regulating international trade		
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5		
CO's with PSOs	CO1		
	CO2 CO3		
	CO4		
Course Content	Unit -1: Foreign Trade Development and regulation Act, 1992 Preliminary 1. Definitions 2. Power of central government to make orders and announce EXIM policy		
	Unit -2: Search and Seizures 1. Search, seizures, penalty 2. Confiscation 3. Appeal and revision		
	 Unit -3: Foreign exchange management Act, 1999 Preliminary Definitions Regulation and management of foreign exchange Authorized person 		
	Unit -4: Contraventions, Penalties 1. Contravention 2. Penalties 3. Directorate of enforcement		
	Unit -4: Appeals 1. Adjudication 2. Appeals		
Reference books	 Bare Act of foreign trade Development and regulation Act, 1992 Bare Act of foreign Exchange and Management Act, 1999. Government of India, Handbook of Import Export Procedures, (2009) Government of India Import and Export Policy (2009-2014) 		

	5. Luis A. Rivera-Batiz & Maria A. Oliva, International Trade: Theory, Strategies, and Evidence.		
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion	
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment		
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	
	Attendance	05 Marks	
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks	
	External University exams	70 marks	
	Total	100 marks	

Course: 4552: Law of Evidence

Course Code	4552
Course Title	Law of Evidence
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	The law of evidence has its own significance amongst procedural laws. The knowledge of law of evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition, they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.
Course objective	The law of evidence, is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the forum. This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart to the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross-examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.

Course outcome	laws. The keep the course evidence in are introduced to evidence, procedures CO3 To admissibility CO4 To	knowledge of is design relation to ced to law analyze and illustrate relating to Analyze that yof evider	of law of every ed to acquary relating to perform the difference of the rule relations of the rule rule relations of the rule rule rule rule rule rule rule rul	idence is incaint the student of facts and production of the concept ferent types ting to release to the court.	dents with proof. In a f evidence. and generate of evidence vance of e	st procedural for a lawyer. the rules of ddition, they al nature of the and court evidence and laration and
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2 CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	1.1 The 1.2 Oth CPC, Cr. P 1.3 Pro 1.3.1 Adn 1.3.2 Adn 1.3.3 Indu 1.3.4 Con 1.3.5 Cou 1.4 Dis 2. Cer 2.1 Fac in issue 2.2 Evi 2.3 Circ 2.4 Pre 2.5 "Pro 2.6 Wit 2.7 App 3. Fac 3.1 The 3.2 Evi 3.3 The (Section 11	der acts which is the control of the	ch deal with plicability of Tribunals and section 4) t providing of res gestae of relevancy	educational w of Evidence c distinction mentary nd direct evidence c (Section 6,7 ntion (Section y of "Otherw f custom (Se	institutions ice relevant fa dence oving" 7,8,10) on 10) vise" irrelev	erence to

- 3.5 Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Section 14,15)
- 4. Admissions and confessions
- 4.1 General principles concerning admission (Section 17, 23)
- 4.2 Differences between "admission" and "confession"
- 4.3 The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat of promise' (Section 24)
- 4.4 Inadmissibility of custodial made before a police officer (Section 25)
- 4.5 Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26)
- 4.6 Admissibility of "information" received from accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on "joint statement" (Sec. 27)
- 4.7 Confession by co-accused (Section 30)
- 4.8 The problem with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"
- 5. Dying Declarations
- 5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32)
- 5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations.
- 6 Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses
- 6.1 General principles.
- 6.2 Special problems concerning violation of women's rights in marriage in the law of evidence
- 7. Relevance of Judgments
- 7.1 General principles
- 7.2 Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section 43)
- 7.3 "Fraud" and "Collusion" (Section 44)
- 8. Expert Testimony
- 8.1 General principles
- 8.2 Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence
- 8.3 Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50)
- 8.4 The problem of judicial defence to expert testimony.
- 9. Oral and Documentary Evidence
- 9.1 General principles concerning oral evidence (Section 59-60)
- 9.2 General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Section 67-90)

	9.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by
	Documentary Evidence
	9.4 Special problem: re-hearing evidence
	9.5 issue estoppel
	9.6 Tenancy estoppel (Section 116)
	Witnesses, examination and Cross Examination
	10.1 Competency to testify (Section 118)
	10.2 State privilege (Section 123)
	10.2 State privilege (Section 123) 10.3 Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128)
	10.4 Approval testimony (Section 133)
	1 1
	(Section 135-166)
	10.6 Leading questions (Section 141-143)
	10.7 Lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146)
	10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness
	10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154)
	10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155)
	11. Burden of Proof
	11.1 The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)
	11.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi
	11.3 The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of
	judicial notice
	11.4 Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section
	111A)
	11.5 Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B)
	11.6 The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114)
	James and Comment of James and Comment of the Comme
	12 Estoppel
	12.1 Why estoppel? The retionale (Section 115)
	12.2 Estoppel, res judiciata and waiver and presumption
	12.3 Estoppel by deed
	12.4 Exstoppel by conduct
	12.5 Equitable and promissory estoppel
	12.6 Questions of corroboration (Section 15-157)
	12.7 Improper admission and of withess in civil and criminal
	cases.
Reference books	1) Sarkar and Manohar: Sarkar on Evidence(1999), Wadhawa & Co;
	Nagour Indian Evidence Act (Amendment up to date)
	2) Ratanlal-Dhirajlal: Law of Evidence (1994), Wadhawa & Co;
	Nagpur
	3) Polein Murphy: Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal, Delhi
	4) Alberts, Osborn: The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998)
	Universal, Delhi

Teaching	5) Avtar Singh: Principal of the Law of Evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi. Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through		
Methodology Book, Journals, Bare Act etc, Group discuss method			
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	15 Marks 05 Marks 10 Marks	
	External University exams Total	70 marks 100 marks	

Course: 4554: Intellectual Property Law 2

Course Code	4554
Course Title	Intellectual Property Law 2
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2016
Purpose of course	To understand the concept and types of various industrial properties
	including patents, geographical indications and industrial designs.
Course objective	To introduce the students to the concepts of patents, geographical
	indications and industrial designs and such other industrial properties
	along with provisions available at domestic and international level.
Course outcome	CO1: Identify different types of Intellectual Properties (IPs), the right
	of ownership, scope of protection as well as the ways to create and to
	extract value from IP.
	CO2: Identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the
	remedies available to the IP owner and describe the precautious steps
	to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in the field of
	industrial properties.
	CO3: Be able to anticipate and subject to critical analysis arguments
	relating to the development and reform of intellectual property right
	institutions and their likely impact on creativity and innovation.
	CO4: Be able to demonstrate a capacity to identify, apply and assess
	ownership rights and marketing protection under intellectual property
	law as applicable to industrial properties.

