

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

Name of Program	<b>FIVE YEARS INTEGRATED B.COM LL.B (HONS.) PROGRAMME</b>
Duration	5 years
Eligibility Criteria	10 +2 Pass (any Stream) Total Semesters: 10
Objective of program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To evolve as a center of excellence in areas of teaching, learning, research, extension and community service.</li> <li>• To equip the students to compete nationally and globally in areas of legal profession, justicing and to meet the challenges of the globalized world.</li> <li>• To strengthen traditions of knowledge and scholarship.</li> </ul>
Program Outcome	<p><b>PO1: Integration of Knowledge; Commerce and Law:</b> Understand and internalize key concepts in law and the field of commerce.</p> <p><b>PO2: Professional Skills:</b> Acquisition of professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, conveyancing, public advocacy.</p> <p><b>PO3: Professional Etiquettes and Ethics:</b> To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession and the protocols to be followed in various courts of law.</p> <p><b>PO4: Self-employability:</b> To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills required to practice law.</p>
Program Specific outcome	<p><b>PSO1.</b> B.Com LL.B Hons is an opportunity for students to gain knowledge in the field of Commerce along with law.</p> <p><b>PSO2.</b> 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.</p> <p><b>PSO3.</b> To acquire requisite skills and expertise by organizing Moot Courts, Seminars and Workshops on socio-legal issues.</p> <p><b>PSO4.</b> The program provides platform to the students to understand and interpret law which in-turn help the students</p>

	to get themselves established as successful legal professionals. <b>PSO5</b> To nurture the students to become the soldiers of justice in realizing constitutionally enshrined goals of establishing a just society.																														
Mapping between PO's and PSO's	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td>PSO1</td> <td>PSO2</td> <td>PSO3</td> <td>PSO4</td> <td>PSO5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	PO1						PO2						PO3						PO4					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5																										
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Medium of Instruction	English																														

Semester 1								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
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-1	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 semester	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<b>CO1</b> Define the nature of microeconomics. <b>CO2</b> Describe the functioning of a market economy through demand and supply <b>CO3</b> The students will be able to understand the concepts of cost, nature of production <b>CO4</b> It will help students in understanding the behaviour of individuals and small organizations in making decisions on the allocation of limited resources. <b>CO5</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the concepts of scarcity and opportunity cost and the use of marginal analysis to evaluate trade-offs and make decisions.																				
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5															
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	CO4																				
	CO5																				
Course Content	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>SR.NO</th> <th>CONTENT</th> <th>Weightage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td>Basic problems of an economy. Working of price Mechanism</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td>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.</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td>Production Function-Law of Variable proportion-Iso- quants- expansion path-Returns to scale-Internal and External economies and diseconomies- Ridge lines</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td>Theory of Costs- short run and long run cost curves- traditional and modern approaches.</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						SR.NO	CONTENT	Weightage	1.	Basic problems of an economy. Working of price Mechanism	15%	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.	35%	3.	Production Function-Law of Variable proportion-Iso- quants- expansion path-Returns to scale-Internal and External economies and diseconomies- Ridge lines	35%	4.	Theory of Costs- short run and long run cost curves- traditional and modern approaches.	15%
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Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. John P. Gould Jf. And Edward P. Lazear: Micro-economic Theory; All India traveller, Delhi.</li> <li>2. Browning Edeger K. and Browning Jacquience M: Micro economic Theory and Applications; kalyani, New Delhi</li> <li>3. Walson Donald S, and Getz Molcom: Price theory and its uses; Khosia publishing house, New Delhi.</li> <li>4. Koutsoyianni A.: Modern Microeconomics; Macmillan, New Delhi.</li> <li>5. Richard G. Lipsey: An Introduction to positive economics, ELBS. Oxford</li> <li>6. Stinger G. The throy of price: prentice Hall Of India.</li> <li>7. Nellis &amp; parker: The Essence of Business economics: Prentice Hall, New Delhi.</li> <li>8. Ferguson P.R and Rothschild R, and Ferguson GJ,: Business Economics MacMillan Hampshire.</li> <li>9. Ahuja H.L.:Business Economics; S- Chand &amp; Co.,New Delhi.</li> </ol>	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation 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

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

**Course outcome**  
**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, liabilities, revenue and expenses  
**CO6** Identify the main financial statements and their purposes

Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					

Course Content	<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Course inputs (As per UGC Model Curriculum)</b>	<b>Weightage</b>
	<b>Unit-1</b>	Meaning and Scope of Accounting; need, development, and definition of accounting; Book-keeping and accounting; Persons interested in accounting; Disclosures, Branches of accounting; Objective of accounting	<b>10%</b>
	<b>Unit-2</b>	Accounting Transaction, Accounting Cycle, Journal, Rules of debit and credit, Compound journal entry, opening entry, Relationship between journal and ledger, Rules regarding posting, Trail Balance, Sub division of journal.	<b>30%</b>
	<b>Unit-3</b>	1. Capital and revenue; Classification of income, Classification of Expenditure, Classification of receipt. 2. Accounting Concept of income, Accounting concept and Income Measurement, Expired cost and income measurement. 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, Effect on Profit.	<b>30%</b>
	<b>Unit-4</b>	Depreciation provision and Reserves, Concept of depreciation, causes of depreciation, Depreciation, depletion, amortization and dilapidation, Depreciation accounting, Methods of recording depreciation, Method for providing depreciation, Depreciation of different assets, Depreciation of replacement cost, Depreciation policy	<b>15%</b>

		as per Accounting Standard, Depreciation accounting-4 provision and Reserves.	
	<b>Unit-5</b>	Section Balancing system 1. Self-Balancing System including rectification of error	<b>15%</b>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Anthony, R.N. and Reece, J.S. Accounting Principles; Richard Irwin Inc.</li> <li>2. Gupta, R. L. and Radhaswamy, M; Financial Accounting; Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi.</li> <li>3. Monga J.R., Ahuja Girish, and Sehgal Ashok; Financial Accounting; Mayur paper Back, Noida</li> <li>4. Shukla M.C., Grewal T.S. and Gupta, S.C., Advance Accounts; S. Chand &amp; Co. New Delhi.</li> <li>5. Compendium of Statement and Sandards of Accounting; The institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.</li> <li>6. Agarwala A.N., Agarwala K.N.; Higher Sciences of Accountancy; Kitab Mahal, Allahabad.</li> </ol>		
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation 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: 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 semester	6 hrs
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	<b>CO1</b> It is designed as a contemporary, rigorous, innovative and practical course that aims to infuse the participants with the relevant banking knowledge and skills.