Mapping between			PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs		CO1	1301	130 2	1303	1304	1303	
CO 3 WILLI I SOS		CO2						
		CO ₂						
		CO4						
Course Content		001						
	<u>UNIT 1 -</u>	Patent	(The Pa	atents Ac	et, 1970)	<u>)</u>		
	• Introdu	uction t	o Patent	S				
	• Patenta	able sul	oject-ma	itter – (Pa	atent in (Compute	er Progra	mmes,
			3	enting of				,
				ng of Pat		C	,	
				Patente				
	· ·	er of Pa						
				nder of P	atents			
			of Paten		atents			
	_		ringeme					
	Action	1 101 1111	imgeme	711 t				
	UNIT 2 -	Interna	ational '	Treaties	on Pate	nt		
		Convent						
			eration T	reaty				
	I atom	co ope	1441011 1	Touty				
	<u>UNIT – 3</u>	Indust	rial Des	sign (The	Design	s Act, 2	000)	
	• Introduction							
	Designs v/s Copyright and Trademark							
	• Defini		17 0					
	• Regist	ration o	of Design	ns and Pr	ocedure			
	_		_	tration of				
			_	Design ar	_			
	Tiracy	or meg	istered i	2031 3 11 un	ia iteme	ares		
	<u>UNIT – 4</u>	Geogra	<u>aphical</u>	Indication	<u>on</u>			
	• Geogra	aphical	Indicati	ons – Ne	w additi	ons to II	PR	
	• Trader	narks v	. Geogra	aphical Ir	ndication	ıs		
			_	ographica				
				graphica			Goods	
				ction) Ac				
				ohical Ind		at Inter	national l	Level
	11000		Seograp	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		at mitor	indional l	
	<u>UNIT – 5 Emerging Areas of International Intellectual Property</u>							
	Law							
	• Biodiv	ersity &	& Tradit	ional Kn	owledge	:		

	Cyber Crime And IPR		
		40 4 04 2001	
	The Protection of Plant varieties and farmers Righ		
Reference books	N.S. Gopalakrishnan & T.G. Ajitha, Principle	s of Intellectual	
	Property, Eastern Book Company	. 1 D	
	B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellect	ctual Property,	
	Universal Law Publishing,		
	Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in Indi	ia, Gogia Law	
	Agency, Hyderabad		
	• Kailasam and Vedaraman, Law of Trad	le Marks and	
	Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur).	Darian I am	
	• Srikanth Venkataraman, Understanding	Design Law	
	(Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi).	man Education	
	• David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property (Pear	rson Education,	
	Delhi)	man & Dautar	
	A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Tho V. Ahuia, Law Polating to Intellectual Property.		
	• V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Proportion	erry Law, Lexis	
	• Elizabeth Verky, Law of Patents, Eastern India	Company	
	Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights i	1 0	
	Developing Countries, Oxford University Press	ii the WTO and	
	P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Traden	narks Act 1999)	
	and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta	100 100)	
	• W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Pater	nts. Copyright.	
	Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing		
	C.S. Lal, Intellectual Property Handbook: Copyright, Designs,		
	Patents & Trademarks, Law Publishers, Allahabad		
	The Annual Survey of Indian Law: and the Bern	ne Century on	
	Copyright, JILI 1986.	•	
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important v	vays of teaching	
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of		
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, the	ū	
	a student centric approach.		
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opposition	portunity to the	
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be em	phasized by the	
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has be	een adopted to	
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use	of audio-visual	
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and		
	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the student	cs.	
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment		
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	
	Attendance	05 Marks	
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project]	
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks	
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training		
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned		
	Course		

External University exams	70 marks	
Total	100 marks	

Course: 4555: Insurance Law

Course Code	4555				
Course Title	Insurance Law				
Credit	6				
Teaching per week	6 hrs				
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including	classwork, ex	xamination,	preparation,	, holidays
semester	etc.)				-
Effective from	2013-2014				
Purpose of course	To acquire the know	ledge of Insu	rance law		
Course objective	The insurance idea i	s an old-inst	titution of tr	ansactional	trade. Even
-	from olden days me	chants who	made great	adventures	gave money
	by way of considerati	on, to other p	persons who	made assura	ance, against
	loss of their goods, m	erchandise sl	nips and thin	gs adventur	ed. The rates
	of money consider	ation were	mutually a	greed upor	n. Such an
	arrangement enabled	other merch	ants more w	illingly and	more freely
	to embark upon furth	_		-	
	of insurance idea is p				
	insurance policy, be				
	interpretative technic				
	the judiciary. Beside				
	component. This cou	_	-		ents with the
	conceptual and opera				
Course outcome	CO1 Students will	understand	the conditi	ons and p	rinciples of
	Insurance.				
	CO2 Students will h		about the ro	ole played b	by consumer
	courts and Insurance		c .: 1		, ,
	CO3 Students will				
3.6	terms and liabilities,		1		<u> </u>
Mapping between	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1				
	CO2				
	CO3				
Course Content	UNIT - I	5 6		-	TT
	Introduction: Nature		•		•
	development of Insurance in India- Insurance Act, 1938- (main				
	sections) Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999: Its role and				
	functions.				
	UNIT - II				
	Contract of Insurance	a. Classificat	ion of contro	act of Incurs	nce Noture
	of various	z. Ciassificat	ion of confr	ici oi ilisult	mice- mature
	or various				

Insurance Contracts- Parties there to- Principles of good faith - non disclosure -

Misrepresentation in Insurance Contract- Insurable Interest- Premium: Definition method of payment, days of grace, forfeiture, return of premium, Mortality; The risk -Meaning and scope of risk, Causa Proxima, Assignment of the subject matter.

UNIT - III

Life Insurance: Nature and scope of Life Insurance- Kinds of Life Insurance

The policy and formation of a life insurance contract- Event insured against Life Insurance contract- Circumstance affecting the risk-Amount recoverable under the Life Policy- Persons entitles to payment- Settlement of claim and payment of money- Life Insurance Act, 1956- Insurance against third party rights- General Insurance Act, 1972-

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - Sec. (140-176), Nature and scope-Absolute or no fault liabilities, Third party or compulsory insurance of motors vehicles - Claims TribunalPublic Liability Insurance -Legal aspects of Motor Insurance -Claims - Own Damages Claims - Third Party Liability Claims.

UNIT - IV

Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance -Basic Principles - Conditions & Warranties - Right & Duties of Parties - Claims - Some Legal Aspects. Introduction to Agriculture Insurance - History of Crop Insurance in India - Crop Insurance Underwriting, Claims, Problems associated with Crop Insurance - Cattle Insurance in India.

UNIT - V

Marine Insurance: Nature and Scope- Classification of Marine policies- Insurable interest- Insurable values- Marine insurance and policy- Conditions and express warranties- Voyage deviation- Perils of sea- Loss- Kinds of Loss- The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 (Sections 1 to 91).

Reference books

- 1) K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma Modern Law of Insurance in India.
- 2) M. H. Srinivasan Principles of Insurance Law.
- 3) Reference Books:
- 4) E. R.Hardy Ivamy General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.
- 5) Insurance Act, 1938.
- 6) The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.
- 7) General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.
- 8) Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.

Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation				
Methodology					
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks			
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
	Course				
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

	Semester 9							
Course	Title	Teaching per		Course University		Intern	Total	
Code		we	ek	Credit	Exami	nation	al	Mark
		Theor	Practi		Durati	Mark	Marks	S
		y	cal		on	S		
	Drafting,	6	0	6	3hrs			100
	Pleading and							
	Conveyance							
	Human Rights	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4558	Law and							
	Procedure							
4559	Right to	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4559	Information							
	Alternate	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4560	Dispute							
	Resolution							
	Interpretation	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4561	of Statutes and							
4501	Principles of							
	Legislation							

Course: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Course Code	
Course Title	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014

Purpose of course	This is a kind of practical paper, related to purely procedural aspect of the legal profession, wherein it is difficult to explain the concepts theoretically.						
Course objective	often diffice the most effective. To skills. It not but also pre application	Legal drafting skills are of utmost importance to all lawyers but are often difficult to master. Despite the challenges of mastering the art, the most effective lawyers are those who actively implement strategies to improve their drafting skills. Drafting requires a host of skills to be effective. This course will help the students to enhance legal drafting skills. It not only focuses on the theory of effective drafting guidelines but also provides relevant formats to assist in understanding practical application of concepts and develop necessary skills for drafting legal documents. The course is intended to improve the ability to draft					
Course outcome	CO1 Analyze and apply general principles of drafting and conveyancing. CO2 Use effective writing techniques to draft different types of legal documents. CO3 Draft different types of Deeds including deed of sale of land, mortgage deeds, license deeds, lease deeds, assignment deeds, trust deeds, partnership deeds and power of attorney deeds. CO4 Draft different types of contracts including commercial agreements, professional services agreement, employment agreements franchise, agency, dealership and distributorship agreements, intellectual property rights agreements, arbitration agreements, foreign collaboration and joint ventures agreements and real estate and tenancy						
Mapping between	agreements						
CO's with PSOs	CO1 CO2 CO3 CO4	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
Course Content	Unit I: General Principles of Drafting and Relevant Substantive Rules Unit II: Pleadings Civil Plaint, written statement, interlocutory application, original petition, affidavit, execution petition, memorandum of appeal and revision, petition under Art.226 and Art.32 of the Constitution of India. Unit III: Pleadings Criminal Complaint, criminal miscellaneous petition, bail application, memorandum of appeal and revision. Unit IV: Conveyance Sale deed, mortgage deed, lease deed, gift deed, promissory note, power of attorney, will, trust deed.						

	Unit V: Drafting Of Write petition and Public Interest Litigation				
	petition.				
Reference books	1. Srivastava R.D., Pleading, Drafting & Conveyancing, Central Law				
	Agency, Allahabad.				
	2. Srivastava K.K., Law of Pleading Drafting & Conveyancing,				
	Central Law Agency, Allahabad.				
	3. Chaturvedi R.N., Pleading Drafting &Conveyancing, Central Law				
	Publications, Allahabad.				
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching				
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to				
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, thereby making it				
	a student centric approach.				
	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to the				
	students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the				
	teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to				
	achieve the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual				
	aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and				
T 1 2 34 1 1	all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.				
Evaluation Method	1. Each Student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in drafting				
	carrying 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise).				
	2. Each student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in				
	Conveyancing carrying 45 marks (3 marks each).				
	3. At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce,				
	<u> </u>				
	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
	 which shall carry 10 marks. 4. The above-mentioned drafting of Pleadings and Conveyancing exercises shall be in the handwriting of the students on one side of the bond size papers. The papers shall be bound accompanied by a certificate signed by the course teacher and the principal to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned candidate. There shall be a cover and contents page. 				

Course: 4558: Human Rights Law and Procedure

Course Code	4558
Course Title	Human Rights Law and Procedure
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	Human rights education teaches both about human rights and for
	Human rights. Its goal is to help people understand human rights, value
	human rights, and take responsibility for respecting, defending, and
	promoting human rights.
Course objective	Human rights is doubtless the major concern of all societies, developed
	as well as developing. Formerly, human rights were conceived rather

narrowly as mere freedom form arbitrary government and classical constitutions provided guarantees of individual liberty or minority protection against the State in their constitutional bill of rights. It was realized later, and much more so over last fifty years since the end of the Second World war that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the State alone. Many nations of Asia and Africa came to nationhood during this period. Their assertion of sovereignty challenged many premises of international law which had been taken as established by the developed nations. These nations had to bring about their development and they needed capital. Foreign aid and foreign investments were invited but these could very well lead to their second subjugation. Poverty, ignorance, exploitation had to be fought at the global level. Development had to come without the sacrifice of human values. A greater awareness of human rights, not only obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary. If law was to be real instrument of social engineering, the lawyers, judges and to conscientize future law teachers, researchers and activists about human rights. The focus of a course on human right must be on the national problems with an international or global perspective. Thoughts and ideas cannot be parochial or national. They are universal; But their articulation becomes meaningful only when they are seen in the context of local experience. The course content must be informed by transformational dimension. The study methodology must be macro at the thought level and micro at the experience level. While we must therefore focus on the local problems, we must not let the global perspective go out of sight. The world community concerns about human rights have been expressed through various conventions and treaties. On the national levels, they are contained in constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction. Human rights acquire much more comprehensive and wider meaning. Human rights is an important parameter of a just society and future lawyers must be able to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them.

Course outcome

CO1 The focus of a course on Human Rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspectives.

CO2 The course content must be informed by transformational dimension.

CO3 To understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights.

CO4 To demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights.

CO5 To understand the importance of National Standard of the Protection of Human Rights.