	<p><b>CO2</b> Describe the process of credit creation of a commercial bank, describe the balance sheet of a commercial bank, explain the functions of commercial bank</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To give in-depth knowledge of Banking &amp; Finance to the students with practical inputs and prepares them as a responsible customer.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To understand the conceptual framework of financial market and institutions of India</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Students will be able to understand the nature of financial instruments and their usage</p> <p><b>CO6</b> 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.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
Course Content	<p><u>Unit 1:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Unit 2:</u> Finance: Role of finance in economy, kinds of finance, financial system, components, financial intermediaries, markets and instruments and their functions. International monetary fund</p> <p><u>Unit-3:</u> 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.</p> <p><u>Unit-4:</u> Process of credit creation by banks; Credit creation process, determination of money supply and total bank credit.</p>					
Reference books	<p>1. 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.</p>					

	2. Vinayakan n; Banking by 2001A.D. kanishka publishers,Delhi RBI bullitens 3. Banking Commission reports	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation 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: 1805000501040001: Business Environment**

Course Code	1805000501040001
Course Title	Business Environment
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
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	<b>CO1</b> Analyze the environment of a business from the legal l & regulatory, macroeconomic, cultural, political, technological and natural perspectives. <b>CO2</b> Critically assess the business environment of an organization using selected strategic tools. <b>CO3</b> Conduct an in-depth analysis of a specific component of the business environment and relate it to your own organization. <b>CO4</b> Construct and present scenarios that synthesize business environment information. <b>CO5</b> To understand the different environment in the business climate <b>CO6</b> To know the minor and major factors affecting the business in various streams

	<b>CO7</b> To know the different environment like, political, technological and economic environment in the business and acquire in-depth knowledge about legal environment etc.					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
	CO7					
Course Content	<p><b>1. Introduction (30%)</b>  Concepts and importance of business Environment, Environmental Analysis- Definition, Uses and Limitation, Process of Environment Analysis, Types of environment: Internal Environment, External Environment-Micro, Macro.</p> <p><b>2. Economic and Technological Environment (30%)</b>  Nature &amp; Structure of Economic Environment, Economic systems, Economic policies- Privatisation, Monetary Policy, Fiscal policy, Constituents financial market (Brief Introduction ).</p> <p><b>3. Legal and political Environment (20%)</b>  Three Institutions- Judiciary, Legislation, Executive, Price and distribution Control; Objectives, Different types of price Controls, Public Distribution system, Competition policy and law: Nature and Scope, Government policies and distortions to competitions, interface of FDI and competition law, prerequisites for a competitions.</p> <p><b>4. International Environment (20%)</b>  Globalization of world Economy, Drivers and Hurdles of globalization, Advantages and Disadvantages of Globalization, Policy issues in Globalization, WTO- Functions, Final Act, Implications (For and Against)</p>					
Reference books	<p>1. Business Environment: Text and Cases Francis Cherunilam Himalaya Publishing House</p> <p>2. Essentials of Business Environment-K Ashwathapa Himalaya Publishing house</p> <p>3. Business Environment – Shaikh Saleem, Pearson Education.</p> <p>4. Business Environment – Vivek Mittal, Excel Books.</p>					
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation 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: 1805000501050001: Law of Contract-1**

Course Code	1805000501050001					
Course Title	Law of Contract-1					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	Class hours per week: 24 class hours + 6 tutorial and moot courts					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	Contracts are the basis of majority of transaction especially transactions dealing with property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (E-Commerce) the general principles governing contracts remain same. For this reason it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in subsequent semesters.					
Course objective	Contracts are the basis of majority of transaction especially transactions dealing with property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (E-Commerce) the general principles governing contracts remain same. For this reason it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in subsequent semesters.					
Course outcome	<b>CO1</b> Define, distinguish and apply the basic concepts and terminology of the law of contract; <b>CO2</b> Define and distinguish amongst the various processes involved in contract formation; <b>CO3</b> Identify the relevant legal issues that arises on a given set of facts in the area of contract law.					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<b>Module 1 : Introduction</b> : Historical development of law Contract in England – writ of covenant, debt, and obligation – agreement under seal, penal bonds, origin of assumpsit's, misfeasance, malfeasance and nonfeasance, development of consideration as the functional 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, extritorial 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.

	<p>(d) Uncertain agreements, € wagering agreement – Its exception, gambling, market game rule.</p> <p><b>Module 7: Nature of Agreement:</b> (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 &amp; nature, Theory of Unjust Enrichment- Theory of “implied-in-fact” Contract-claim for necessities 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.</p> <p><b>Module 8: Discharge by performance:</b> Rules of performance including joint promise, joint promise, time and place of performance, condition precedent and condition subsequent – part performance</p> <p><b>Module 9: Discharge by new agreement:</b> Novation, alteration and recession</p> <p><b>Module 10: Supervening and Subsequent impossibility:</b> doctrine of frustration, conditions, force majeure clause in an Agreement – part performance before the impossibility – status quo position, what means- specific grounds of frustration</p> <p><b>Module 11: Termination by breach:</b> 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</p> <p><b>Module 12: Specific performance:</b> 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</p>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cheshire &amp; Fifoot, <i>Cases on the Law of Contract</i>, 7<sup>th</sup> Ed., London: Butterworths, 1977.</li> <li>2. Sir G.H. Treitel, <i>The Law of Contract</i>, 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., London: Sweet &amp; Maxwell, 2007.</li> <li>3. Anson, <i>Law of Contract</i>, 28<sup>th</sup> Ed., Oxford University Press, 2002.</li> <li>4. Cheshire &amp; Fifoot, <i>Law of Contract</i>, Oxford University Press, 15<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2007.</li> <li>5. Chitty, <i>Contracts</i>. Vol. 1, 29<sup>th</sup> Ed., Sweet &amp; Maxwell, 2004.</li> <li>6. V.K. Rao, <i>Contract I- Cases and Materials</i>, Butterworths, 2004.</li> </ol>

	<p>7. M. Krishnan Nair, <i>Law of Contracts</i>, 1998.</p> <p>8. Dutt on Contract, H.K. Saharay, Universal, 2000.</p> <p>9. Sujan M.A. Frustration of Contract 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed. UPC 2001.</p> <p>10. Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Acts, Lexis Nexis 13<sup>th</sup> Ed. 2006.</p> <p>11. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, Eastern, Lucknow, Eighth Edition.</p> <p>12. Smith &amp; Thomas. A Case Book on Contract 11<sup>th</sup> Edition</p>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion methods, PPT Presentation, case study methods.												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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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 semester	18 (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
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

	<p>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 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.</p>																																										
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> To enable the students to understand the importance of constitution  <b>CO2</b> To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary  <b>CO3</b> To understand the philosophy of fundamental rights and duties  <b>CO4</b> Know about the enforcement remedies available under the Constitution of India and about access to justice through Public Interest Litigation  <b>CO5</b> To able to eluate preamble, fundamental rights and duties, panchayat, National commission for Schedule caste, Schedule tribe, Election commission.  <b>CO6</b> 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.</p>																																										
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO6</td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> <td style="background-color: #cccccc;"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5						CO6					
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Course Content	<p><b>Module 1: Introduction:</b> 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</p>																																										