CO6 It is important that student understand these rights and responsibilities. This will help to protect them, empower them and enable them to become responsible and active citizens. CO7 Human Rights is an important parameter of a just society and future lawyer. CO8 To demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories. CO9 To demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated. CO10 To evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights. Mapping between PSO₁ PSO₂ PSO₃ PSO₄ PSO₅ CO's with PSOs **CO1** CO₂ CO₃ **CO4 CO5 CO6 CO7 CO8 CO9** C10 **Course Content** 1. Panoramic View of Human Rights Human Rights in Western and Non-Western Thought 1.1 1.2 Awareness of Human rights during nationalist movement Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent 1.3 Assembly Debates, Part-III and Part-IV - Drafting process 1.4 Subsequent development of international law and the Position in India (eg. Convention on Racial Discrimination, Torture Convention. Women's Convention Environment and the two covenants ICCPR and the ICESCR. 1.5 Regional Conventions (eg. American, European, African etc.) Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as incorporating Directive **Principles** 2.1 The dichotomy of FR and DP 2.2 The interaction between FR and DP 2.3 Resultant expansion of Basic Needs oriented Human Rights in India 3. Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups. Women and Children - basic rights 3.1 3.2 Disabled

Tribals - Indigenous Peoples 3.3 3.4 Minorities 3.5 War Victims and Refugees 3.6 Criminal Justice System - Accused and Under trials - torture third degree methods - justifications - Torture, Treatment and **Punishment of Offenders** 4. **Enforcement of Human Rights** 4.1 International organisation (UN) 4.2 National Mechanism (Legislative, Executive Judicial) Attitudes and Approaches. 4.3 National Human Rights Commission - Commissions for Women, Minorities, Backward Classes, Scheduled Scheduled Tribes, Safai Karmacharies etc. Right to Development of Individuals and Nations -Constitutional and legal changes in India from human right perspective Peoples Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights 5.1 International Organisations (eg. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Asia Watch) Minority Rights Groups - Law Asia 5.2 Organisations National eg. PUCL, PUDR, Mahila Dakshata Samiti, Lawyers Collective, Bar Associations (National and International) 5.3 Development Agencies and Human Rights - Funding agencies and their role Reference books - SS.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria: Law Relating to Human Rights, Chh. IV, V, VIII, XIV, XXIX and XXXIX, (2000) Orient, New Delhi. - Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project : The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford. - Ermacara, Nowak and Tretter: International Human Rights (1993), Sweet & Maxwell. - Wallace : International Human Rights : Text & Materials (1996), Sweet & Maxwell - Muntarbhorn: The Status of Refugees in Asia (1992), Oxford. - Frank Cass: Human Rights and Global Diversity (2001), London. - Nirmal C.J. (ed.): Human Rights in India (2000), Oxford - Nirmal B.C.: The Right to Self-determination in International Law (1995), Deep & Deep. - Batra T.S.: Human Rights - A Critique - P.R. Gandhi: International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal, Delhi. - National Human Right Commission: Annual reports, Bulletin. - Basu D.D.: Human Rights in Constitutional Law

	- M.P. Tandon : Public International Law				
	- Paras Diwan : Human Rights and Law				
	- P.R.P. Journal of Human Rights.				
	- U.Baxi: Human Rights in a Post Human World (2009), Oxford.				
	- : The Right to be Human (1986)				
	- : The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982)				
	- : The Future of Human Rights				
	- S.C. Kashyap: Human Rights and Parliament				
	- F. Lauterpacht: International Law and Human Righ	ts (1968)			
	- South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre: H	landbook of			
	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System (2007) Ox	ford.			
	- : Human Rights and Humanitarian Law - Deve	lopments in			
	India and				
	International Law (2007) Oxford.				
	- : Introducing Human Rights (2006) Oxford				
	- C. Raj Kumar and K. Chock lingam: Human Rights, Justice and				
	Constitutional Empowerment, Oxford.				
	- Journals of Indian Society of International Law				
Teaching	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through				
Methodology	Book, Journals, Bare Act etc, Group discussion methods, Assignment				
	method				
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks			
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
	Course				
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 4559: Right to Information

Course Code	4559
Course Title	Right to Information
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	The objective of this paper is to impart knowledge among the students
	about the legal as well as administrative mechanism for the quick

		of basic i		ıman being	in this fast	period of
Course objective	The objective of this paper is to impart knowledge among the students about the legal as well as administrative mechanism for the quick protection of basic rights of human being in this fast period of Information technology.					
Course outcome	CO1 The knowledge	e focus of e among ative mecha	a course of the studen	n Right to ts about the quick prote	ne legal a	s well as
		l is a multi- for all stude	-	tion system	designed for	· improving
	CO3 The right to information RTI Act influences the people and impact on Indian Administration in greater transparency in functioning of public authorities.					
	regulation maintain a	and decis	sion, every luly catalogu	ntion regards public author ued and index tion right und	nority is m	andated to
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO's with PSOs	CO1					
	CO2 CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	Unit-1 Introduction to RTI Act 1. The evolution of the Right to Information in India. 2. The important terms used in the Act. 3. The salient features of the Act 4. Public Authorities and their Obligations under the Act a. What is a Public Authority? b. Who are the Public Authorities covered under the Act? c. Which Public Authorities are exempted from the ambit of the Act d. Obligations of Public Authorities					
	Unit-2 Role of Public Information Officers: PIOs and APIOs - Accepting Information 1. The requirement for designation of Information Officers - PIOs / APIOs - in public authorities 2. The specific Duties & Responsibilities of Information Officers. 3. The liabilities of a PIO for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.					

4. How to accept information requests and assist citizens in making information requests? 5. What is the process for disposal of requests? 6. The time limits for disposal of information requests. 7. The fees and costs to be charged for providing information. 8. The grounds on which requests can be rejected and the procedure for such rejection Unit-3 Exemptions from Disclosure of Information, Partial Disclosure and" Third Party" Information 1. Specific provisions of the Act which exempt certain kinds of information - the classification of such exempted information. 2. Application of public interest test with respect to exempted information. 3. Grounds that allow for partial disclosure of information 4. The concept of 'Third Party' and the issues and considerations revolving around its involvement. Unit-4 The roles and responsibilities of Appellate Officers within Public Authorities. 1. The process involved in making first appeals to designated Appellate Officers. 2. Timelines for making a first appeal and disposal of the appeal 3. First Appeals and Appellate Officers - Important Provisions Unit-5 Information Commission: Powers and Functions 1. The Role and Responsibilities of the Information Commissions. 2. The relevant provisions in the RTI Act dealing with Complaints to the Information Commission and the specifications thereof. 3. The "Second Appeal" process and the Commissions' mandate for the same. 4. The power of Information Commissions with regard to enforcing compliance of public authorities with the provisions of the RTI Act, imposing penalty / recommending disciplinary action against erring PIOs etc. Reference books Suggested Readings: 1. Justice P.S. Narayan, G.B. Reddy, Right to Information and Law, Vikas Publishing House, Delhi. 2. R.K. Verma, Right to Information Law and Practice, Jain Publishing Agency, Delhi. 3. Dr. D.N. Barowalia, Commentary on the Right to Information, Universal, Law Publication Delhi (2007) 4. Right to Information Act, 2000

Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation				
Methodology					
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	1 1/			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project				
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /				
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training				
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned				
	Course				
	External University exams 70 marks				
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 4560: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Course Code	4560
Course Title	Alternate Dispute Resolution
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	The objective of this course is to provide information regarding
	alternate methods to resolve negotiation disputes
Course objective	The major concern of law is conflict resolution. Familiarization with
	the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict is a necessary
	component in the endeavours of developing expertise in juridical
	exercise. The traditional justice delivery system through adjudication
	by courts had already given way to a large extent too many an
	alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries.
	The advent of globalisation has enthused this transformation
	everywhere. The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the
	students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the everchanging socio-
	economic scenario. The course aims to give the students an insight into
	the processes of arbitration, conciliation and mediation in areas where
	the traditional judicial system had its sway in the past and in the new areas of conflicts that demand resolution by alternative methods. No
	doubt, the course has to be taught with comparative and international
	perspectives with a view to bringing out the essential awareness of the
	national and international systems emerging at the present context.
Course outcome	CO1 Students shall be in a position to know litigation aspect and non-
	litigation aspects-its consequences
	CO2 Students can get the basics of mediation and negotiation
	CO3 Students will know about the drafting of arbitration agreement,
	and arbitration clause and its importance

	CO4 Stud	ents can des	veloned skil	ls in concili	ation and n	nediation			
			_						
	CO5 Students have knowledge of win-win situation than win-lose situation.								
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5			
CO's with PSOs	CO1								
	CO2								
	CO3								
	CO4								
	CO5								
Course Content	Unit I: Ge	neral Princi	ples of Arbi	tration & C	onciliation	Act, 1996			
	1. Meanir	ng, Kinds a	nd Advanta	ges					
				to Arbitrati					
	3. Role of	f Court in re	ferring a dis	spute to Arb	itration				
		-	& Jurisdicti	on of Arbitr	al Tribunal	& Arbitral			
	Proceedin	_							
		er of Arbitra							
	2. Appointment of Arbitrator								
	3. Pecuniary Jurisdiction4. Jurisdiction of Arbitrators								
	5. Disqualification of Arbitrators 6. Setting aside of Award								
	6. Setting-aside of Award7. Powers of Arbitrators/Tribunals								
	7. Towers of Mornators/Tribunals								
	Unit III: Foreign Awards								
	Meaning and Definition of Foreign Award								
	2. Powers of Judicial Authority to refer matters to Arbitration								
	3. Scope and Enforcement of Foreign Award								
	Unit IV: Conciliation								
	1. Introduction, Numbers of Conciliators								
	2. Appointments of Conciliators								
	3. Role of Conciliators								
	4. Settlement of disputes and status of settlement agreement								
	Unit V: Alternative Means of Settlement of Disputes								
	1. Mediat	ion							
	2. Conciliation								
	3. Arbitration								
	4. Lok Ac	dalat							
	Leading Coses for Detailed Study								
	Leading Cases for Detailed Study *Arain & Co.Vs Union Of India								
	*B.Ramaswamy Vs B.Rangaswamycmc Ltd.Vs Unit Trust Of India								
	*Doypack System Pvt.Ltd. Vs Union Of India								
<u> </u>	"Doypack System Pvt.Ltd. vs Union Of India								

	*Food Corporation Of India Vs Indian Council Of Arbitration &				
	Others				
Reference books	Singh Avtar, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Easter Book Company, Lucknow				
	2. Paranjape N.V., Law relating to Arbitration and India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad	Canciliation in			
	3. Mishra S.S., Arbitration and Canciliation in Inc. All Indian Publication, Delhi	lia, Gyan Book			
	4. Tripathi S.C., Arbitration and Canciliation, Gyan l Publication, Delhi	Book All Indian			
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion			
Methodology					
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment				
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks			
	Attendance	05 Marks			
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks			
	External University exams	70 marks			
	Total	100 marks			

Course: 4561: Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation

Course Code	4561				
Course Title	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation				
Credit	6				
Teaching per week	6 hrs				
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)				
Effective from	September 2013				
Purpose of course	To learn about the methodology involved in the interpretation of statutes and the principles evolved by the Courts for implementation of legislative intent.				
Course objective	To introduce the students to various rules of interpretation of laws and understand the correct methodology to fulfill the intention of the legislature.				
Course outcome	CO1: To know what are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes. And the importance of the law making process in the present context CO2: To know what are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws. CO3: To understand and analyze the judicial interpretation, construction of words, phrases and expressions				

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3. Interpretation : Aids3.1 Internal aids - title and preamble - heading and marginal notes							
trations,							
obstante							
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Travaux							
poranea							
d Law							
Commission Reports							
4. Rules of Statutory Interpretation4.1 Primary rules literal rule Golden rule, Mischief rule, Rule of							
Rule of							
generis,							
ory interpretation							
 5.4 Presumption against inconvenience and absurdity 5.5 Presumption against injustice, impairing obligations or 							
statute							
purpose							
6.1 Restrictive and beneficial construction – taxation statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislations.							
altrador R							

	6.3 Interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions
	6.4 Interpretation of enabling statutes
	6.5 Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes
	6.6 Interpretation of statutes conferring rights
	6.7 Interpretation of statutes conferring powers.
	7. Principles of Constitutional Interpretation
	7.1 Harmonious Construction
	7.2 Pith and Substance
	7.3 Colourable legislation
	7.4 Ancilliary Powers
	7.5 "Occupied field"
	7.6 Residuary Powers
	7.7 Doctrine of repugnancy
	7.7 Docume of repugnancy
	8. Maxims of Statutory Interpretation
	8.1 Delegatus non potest delegare
	8.2 Ex-pressio unius exclusio alterius
	8.3 Generalia specialibus non derogant
	8.4 In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis
	8.5 In pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis
	8.6 Ultres valet potior quam pereat
	8.7 Expressum fait cessare tacitum
	8.8 In bonam partem
	8.8 III bollatii parteiii
Reference books	1. G.P.Singh: Principles of Statutory Interpretation, (7th Edition)
	1999, Wadhwa, Nagpur
	2. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes (1976) N.M. Tripathi,
	Bombay.
	3. N.S. Bindras's: Interpretation of Statutes (1997) The Law Book
	Co., Allahabad.
	4. V.Sarathi : Interpretation of Statutes Eastern, Lucknow
	5. M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa & Co.,
	6. M.P. Jain: V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, (1994) Eastern,
	Lucknow
	7. U.Baxi: Introduction to Justice K.K.Mathew's Democracy Equality and Freedom (1978) Eastern, Lucknow
	8. P.K. Tripathi: Spotlight on Constitutional Interpretation
	9. H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India (1st chapter)
	10. M.P. Tandon: Interpretation of Statutes
T. 1:	11. Relevant issues of the Journal of Indian Law Institute
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to
	its core by explaining a concept through examples, thereby making it
	a student centric approach.