**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<sup>nd</sup> 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. Rehinalullah 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 1967 SC 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 Maharastra 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 exploitation:** 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 imposed – 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

	<p>1987 SC 1086, and AIR 1999 SC 2583. <i>Pramod v. Medical Council</i>, (1991) 2 SCC 179.]</p> <p><b>Module 15: Directive Principles of state policy:</b> Non-binding character of the policies – social and welfare perspectives – positive aspects of DPSP - certain principles such as adequate livelihood, use of material resources to subserve the common good, economic system not to produce common detriment, equal work, health and strength of workers not to be abused, opportunities to be given to children to develop, equal justice and free legal aid,- Cohesion of fundamental right and directive principles –</p> <p><b>Module 16: Debate on Uniform Civil Code:</b> [Ahmedabad Women Action Group v. Union of India AIR 1997 SC 3614</p> <p><b>Module 17: Promotion of International Peace and security:</b> Dualism as practiced in India-National Court to harmoniously interpret – Power to implement treaties to the Union – [Civil Right Committee v. Union of India AIR 1983 Kant 85, in Re. Berubari AIR 1960 SC 845 Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan. AIR 1997 SC 3011]</p> <p><b>Module 18: Local self-government as a directive principle:</b> Constitutional amendments and the present constitutional position of three tier governance</p> <p><b>Module 19: Other Principles:</b> Fundamental principle is of social welfare, like, humane condition of work and maternity relief – workers participation in management – living wages, childhood care, promotion of economic and educational interest of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes</p> <p><b>Module 20: Fundamental duties of the citizens</b></p>						
Reference books	<p>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</p>						
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>						
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2" data-bbox="521 1728 1230 1759">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 1759 1230 1791">Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td data-bbox="1230 1759 1417 1791">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="521 1791 1230 1822">Attendance</td> <td data-bbox="1230 1791 1417 1822">05 Marks</td> </tr> </table>	Internal Assessment		Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	Attendance	05 Marks
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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		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Durations	Marks		
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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> Recognize the difference between perfect competition and monopoly and their implications on industry behaviour.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Demonstrate marginal productivity theory of distribution, theory of wages, identify different types of rent, and illustrate different theories of interest and profits.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To analyze the causes and consequences of different market conditions.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To integrate the concept of price and output decisions of firms under various market structure.</p>														
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>									
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		perfect competition and monopoly; Exploitation of labour; Rent-concept; Ricardian and Modern theories of rent; Quasi-rent.													
	3.	Factor Pricing-2 interests; Concept and theories of interest; Profit-nature; concepts and theories of profit.	30%												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. John P. Gould If. And Edward P. Lazear: Micro-economic Theory; All India traveler, Delhi.</li> <li>2. Browning Edeger K. and Browning Jacquience M: Micro economic Theory and Applications; kalyani, New Delhi</li> <li>4. Walson Donald S, and Getz Molcom: Price theory and its uses; Khosia publishing house, New Delhi.</li> <li>5. Koutsoyianni A: Modern Microeconomics; Macmillan, New Delhi.</li> <li>6. Richard G. Lipsey: An Introduction to positive economics, ELBS. Oxford</li> <li>7. Stingler G. The theory of price: prentice Hall Of India.</li> <li>8. Nellis &amp; parker: The Essence of Business economics: Prentice Hall, New Delhi.</li> <li>9. Ferguson P.R and Rothschild R, and Ferguson GJ,: Business Economics MacMillan Hampshire.</li> <li>10. Ahuja H.L.: Business Economics; S- Chand &amp; Co., New Delhi.</li> </ol>														
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**Course: 1905000502020001: Financial Accounting - II**

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

Course objective	To impart conceptual knowledge of various accounting concepts, conventions and terminologies. Students would understand the types of accounts, posting of Journal 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																	
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Interpret and analyze financial statements to aid in decision making.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Use the accounting cycle to develop financial statements from business transactions.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of internal control and apply them to relatively straight-forward situations to identify strengths and weaknesses.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Describe the purpose of accounting and explain its role in business and society.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Demonstrate an understanding of inventory, receivables, long-lived assets, liabilities, and stockholder's equity and recommend appropriate accounting treatment.</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Apply knowledge of generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and managerial accounting theories to business organizations, state and local governments, and nonprofit organizations</p> <p><b>CO7</b> Apply knowledge of federal tax laws and procedures to individuals and businesses</p>																	
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		<p>stock, Conversion of Consignment in to branch.</p> <p>2. Joint venture Accounts: Meaning of Joint venture, joint venture and Partnership Accounting records.</p> <p>3. Branch Accounts: Dependent branch, Debtors system, Stock and debtor system, final accounts system, Wholesale branch, Independent branch, Foreign branch.</p> <p>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.</p>	
	Unit-4	<p>Partnership Accounts:</p> <p>1. Essential characteristics of partnership, partnership deed, Final accounts, Adjustment after closing the accounts, Fixed and fluctuating capital, Goodwill, Join Life Policy, Change in Profit sharing Ratio.</p> <p>2. Reconstitution of a partnership firm- Admission of a partner, retirement of a partner, Death of a partner, Amalgamation of partnership firm, Dissolution of a partnership firm-modes of dissolution of a firm, Accounting entries, insolvency of partners, sale of firm to a company, Gradual realization of assets and piecemeal Distribution.</p>	40%
Reference books	<p>1. Anthony R. N. and Reece, J.S.: Accounting Principales; Richard Irwin Inc.</p> <p>2. Gupta, R.L. and Radhaswamy, M; Financial Accounting; Sultan Chand and sons, New Delhi.</p> <p>3. Monga J.R. Ahuja Girish, and Sehgal Ashok: Financial Accounting; mayor Paper Back, Noida</p> <p>4. Shukla M.C. Grewal T.S. and Gupta, S.C.: Advance Accounts; S. Chand &amp; Co. New Delhi.</p> <p>5. Compendium of Statement and Standards of Accounting: The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, New Delhi.</p> <p>6. Agarwala A.N., Agarwala K.N.: Higher Sciences of Accountancy : Kitab Mahal, Allahabad</p>		
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation		
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	1905000502030001					
Course Title	Money and Financial System - II					
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 acquaint the students with the Money and financial system					
Course objective	The course provides students with an opportunity to gain a theoretical understanding of the main concept of the financial institutions, peculiarities of RBI, Development bank, monetary and fiscal policy.					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Explain the various functions of central bank</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Evaluate ethical issues facing the monetary system and its regulators.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Analyse the operations of equity and debt (bond) markets including interest-rate movements</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Analyze the impact of monetary policy and fiscal policy on international financial markets.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Explain and anticipate the consequences of changes in the quantity of money on such economic variables as interest rates</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					
	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
	<b>CO4</b>					
	<b>CO5</b>					
Course Content	<p><b>Unit 1:</b> Development banks and other nonbanking financial institutions, their main features, unregulated credit markets in India- their main feature.</p> <p><b>Unit 2:</b> Reserve bank of India, Function, instruments of monetary and credit control, main feature of monetary policy since independence.</p> <p><b>Unit 3:</b></p>					