	The Socratic method of teaching which gives an opportunity to the students to ask questions to the teachers would be emphasized by the teachers. Similarly, a variety of approaches has been adopted to achieve the objectives of the programme with the use of audio-visual aids, charts, projectors, power point presentations, LCD projectors and all other tools to disseminate knowledge to the students.				
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment Internal Written Test (Compulsory) Attendance Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course External University exams Total	15 Marks 05 Marks 10 Marks 70 marks			

	Semester 10								
Cours	Title	Teach	ing per	Cours	University		Intern	Total	
e		W	eek	e	Exami	nation	al	Marks	
Code		Theor	Practic	Credit	Durati	Marks	Marks		
		\mathbf{y}	al		on				
	Moot Court	6	0	6				100	
	Exercise and								
	Internship								
4564	Criminal	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100	
	Procedure Code								
4565	Gender Justice	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100	
	and Feminist								
	Jurisprudence								
4566	Land Laws	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100	
4567	Professional	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100	
	Ethics, etc.								

Course: Moot Court Exercise and Internship

Course Code	
Course Title	Moot Court Exercise and Internship
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	The objective of this paper is to hone advocacy skills in the students

Course objective Course outcome	means, to which ther in development experience intelligibly procedures advocate s	The term 'moot', according to Oxford and Chambers dictionary means, to propose for discussion; argue for practice; a matter about which there may be disagreement or uncertainly. The Course will help in developing fluency and clear assertion, and also gives one experience in the art of persuasion, and of putting a case concisely and intelligibly. The course not only gives one a picture of practice in court procedures but also helps to develop the self-confidence that every advocate should possess. CO1 Enhance analytical as well as critical thinking of Students over					
	interesting CO2 Dem laws partiproblems.	interesting and contemporary legal issues, CO2 Demonstrate a thorough and contextual knowledge of the various laws particularly in its application to real and hypothetical legal					
	CO4 Gain	interest in a	advocacy an	nd competen	ce as an ad	vocate.	
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
CO's with PSOs	CO1						
	CO2						
	CO3						
	CO4						
Course Content	MOOT CO	MOOT COURT (30 marks)					
	 Each student shall participate in at least 3 moot courts. Each Moot court exercise shall carry 10 marks(divided as under) a. Oral advocacy: 5 marks. Written submission: 5 marks. OBSERVATION OF TRIAL (30 marks) Each student shall attend trial in two cases one civil and one criminal in the course of last two or three years. The student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. 						
	CLIENT INTERVIEWING (30 marks) Each student shall observe two session of client interviewing at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks. Each student shall further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This shall be recorded in a diary, which shall carry 15 marks. VIVA VOCE (10 Marks) At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 10 marks.					dings in a uments and iling of the all carry 15	
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	Mishra Omprakash Moot Court					
Teaching	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching					
Methodology	through which a teacher develops an understanding of the subject to					
	its core by explaining a concept th	rough examples, thereby making it				
	a student centric approach.					
	The Socratic method of teaching	which gives an opportunity to the				
	students to ask questions to the tea	chers would be emphasized by the				
		approaches has been adopted to				
	achieve the objectives of the progr	ramme with the use of audio-visual				
		t presentations, LCD projectors and				
	all other tools to disseminate know	ledge to the students.				
Evaluation Method						
	Moot Court 30 Marks					
	Observation of Trial 30 Marks					
	Client Interviewing 30 Marks					
	Viva Voce	10 Marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 4564: Criminal Procedure Code

Course Code	4564					
Course Title	Criminal Procedure Code					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays					
semester	etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To understand the important provisions of Criminal procedure code					
Course objective	The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government					
	resources. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into					
	individual rights in order to protect the common weal. Obviously,					
	criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as					
	well as to the victims. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in					
	an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of					
	conflicting interests. This imposes a duty upon those connected with					
	the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise					
	discretion conferred on them in the best manner. Code of Criminal					
	Procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials					
	and experiments, too enormous to be placed within a class room					
	discussion. However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the					
	code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system					
	and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure.					
Course outcome	CO1The system of criminal prosecution in India: who prosecutes;					
	Process to Compel Appearance of Person, Process to Compel					
	Production of Things, Right to speedy trial etc.					

Mapping between	Procin a CO3	edure Act, factual sce Describe ndian crim	The rights nario.	of arreste	ed persons at	and to apple to legal re	he Criminal y such rules presentation in a factual		
CO's with PSOs		CO1							
	l -	CO2 CO3							
Course Content		ntroductor	<mark>rv</mark>						
Course Content	2. I	.1 The ration	onal of Crimational Perspriety of Crimater the Processummer the Ind Psychotronical and their cocessum and with and with conder status the arrested know ground be taken to a not being decensual tegation of the consult legation of the examination of the examination of the consult legation of the examination of the exa	ectives minal Procedure of tr Prevention opic Substa Police, Produces, fun st ween cogn problem ser's presen out warran s (Section 8 person ads of arres magistrate etained for Constitution ded by medi	ial for Spectof Corruption of Corruption of Corruption of Corruption of Corruption of Indianal Indi	class should office of Act and fence counstowers non-cognization and 41 of 485) 0(1), 55, 75) by (Section 5) wenty-hours and the right	l examine in es especially, the Narcotic el and prison ble offences: summons.		
	4.	3.1 Search v Section 103 32 Police se 3.3 General 3.4 Seizure 3.5 Constitu Pre-trial Pr 4.1 F.I.R. (S	arch during principles of (Section 102) titional aspectocess; FIR section 154)	investigation 83, 94, investigation f search (So 2) ts of validi	97, 98) and on (Section 2 ection 100) ty of search	165, 166, 15 and seizure	proceeding		
		1.2 Evidenti Act)	iary value o	ı r.i. K (Se	e Sections 1	45 and 157	of Evidence		
	5. 1	<mark>Pre-trial Pr</mark>		<mark>isterial Po</mark>	wers to take	e Cognizano	<mark>ce</mark>		
	6	5.1.2 Dismis	nencement o ssal of comp	olaints (Sec	ngs: (Section tion 203,204 itutional ove	<mark>.)</mark>	2)		

6.1.3.1 Bailable and Non-Bailable offences (Section 436,437,439) 6.1.3.2 Cancellation of bail (Section 437(5)) 6.1.3.3 Anticipatory bail (Section 438) 6.1.3.4 Appellate hail powers (Section 389(1), 395(1), 4375)) 6.1.3.5 General principles concerning bond (Section 441-450). 7. Fair Trial 7.1 Conception of fair trial 7.2 Presumption of innocence. 7.3 Venue of trial 7.4 Right of the accused to know the accusation (Section 221-24) 7.5 The right must generally be held in the accused's presence (Section 221-224) 7.6 Right of cross examination and offering evidence in defence: the accused's Statement 7.7 Right to speedy trial 8. Charge 8.1 Palming of charge 8.2 Form and content of charge (Section 211, 212, 216) 8.3 Separate charges for distinct offence (Section 218, 219, 220, 221, 223) 8.4 Discharge- pre-charge evidence 9. Preliminary pleas to bar the trial 9.1 Jurisdiction (Section 26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479) 9.2 Time limitations: rationale and scope (Section 468-473) 9.3 Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Section 300, 22D) 9:4 Issue-Estoppel 9.5 Compounding of offences 10. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights. 11. Judgment. 11.1 Form and content (Section 354) 11.2 Summary trial 11.3 Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (Section 360, 361, 31) 11.4 Compensation and cost (Section 357, 358) 11.5 Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363) 12. Appeal, Review, Revision 12.1 No appeal in certain cases (Section 372, 375, 375) 12.2 The rationale of appeals, review, revision, 12.3 The multiple range of appellate remedies 12.3.1 Supreme Court of India (Section 374, 379, Artic. 31, 132, 134, 136) 123.2 High Court (Section 374) 12.3.3 Sessions court (Section 374) 12.3.4 Special right to appeal (Section 380) 12.3.5 Government appeal against sentencing (Section 377-378) 12.3.6 Judicial power in disposal of appeals (Section 368) 12.3.7 Legal aid in appeals 12.4 Revisional Jurisdiction (Section 397-405) 12.5 Transfer of cases (Section 406.407) 13. Reform of Criminal Procedure

Reference books	 Ratanlal - Dhirajlal: Criminal Procedure Code (1999) U 	Iniversal, Delhi							
		- K .Chandrashekhan Pillai (ed.) Kelkar Lectures on Criminal							
	Procedure(1998), Eastern, Lucknow								
	 Principe: Commentaries on the Code of Criminal Proced 	lure, 2 vol.(2000)							
	Universal, Delhi.								
	 Woodroff: Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedu 	ire, 2 vol (2000),							
	Universal, Delhi.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							
	K. Chandrashakhan Pillai: Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal								
	Procedure(2001), Eastern, Lucknow.								
	 Kelkar Criminal Procedure Code 								
	- Malik and Malik Supreme citation on Criminal Procedu	ire							
	 O.P Shrivastava's Principals of Criminal law 								
	- Vibhute K.I Criminal Justice: A human rights perspective	e of the Criminal							
	Justice Process in India,								
	Myneni S.R Criminal Procedure Code								
	 Basu D.D Criminal Procedure Code 								
	 Tandon Criminal Procedure Code 								
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation								
Methodology									
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment								
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks							
	Attendance	05 Marks							
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project								
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks							
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training								
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned								
	Course								
	External University exams	70 marks							
	Total	100 marks							

Course: 4565: Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Course Code	4565
Course Title	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	The course will concentrate on gender perspectives and study how the legal provisions continue the considerable bias and help in the continuance of the patriarchal values, which have been a part of our society.
Course objective	The need to study gender justice as a special subject is because the constitutional guarantees have not achieved the necessary results. The Constitution guarantees equality of status and opportunity and no

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Course outcome CO1 institute citized contre CO2 wome amont Mapping between CO's with PSOs CO2 CO2 CO3	Apply a cutions wenship to ribution in Provide en and cong the gir	n systema which ma o women nvisible. s consult whild deve ls, rural a	ntic approac arginalize, so a and under ancy to Ide elopment a and urban gr	ch to elimin subordinate erestimate of entify and dend inculcate rass root work.	ate on the and accor- or make the iscuss issues entreprenen.	ideas in the d secondary ne women's es related to neurial spirit
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Course Content 1. 1.1						
1.1	Crime					
		s against	women			
1.2	Introdu					
		stic Viole				
1.3	-	/ harassm			1 . C	
1.4		offences	s - Rape, Oi	itraging mod	iesty of wo	oman,
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				on of women		
prost	itution, n	ildecelli I	орговонши	on or women	i, pomograj	piry
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2.1				tus and Oppe	ortunity	
2.2	Funda	mental R	ights and gu	uarantees Ar	ticles 14, 1	5, 16, 21,
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3.1 3.2 3.3	Conce Humai Nation	pt and M n Rights - nal Comm	ethod - under dom nission for V	nestic and in Women - for	mation and	l functions

	3.5.2 In legislature - Proposed Amendment and Debates					
	3.6 Women and Employment					
	3.6.1 Laws to protect women and her labour					
	3.6.2 Maternity Benefit Act, Factories Act, Equal Re	emuneration				
	Act.					
	3.7 Matrimonial Property					
Reference books	- Report of the Committee on the Status of Women, "Towards					
	Equality" 1975					
	Government of India					
	- The Law Commission of India Report, 1988					
	- Anwar Yaquin & Badar Anwal: Protection of Wom	en under the				
	Law					
	- M.J. Antony: Women's Rights					
	- Anjani Kant: Women and Law					
	- Hingorani (ed). : Gandhi on Women					
	- 6th Plan and 7th Plan,					
	Chapter on Women and Development					
	Chapter on Socio-Economic Programmes for women					
	- Relevant Statutory Provisions of Family Laws, Criminal Laws and					
	Labour Laws					
	- Relevant Journals of Indian Law Institute and Annual Survey of					
	Indian Law					
Teaching	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentat	ion methods.				
Methodology						
Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment					
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks				
	Attendance	05 Marks				
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project					
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks				
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training					
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned					
	Course					
	External University exams	70 marks				
	Total	100 marks				

Course: 4566: Land Laws

Course Code	4566
Course Title	Land Laws
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2016
Purpose of course	To familiarize the student with the land laws of their state