	<p>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.</p> <p><b>Unit 4:</b> 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 since 1951- impact of inflation and inflationary expectations.</p>												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Khan M.Y. Indian Financial System theory and practice: Tata MacGraw Hills, New Delhi.</li> <li>2. Sengupta A.K. and Agarwal M.K. Money market Operations in India.</li> <li>3. Vinayakan N: Banking by 2000 A.D. kanishka publishers, Delhi.</li> <li>4. RBI Bulletins</li> <li>5. Banking Commission reports</li> </ol>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation method												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal and External Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> To develop the understanding of the concept of human resource management and to understand its relevance in organizations.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To develop necessary skill set for application of various HR issues.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To analyse the strategic issues and strategies required to select and develop manpower resources.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To integrate the knowledge of HR concepts to take correct business decisions.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> To Design and formulate various HRM processes such as Recruitment, Selection, Training, Development, Performance appraisals and Reward Systems, Compensation Plans and Ethical Behaviour.</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Develop ways in which human resources management might diagnose a business strategy and then facilitate the internal change necessary to accomplish the strategy.</p> <p><b>CO7</b> Evaluate the developing role of human resources in the global arena.</p>																																																
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Course Content	<p><b>1. Introduction to Human Resource Management (15%)</b>  Definition And Importance of HRM, Objectives of Human Resources Management, Scope of HRM, Function of HRM&lt; Difference between Human resource Management and Personnel Management, Limitations of human Resource Management.</p> <p><b>2. Human Resource planning (35%)</b>  HRP- Definition, meaning characteristics and features, Importance of HRP-Factors affecting HRP, Process of HRP, Levels of HRP, Concept and objectives &amp; 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 &amp; job enlargement)</p> <p><b>3. Recruitment and Selection (25%)</b>  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,</p>																																																

	<p>Selection- meaning and definition. Factor affecting Selection decision, Selection procedure.</p> <p><b>4. Career Planning &amp; Training and Development (25%)</b></p> <p>Concept career, career planning and succession planning, Career stages, Elements of career development programmes, Steps in Career development system, advantages, limitation of career planning&amp; development, Meaning, importance, objective of training methods(on the job and off the job methods), Evaluation of training programmes, Induction training.</p>												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Essentials of Human Resource Management and Industrial Relations P. Subba Rao (Himalaya Publishing House)</li> <li>Human Resource &amp; Personnel Management by K. Ashwathappa.</li> <li>Human Resource Management by C.B. Gupta.</li> <li>Human Resource Management by Dr. S.S. Khankha.</li> </ol>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation method												
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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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	<p>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.</p>																								
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Identify the relevant legal issues that arise on a given set of facts in the area of contract law.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Formulate oral and written arguments in response to a given set of facts.</p>																								
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Course Content	<p><b>1. Specific Contracts (Indian Contract Act)</b></p> <p>1.1 Indemnity- concept, need, definition, commencement, nature and extent of liability</p> <p>1.2 Guarantee- concept, definition, essential elements, extent of liability, discharge- right and liabilities</p> <p>1.3 Bailment- definition- essential elements, rights and duties, general lien</p> <p>1.4 Pledge-definition- rights-who may pledge?</p> <p>1.5 Agency- definition- essential elements- creation- relations, right-duties and liabilities-third parties termination</p> <p><b>2. Sale of Goods</b></p> <p>2.1 Essentials – implied terms</p> <p>2.2 Rule of caveat Emptor-exceptions</p> <p>2.3 Titles-transfer- delivery of goods-risk</p> <p>2.4 Unpaid seller-rights</p> <p>2.5 Remedies</p>																								

	<p><b>3. Partnership</b></p> <p>3.1 Definition-advantages- disadvantages- nature, scope, Kinds</p> <p>3.2 Mutual relationships-authority of partners-admission of partners-outgoing partners-rights and duties</p> <p>3.3 Registration of partnership-effect of non-registration</p> <p>3.4 Dissolution of partnership</p> <p>3.5 Liability of partner under the Limited Liability partnership Act.</p> <p><b>4. Negotiable Instruments</b></p> <p>4.1 Kinds- essentials</p> <p>4.2 Competent parties-liability discharge from liability</p> <p>4.3 Dishonour-remedies</p> <p>4.4 Holder and Holder in Due Course</p> <p>4.5 Negotiable- presentation</p>										
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avtar Singh – <b>Contract Act</b>, Eastern</li> <li>- <b>Principles of Law of Sale of Goods and Higher Purchase</b>, Eastern</li> <li>- Krishnan Nair – <b>Law of Contract</b>, Orient</li> <li>- G. Guest – Benjamin’s Sale of Goods, Sweet and Maxwell</li> <li>- Bhashyam and Adiga – <b>The Negotiable Instrument Act</b>, Bharath</li> <li>- Beatson – <b>Anson’s Law of Contract</b>, Oxford</li> <li>- Saharay H. K. – <b>Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act</b>, Universal</li> <li>- Ramanaiya – <b>The Sale of Goods Act</b>, Universal</li> <li>- M. S. Parthasarthy – <b>Negotiable Instruments Act</b></li> <li>- Pollock and Mulla’s – <b>Sale of Goods Act</b>, Lexis Nexis – Butterworths</li> <li>- Pollock and Mulla’s – <b>Indian Partnership Act</b>, Lexis Nexis – Butterworths</li> <li>- P. C. Markanda’s – <b>The Law of Partnership in India</b>, Lexis Nexis – Butterworths</li> <li>- S. T. Desai’s – <b>Law of Partnership in India</b>, Lexis Nexis – Butterworths</li> </ul>										
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method, PPT presentation method										
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Internal and External Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	Total	100 marks
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**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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 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 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	<b>CO1</b> 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