Course objective	The legislative power to make laws relating to land and land ceiling is in the state list. Different states have enacted their own laws on this subject. The Constitutional perspectives relating to this subjects have to be taught as an essential part of this course. The provisions in the Constitution in Part III, IV and XII as well as those in Schedule VII relating to distribution of legislative powers over land are essentially to be taught with emphasis. The law relating to land in the state where the students take the course will have to be selected by the University Boards of Studies as part of the syllabus for this paper. This paper comprises of 84 units of one hour duration.						
Course outcome	CO1 .Identify and describe the revenue board courts and its function						
	for a appeal revision and review. CO2 Demonstrate an understanding of the legal and regulatory						
	framework for tribunals and the regulatory rules.						
	CO3 Demonstrate an understanding of the necessary professional						
	skills of urbanization including analytical skills.						
Mapping between	PSO1 PSO2 PSO3 PSO4 PSO5						
CO's with PSOs	CO1						
	CO2						
	CO3						
Course Content	LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL						
	LAWS						
	(1) Historical Background						
	(2) Revenue Code and Revenue Rules						
	(I) Revenue officers and Courts Jurisdiction, Power and						
	Functions (II) Survey and Settlement						
	(III) Assessment of Land Revenue						
	(IV) Tenure Holder – His rights and obligations						
	(V) Lease – Tenant						
	(VI) Devolution of Rights in Land						
	(3) Ceiling Act – Agricultural and land Ceiling						
	(4) Consolidation						
	Statutory Legislations :						
	(1) Gujarat State Revenue Code and Gujarat Land Revenue Rules- 1879						
	(2) Land Acquisition Act-1894 (1984 – Amended)						
	(3) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act-1948						
	(4) The Mamalatdar Courts Act.						
	(5) Agricultural ceiling						
Reference books	(1) Annual Survey of Indian Law – Volume Relevant Section on						
	"Law and Agcarian Reforms".						
T 1:	(2) Land Tenure in India Vol3 (By: B.H. Eodenpowell)						
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation method						
Methodology							

Evaluation Method	Internal and External Assessment	
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks
	Attendance	05 Marks
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course	10 Marks
	External University exams	70 marks
	Total	100 marks

Course: 4567: Professional Ethics etc.

Course Code	4567
Course Title	Professional Ethics etc.
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays
semester	etc.)
Effective from	2013-2014
Purpose of course	The legal profession is undergoing a significant transition at the turn of the 21st century. The profession is faced with new challenges like globalization of the legal profession, legal outsourcing, transnational law firms, human rights advocacy etc. At this juncture the necessity of course on legal practice and professional ethics has become a priority for the emerging lawyers. The purpose of this course is to give students an understanding of the importance of ethics in the legal profession and to make them appreciate the core values of professional conduct in the practice of law. It is to help the students understand the laws governing legal practice in India and the importance thereof.
Course objective	Lawyers are supposed to perform an important function of helping people to abide by the law. They are officers of courts and supposed to help them arrive at the truth and just resolution of disputes. In the successful operation of the lawyers to the cause of Justice, various ethical questions arise. The objective of this paper is to acquaint the student with: a) Social background of the lawyers; b) How far career opportunities in the profession are determined by their caste/class/sex context and public relations backgrounds? c) How for legal profession is apprised of the law as an instrument of social change? d) How far legal profession is apprised of the law as an instrument of social change?

	f) What e	thical standa	ards are ex	pected of th	e lawyers a	and how are		
	such standards enforced?							
Course outcome	CO1 Familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and							
	judicial dec	judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers						
		CO2 To acquaint them with the opinions of the Bar Council of India						
	on professional misconduct							
		CO3 To teach them the basics of professional accountancy CO4 To Train them in the skills of client interviewing and counseling						
	CO4 To T							
Mapping between		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO4		
CO's with PSOs		CO1						
		CO2						
	CO3							
	CO4							
Course Content	_			esponsibiliti				
				essional Ethi				
				s and Etique				
				d other Mise	conduct			
	4. Bar Cou	ncil of India	a, State Bar	Council				
	Unit II: Con	ntempt Law	and Practic	ce				
		Contempt of Court- Its meaning and Nature						
		2. Kinds of Contempt						
	a. Criminal	a. Criminal Contempt						
	b. Civil Co	b. Civil Contempt						
	3. Contem	3. Contempt by Lawyers						
	4. Contem	4. Contempt by Judges, Magistrates or other persons acting judicially						
	5. Contem	5. Contempt by State, Corporate bodies & other officers						
	Unit III: Be	Unit III: Bench-Bar Relations						
	1. Statues	Statues and Virtues of Advocate						
	2. Art of a	2. Art of advocacy						
	3. Art of O	ratory						
	4. Presenti	ng citation o	of cases					
		imps of advo	•					
		owards clier						
			-	ents of the S	-			
		_	_	t others (199		52		
				AIR 1999 SC		~~~		
		-		uncil of Indi				
				rya & others				
		-		Another, AIF				
			om v. Bar C	ouncil of R	ajastnan &	Others, AIR		
	1983 SC 10		D Gonalan	le Othana	A ID 1070 C	C 291		
		-	-	a & Others, A a,(2002) 2 S		C 201		
				a,(2002) 2 S R 1995 SC 2		(SP)		

	10. Dr. D.C. Saxena v. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of In	ndia AIR 1006
	SC 2481 pg 347 (SP)	
	(II) 50 selected opinions of the disciplinary committees of Bar	
	Councils.	
	Unit V: Professional Accounting System 1. Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to	
	be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger.	
	2. Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal,	
	double entry system, closing of accounts 3. The cash and bulk transaction- The Cash book- Journal proper	
	especially with reference to client's accounts- Ledger, Trial balance	
	and final accounts- Commercial mathematics.	
D - f 1 1		
Reference books	1. Rai Kailash, Legal Ethics, Central Law Publications.	
	2. Gupta S.P., Professional Ethics Accountancy for Lawyer and	
	Bench - Bar Relation, JBA Publishers.	A 1
m 1:	3. K.V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Professional Conduct and Advocacy	
Teaching	The teaching methodology adopted for this course is theoretical	
Methodology	discussions of the fundamental principles of ethics and various aspects	
	of professional dilemma and challenges. It is largely based on reading	
	of Advocates Act 1961, Contempt of Court Act 1971, case laws and	
	secondary materials.	
Evaluation Method		
	Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks
	Attendance	05 Marks
	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project	
	Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks
	Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training	
	/ any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned	
	Course	
	External University exams	70 marks
	Total	100 marks