	<p>by discussing and analysing the rights and duties specified under the Constitution of India</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To understand the structure of executive, legislature and judiciary</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To understand the central and state relations, financial and administrative</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To realize the status and importance of fundamental rights, fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy and relation among them by understanding the articulation of its basic values under the Constitution of India;</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Comprehend the basic feature of the Constitution of India and the importance of the role of judiciary in ensuring checks and balances</p> <p><b>CO6</b> 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.</p>																																										
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Course Content	<p><b>Module: 1:</b> Nature of Federalism in India (18): Essential Character of Indian Federalism, Indian Federalism Distinguished from US Federalism, Is Federalism a basic structure- is Center- State relation within the constitutional Framework is the basic structure, Framework of center- State relation Within the Contour of Articles 245 &amp; 246- Separation of Power and Doctrine of Pith and substance, power of Delegation, Center- State Council.[keshavananda Bharati v State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461; Indira Gandhi Nehru v. Raj Narani AIR 1975 SC 2299; State of Bihar v. Bal Mukund Sah AIR 2000 SC 1296; Valsamma Paul v. Cochin University]</p> <p><b>Module 2:</b> The president of India and the Character of the republic (6): Presidential via-a- Vis parliamentary form of Governance- manner in Which executive power is to be vested and exercised, Election of President and Vice President, term of office, qualification and eligibility, Impeachment, Oath of office, Power of the President to be exercised, power to grant pardon, Conduct of Business of the Government of India, Office of Vice President- election procedure, power and fictions</p> <p>[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, Garg v. Union of India AIR 1981 SC 2138, T. Venkata Reddy v. State of Andhra Pradesh Air 1985 SC 551]</p>																																										

**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 AIR 1975 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 Kumar v Rakesh Kumar AIR 2001 SC 230, S> R> bommai v Union AIR 1994 SC 1918 Election Commission v Subramaniam 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- P.M. Bakshi, constitution of India, Universal</li> <li>- M.P. Jain Indian Constitutional Law, Wadhwa</li> <li>- Granville Austin The Constitution of India, Oxford</li> <li>- Basu Constitutional Law of India, Prentice Hall of India</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: center;"><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

Semester 3								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
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
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Course Title	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship – I					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> To identify the concept of entrepreneurship, its emergence and its need for society.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To generate a business idea and diagnose for a new business opportunity.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To identify different institutional support available to the entrepreneur</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Identify the elements of success of entrepreneurial ventures, explain entrepreneurial project and its essential elements, consider the legal and financial conditions as well as the importance of the entrepreneurial infrastructure for starting a business venture.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Evaluate the effectiveness of different entrepreneurial strategies</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	<p><b>Unit I.</b> Introduction : The entrepreneur; Definition; Emergence of entrepreneurial class; Factors into making of an entrepreneur, characteristics of an entrepreneur in small scale &amp; largescale enterprise, Theories of entrepreneurship; Role of socio-economic environment ;Characteristics of entrepreneur ; entrepreneur functions ,Stages of entrepreneur Development ; Leadership ;Risk taking; Decision-making and business planning. <b>(35%)</b></p> <p><b>Unit II.</b> Promotion of a Venture; Opportunity analysis; External environmental analysis-economic, social, and technological; Competitive factors; Legal requirements for establishment of a new unit and raising of funds; Venture capital sources and documentation required , Venture Capital companies in India.<b>(30%)</b></p> <p><b>Unit III.</b> Entrepreneurial Behavior: Innovation and entrepreneur, Stages in Innovation process, elements in the Invention- Innovation Process, Left v/s Right hemisphere of the brain, people in technological innovation, windows &amp; Corridors of opportunity, success mantras for entrepreneur, Mavericks &amp; misfits about entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurial behavior and psycho Theories, Social</p>					

	responsibility.(35%)	
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Tandon B.C: Environment and Entrepreneur; Chugh Publication, Allahabad.</li> <li>2 Siner A David: Entrepreneurial Megabooks ; Johan Wiley and Sons, New York.</li> <li>3 Srivastava S.B : A Practical Guide to Industrial Entrepreneurs ; Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi</li> <li>4 Prasanna Chandra: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Implementation; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.</li> <li>5 Pandey I.M.Venture Capital – The Indian Experience; Prentice Hall Of India.</li> <li>6 Holl: Entrepreneurship –New Venture Creation; Prentice Hall of India.</li> </ol>	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method ,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 marks	100 marks

**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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> Evaluate the global context for taking managerial actions of planning, organizing and controlling.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Assess global situation, including opportunities and threats that will impact management of an organization.</p>

	<p>Integrate management principles into management practices.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Assess managerial practices and choices relative to ethical principles and standards.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Specify how the managerial tasks of planning, organizing, and controlling can be executed in a variety of circumstances.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Describe the effective management skills needed to maximize individual and organizational productivity related to the internal and external environment and issues of ethics and social responsibility;</p>																																				
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5					
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Course Content	<p>UNIT 1 Introduction: Concept , nature , process and significance of management, Four orientations of mgmt. ,effective mgmt. ,Managerial roles (Mintzberg);An overview of functional areas of management; Development of management thought ; Classical and neo-classical systems; Contingency approaches. <b>(20%)</b></p> <p>UNIT II Planning: Concept, process and types, Decision making – Concept and process; Bounded rationality; Management by objectives; corporate planning; Environment analysis and diagnosis; Environmental factors; Strategy formulation.<b>(30%)</b></p> <p>UNIT III: Organizing: Concept, nature, process and significance; Authority and Responsibility relationships; Centralization and decentralization; Departmentation; Organization structure-forms and contingency factors. <b>(20%)</b></p> <p>UNIT IV: Motivating and Leading People at Work; Motivation-Concept; Theories: Maslow, Herzberg, McGregor and Ouchi; McClellands need theory, Alderfer ERG's Theory, Financial and non-financial incentives.<b>(30%)</b></p>																																				
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Drucker Peter F: Management Challenges for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford.</li> <li>– Weihrich and Koontz, et al: Essentials of Management; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.</li> <li>– Fred Luthans : Organizational Behavior ; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>– Louis A. Allen: Management and Organization; McGraw Hill, Tokyo.</li> <li>– Ansoff H I : Corporate Strategy ; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>– Hampton, David R: Modern Management; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>– Stoner and Freeman: Management; Prentice-Hall, New York.</li> <li>– Principles and Practices of Management - L. M. Prasad.</li> </ul>																																				
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	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	1905000503030001					
Course Title	Legal English					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2017-2018					
Purpose of course	To acquaint the student with the Legal English language. To understand the different terms, maxims useful for law graduate.					
Course objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To understand, identify, develop and practice essential English-speaking skills during their legal studies and in their everyday life.</li> <li>• To appreciate the constituents of good oral and written language.</li> <li>• To develop techniques to communicate effectively. To inculcate amongst student's courtroom language.</li> </ul>					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> This course legal English to scientifically relate the means and methods of effective communication, reading writing and speaking.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To acquire &amp; apply legal knowledge to the Legal term and Legal maxim</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To possess professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, conveyancing etc.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Essays written by eminent writers on law gives various dimensions on the legal professions and learning the law</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Précis writing/drafting reports etc. the interpretation skills and effective understating of judgements, law texts, etc.</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Need for professional ethics -7lamps of advocacy –importance of ethics morality in the practice of law.</p> <p><b>CO7</b> Duties and responsibilities towards court, client, general public, society and nation.</p> <p><b>CO8</b> Contempt of court by the lawyers and consequences.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					

	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
	CO7					
	CO8					
Course Content	<p><b>UNIT I</b>  <b><u>Grammar and usage:</u></b>  1. Tenses  2. Basic transformations: i) Passives ii) Negatives iii) Questions, 2) Complex and compound sentences  3. Reported speech, Questions tags</p> <p><b>UNIT II</b>  <b><u>Introduction to legal terms</u></b>  Proper understanding of some legal terms frequently used in legal writing</p> <p><b>UNIT III</b>  <b><u>Legal maxims</u></b></p> <p><b>UNIT IV</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b><u>Composition:</u></b> Essay writing on topics of interest to the legal profession.</li> <li>• <b><u>Comprehension:</u></b> 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, complaints, petitions, court orders, suits etc.</li> <li>• <b><u>Précis writing</u></b></li> <li>• <b><u>Basic concept of Abstract writing</u></b></li> </ul> <p><b>UNIT V</b>  <b><u>Meaning of Bar and Bench</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relation between bench and bar</li> <li>• Who is a Lawyer and what he does</li> <li>• Meaning of (a) Barrister / Attorney / Advocate (b) Solicitor / Notary / Legal Adviser, Legal Consultant</li> </ul> <p><b>UNIT VI</b>  <b><u>Advocacy skills</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 7 lamps of Advocacy</li> <li>• Duty of advocate towards (a) The Court (b) Client (c) Himself</li> <li>• Contempt of court by lawyers</li> </ul>					
Reference books	---					

Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through 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	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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 tortious 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	<b>CO1</b> 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. <b>CO2</b> 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.					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
Course Content	<p><b><u>Module 1:- Definition and Nature of the Law of Tort</u></b></p> <p>Definition, nature and history of the law of torts. “Law of Tort” or “Law of Torts.” Difference between Tort &amp; Crime, Tort &amp; Contract. Basis of the tortious liability; Basic legal maxims for Determination of liability; viz <i>Ubi jus Ibi remedium, Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria.</i></p> <p><i>[Cases: Ashby v. White (1703)2 LR 938; Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar, AIR 1983 SC 1086 Saheli v. Commissioner of Police, Delhi AIR 1990 SC 513; Gloucester Grammer School case (14190 V.B. Hill 11.; Mayor of Broadford Corporation v. Pickles (1895) AC 587; Bhim Singh v. State of Jammu &amp; Kashmir AIR 1986 SC 494; Usha Ben v. Bhagya Laxmi Chitra Mandir, AIR 1978 Guj.]</i></p> <p><b><u>Module 2: - Liability for the Wrong Committed by Other Person</u></b></p> <p><b>A.</b> Principle of Vicarious Liability and its basis.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Master and Servants,</li> <li>• Principle and Agent</li> <li>• Partners of a firm</li> </ul> <p><b>B.</b> State's Liability: Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity in reference to the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, Federal Torts Claims Act 1946 and Article 300 of the Indian Constitution.</p> <p><b>C.</b> Joint Tort Feasors, joint and several liabilities in payment of damages.</p> <p><i>[Cases: Lucknow Development Authority v M.K. Gupta AIR 1994 1 SC 243; State of Rajasthan v. 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 &amp; Co. (1912) AC 716]</i></p> <p><b><u>Module 3:- Negligence, Contributory Negligence and Nuisance</u></b></p> <p>Negligence as a tort and its various dimensions in the present world viz. Professional Negligence, psychiatric damage; economic loss; Foresight of harm as test of the existence of negligence, Proximate 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</p>					

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 Tortious 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. Brookland 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. Leatham*, (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 defendant's 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)ISCC395]*

**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 Reasonable foresight" (*The Wagon Mound Case*).

[*Cases: In Re Polemise Case (1921)3 KB 560 CA; Wagon Mound Case (1961)AC 388; Leisbosch 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, Cybersquatting, .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. Rosenthal, 112 Cal.App. 4th 749 (2003). Bill Mc Laren, Jr. V.*

	<p><i>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)]</i></p> <p><b>Module 9: Statutory Tort</b>  Motor Vehicles Act,1988  a) Chapter-X Liability without Fault (Ss.140-144)  b) Chapter-XI Insurance of Motor Vehicles (Ss.145-164)  c) Chapter- XII Claims Tribunal (Ss. 165-173)</p> <p><b>Module 10 Product Liability and Protection of Consumers’ Interest:</b> Product Liability – theories of causation, defectiveness and proximate reason, tortuous misrepresentation and negligence, The Consumers’ Protection Act and its applications.</p>										
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Wienfield and Zolowicz, Torts, 17<sup>th</sup> Edi., Sweet &amp; Maxwell 2006</li> <li>2. Salmond, J W, Salmond’s Law of Torts (8th edition, Sweet &amp; Maxwell, London, 1934) Fleming, J G, The Law of Torts (9th edition, LBC Information Services, Sydney, 1998) Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal on Law of Torts,</li> <li>3. A Lakshminath M Sridhar, Ramaswamy Iyer’s, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, Tenth Edi 2007 Tony Weir, An Introduction to Tort Law, 2<sup>nd</sup> Edi Oxford University Press 2006.</li> <li>4. John Murphy, Street on Torts ,Eleventh Edi Oxford University Press 2006.</li> <li>5. Tabrez Ahmad “Cyberlaw, E-Commerce &amp; M-Commerce”. APH Pub.Corp. NewDelhi 2003. Lee B. Burgunder, Legal Aspects of Managing Technology 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition West 2001. Ramaswamy Iyer Law of Tort</li> <li>6. Bangia’s Law of Torts</li> <li>7. Madden &amp; Owen, On Product Liability, West Group</li> </ol>										
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method ,PPT presentation										
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td style="text-align: center;">70 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
Internal Assessment											
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External University exams	70 marks										

	Total	100 marks
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**Course: 1905000503050001: Law of Crimes-1**

Course Code	1905000503050001					
Course Title	Law of Crime – I					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6					
Minimum weeks per semester	18					
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To examine the historical evolution of criminal law maxims, doctrines, and principles.</li> <li>• To analyze the sentencing policy of the penal law of the land.</li> <li>• To articulate the differences between Indian Law on one hand which is codified and non-codified British law?</li> <li>• To articulate informed opinion over important, controversial issues in criminal law.</li> <li>• To recognize important considerations dealing with the rights of criminal defendants.</li> </ul>					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Critically evaluate relevant criminal law doctrines, informed by developments at the forefront of legal research.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Apply the relevant principles to particular areas of the criminal law, and to problematic cases.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Critically evaluate proposals for development of the criminal law.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs			PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	<p><u>PART ONE</u></p> <p><u>General Principles of Penal Law have been divided in the following 8 modules:-</u></p> <p><b>Module I.</b> Historical Development of Penal Law in India</p> <p>(i) Early Hindu law</p> <p>(ii) Muslim Law</p> <p>Historical background to Indian Penal Law: Why penal code? First law commission and the role of Lord Macaulay. Benthamite ideas and their</p>					

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 Fitzgerald, 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* (Chapter III, Criminal Law, p. 124-176); *J.D. Mayne: Indian Penal Code* (Ed. II 1901, p.242-249);

*Dharkar: Lord Macaulay legislative minutes* (p. 59, 66, 137,140,214,239); *Tapas Kumar Banerjee: Background to Indian 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). Mike Molan: Cases and Materials on Criminal Law (Routledge Cavendish; p. 54-132). General Principles of Criminal Law: Jerome Hall (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 Criminal Law Cases and Materials: K D Gaur (Butterworths; p. 207-229).The Indian Penal Code: Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (Wadhwa & Company Nagpur; p. 32-56).

**We will discuss** *State of Maharastra vs Mayor Hans George AIR 1965 SC 722, Srinivasmal Barolia vs. Emperor AIR 1947 PC, Nathulal vs State of M.P. AIR 1966 SC 43, Commissioner of Income Tax, Patiala vs. Patram Das AIR 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 Penal Code: 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

	<p><b><u>Cases for reference &amp; Study.</u></b><i>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. Metropolitan Police Commisnor, 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 Aimana, (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,</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>B. For the ends of justice</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Judicial acts</li> <li>2. Acts done under consent</li> <li>3. Trivial offences</li> </ol> <p><b>Module VIII. . Right of Private Defence</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Right of private defence of body</li> <li>b. Right of private defence of property</li> </ol> <p><b><u>Cases for reference &amp; Study:</u></b> <i>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</i></p> <p><b>References: Read</b> <u>Criminal Law: Clarkson and Keating</u> (Thomson: Sweet &amp; 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).</p>
Reference books	<input type="checkbox"/> Williams Glanville- The Text Book of Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> Jerom Hall – Studies in Jurisprudence and Criminal Theory

	<input type="checkbox"/> Jw Cecil Turner (edt.) – Kenny’s Outlines of Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> Jw Cecil Turner - Russel on Crime <input type="checkbox"/> Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> A.P. Simester & G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine <input type="checkbox"/> R. C. Nigam – Principles of Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> Prof. K.N. Chndranshekhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code <input type="checkbox"/> R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment <input type="checkbox"/> Andrew Ashworth – Principles of Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> P.S. Pillai – Criminal Law <input type="checkbox"/> Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material <input type="checkbox"/> Dr. Hari Singh Gaur – Penal Law of India (4 volumes) <input type="checkbox"/> R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code <input type="checkbox"/> Prof. K.N. Chandranshekhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code <input type="checkbox"/> Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code <input type="checkbox"/> Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code												
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

Semester 4								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
2005000504010001	Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

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

**Course: 2005000504010001: Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship – II**

Course Code	<b>2005000504010001</b>						
Course Title	<b>Fundamentals of Entrepreneurship – II</b>						
Credit	6						
Teaching per week	6 hrs.						
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Evaluate the effectiveness of different entrepreneurial strategies,</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Specify the basic performance indicators of entrepreneurial activity</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Analyse various programmes started by government for the development of entrepreneurial activities.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Encourage students to consider exploring entrepreneurial activities outside the domestic setting</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Prepare them to see through a different set of lenses in order to better and more accurately identify global opportunities</p> <p><b>CO7</b> Equip them with various skills to better meet and tackle complex global challenges</p>						
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
	CO1						

	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
	CO7					
Course Content	Unit I. Entrepreneurial Development Programmed (EDP): EDP, their role, Objectives, relevance, and achievements; Role of Government in organizing EDPs; Issues and Misconceptions about EDP, Critical evaluation. <b>(30%)</b>					
	Unit II. Role of Entrepreneur : Role of an entrepreneur in economic growth as an innovator, generation of employment opportunities, complimenting and supplementing economic growth, bringing about social stability and balanced regional development of industries ;Role in export promotion and import substitution , forex earning and augmenting and meeting local demand. <b>(40%)</b>					
	Unit III Projects: - Top Entrepreneurs globally, Achievements of entrepreneur as leaders, Top10 Entrepreneurs in each sector, Future of Entrepreneurs in India. <b>(30%)</b>					
Reference books	1. Tandon B.C: Environment and Entrepreneur; Chugh Publication, Allahabad.					
	2. Siner A David: Entrepreneurial Megabuks; Johan Wiley and Sons, New York.					
	3. Srivastava S.B : A Practical Guide to Industrial Entrepreneurs ; Sultan Chand and Sons, New Delhi					
	4. Prasanna Chandra: Project Preparation, Appraisal, Implementation; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.					
	5. Pandey I.M Venture Capital – The Indian Experience; Prentice Hall Of India.					
	6. Holl: Entrepreneurship –New Venture Creation; Prentice Hall of India.					
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	

**Course: 2005000504020001: Principles of Business Management – II**

Course Code	<b>2005000504020001</b>
Course Title	<b>Principles of Business Management – II</b>

Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs.					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> Analyze effective application of PPM knowledge to diagnose and solve organizational problems and develop optimal managerial decisions.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To familiarize the students with concepts and principles of Management. Students would be aware of the importance of controlling techniques and effective control systems.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Evaluate different approaches for organizational control and outline the control process and discuss the various methods of control available to the manager</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Evaluate the alternative leadership styles and make a decision regarding their appropriate use</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	<p><b>Unit I.</b> 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%)</p> <p><b>Unit II.</b> Managerial Control: Concept and process; Effective control system; Techniques of control, operational control techniques. (30%)</p> <p><b>Unit III.</b> Management of Change; Concept , nature and process of planned change, Resistance to change; Emerging horizons of management in changing environment, challenges before</p>					

	Indian managers in the 21 <sup>st</sup> century, Social Responsibility, Ethical issues, corporate governance . <b>(35%)</b>	
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Drucker Peter F: Management Challenges for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century; Butterworth Heinemann, Oxford.</li> <li>2. Weihrich and Koontz, et al: Essentials of Management; Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.</li> <li>3. Fred Luthans : Organizational Behavior ; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>4. Louis A. Allen: Management and Organization; McGraw Hill, Tokyo.</li> <li>5. Ansoff H I : Corporate Strategy ; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>6. Hampton, David R: Modern Management; McGraw Hill, New York.</li> <li>7. Stoner and Freeman: Management; Prentice-Hall, New York.</li> <li>8. Principles and Practices of Management - L. M. Prasad.</li> </ol>	
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

**Course: 2005000504030001: Legal English and Communication Skill**

Course Code	<b>2005000504030001</b>
Course Title	<b>Legal English and Communication Skill</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs.
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 communication skills and lawyer-ship of the individual.																																																																		
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> To Produce organized and coherent communications and essays with clear paragraphs and appropriate methods for introducing and concluding.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To Produce well-supported communications and essays using different patterns of development taking into consideration purpose and audience.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Focuses on developing preliminary legal knowledge which inter-alia helps to cope with learning the law.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Précis writing/drafting reports etc. the interpretation skills and effective understating of judgements, law texts, etc.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Essays written by eminent writers on law gives various dimensions on the legal professions and learning the law</p> <p><b>CO6</b> To understand the principles of law its process and application in various streams in the legal world</p> <p><b>CO7</b> To Equip with legal knowledge and functional skills</p> <p><b>CO8</b> To understanding of legal perspective of various global issues</p> <p><b>CO9</b> To ethical reasoning and professionalism</p> <p><b>C10</b> Awareness on various political, socio-economic, environmental issues, etc.</p>																																																																		
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<b>CO9</b>																																																																			
<b>C10</b>																																																																			
Course Content	<p><b>UNIT 1 COMMUNICATION</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition and role of communication, Basic purpose/objective, ingredients, principles and process of communication,</li> <li>• Oral(verbal) and written communication(non-verbal)</li> <li>• Barriers to Communication</li> <li>• Group discussions, dos and don'ts of group discussions</li> </ul> <p><b>UNIT 2 LEGAL COUNSELLING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition and its differentiation from general counseling</li> <li>• Approaches to Counseling</li> <li>• Benefits and advantages of effective client counseling</li> </ul> <p><b>CLIENT INTERVIEWING</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning and significance".</li> <li>• Different Components: listening, types of questions asked, Information gathering, Ethical consideration</li> </ul>																																																																		

	<p><b>UNIT 3 MOOTING :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meanings</li> <li>• Essentials</li> <li>• Significance of mootng to law students</li> </ul> <p><b>UNIT 4 Legal Writing Exercises on writing documents such</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Will</li> <li>• Divorce by mutual consent u/s 13B</li> <li>• Petition for maintenance by wife u/s 125 of Crpc</li> <li>• Consumer Complaint under the consumer protection act</li> <li>• Sale deed and Partnership deed</li> </ul>												
Reference books	-												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Group discussion methods, Assignment method, Through Book, Journals, Bare Act etc.												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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External University exams	70 marks												
Total	100 marks												

**Course: 2005000504040001: Administrative Law**

Course Code	<b>2005000504040001</b>
Course Title	<b>Administrative Law</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs.
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	<p>(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.</p>																								
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Students will learn about the Nature Development of law relating to administration and effective means of administrative control. The Focus is on their role in protecting the rights of individuals against abuse of administration and adjudicatory powers of the administration and liability of administrative authorities.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Analyse and predict how unresolved or ambiguous administrative law questions could be resolved by the courts through an analysis of case law and the judicial method.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Identify, explain and apply the principles of administrative law covered in the course.</p>																								
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO1</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><b>CO1</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>CO2</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>CO3</b></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	<b>CO1</b>						<b>CO2</b>						<b>CO3</b>					
	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1	PSO1																				
<b>CO1</b>																									
<b>CO2</b>																									
<b>CO3</b>																									
Course Content	<p><b>Module I:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Module 2: Legislative Functions of Administration:</b> Necessity and Constitutionality, Forms and requirements, Comparative position – U.K., USA &amp; India, Control- i. Legislative ii. Judicial, Sub-delegation</p> <p><b>Module 3: Judicial Functions of Administration:</b> 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 - 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</p> <p><b>Module 4: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action:</b> Need for conferring discretion on administrative authorities and its relationship with rule of law, Rule of law and administrative discretion, Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion, Grounds of judicial review - i. Abuse of discretion, ii. Failure to exercise discretion, Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability</p>																								

	<p><b>Module 5: Judicial Control of Administrative Action:</b> Introduction, Court as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action, Exhaustion of Administrative remedies, Locus standi, Laches, Res judicata, Judicial review and its extent</p> <p><b>Module 5: Methods of judicial review:</b> Statutory appeals, Writs – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto., Declaratory judgements and injunctions, Civil Suits for Compensation</p> <p><b>Module 6: Personal Liability:</b></p> <p><b>Module 7: Ombudsman:</b> Concept and need, Lokpal and Lokayukta</p>												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. M. P. Jain &amp; S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative Law</li> <li>2. I. P. Massey, Administrative Law</li> <li>3. Wade, Administrative Law</li> <li>4. C. K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law</li> <li>5. S. P. Sathe, Administrative Law</li> </ol>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>TOTAL</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 2005000504050001: Law of Crimes-II**

Course Code	<b>2005000504050001</b>
Course Title	<b>Law of Crimes-II</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs.
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To examine the historical evolution of criminal law maxims, doctrines, and principles.</li> <li>• To analyze the sentencing policy of the penal law of the land.</li> <li>• To know the elements of crimes against person, property, order, and state.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To articulate the differences between Indian Law on one hand which is codified and non-codified British law?</li> <li>To articulate informed opinion over important, controversial issues in criminal law.</li> <li>To recognize important considerations dealing with the rights of criminal defendants.</li> </ul>																								
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1:</b> To illustrate how society views crime against women, human body and property.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Demonstrate an in-depth understanding of the aspects of criminal justice, or law and its relationship to larger social issues</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> Identify, explain and apply the principles of criminal law covered in the course</p>																								
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5																				
CO1																									
CO2																									
CO3																									
Course Content	<p><b>Module I. Offences affecting to Human body (Sec 299-377)</b></p> <p>(A) Offences against Human Life (ss 299 – 318 )</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Culpable Homicide (SS 299, 301 &amp; 304)</li> <li>Murder ss300-303</li> <li>Causing death by negligence (ss 304A)</li> <li>Abetment of suicide (ss 305-306)</li> <li>Attempt to commit the above three offences (ss 307 -309)</li> <li>Being a Thug (ss 310-311)</li> <li>Causing miscarriage, exposure by children (ss 307-309)</li> </ol> <p>Referred Cases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>R v Govinda IBL Bom 342</li> <li>R Punaiya v State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Versa Singh v. Sate of Punjab AIR 1958 Sc 465 (Injury Sufficient to cause death.)</li> </ul> </li> <li>Chhote Singh Vs. State of Rajasthan (Injury Sufficient to cause death)</li> <li>KM Nanavati Vs. State of Maharastra, AIR 1962 SC 605</li> <li>Honsa Singh Vs. State of Punjab AIR 1977 SC 1801</li> <li>Jagnohan Singh vs State of U.P. AIR 1973 SC 947</li> <li>Bachan Singh vs Sate of Punjab AIR 1980 Sc 898</li> <li>Machhi Singh Vs State of Punjab AIR 1983 SC 957</li> <li>Nathu Ram Godse vs The Crorum AIR 1983 Easi Punjab 321</li> <li>Kehar Singh Vs. Delhi Administration AIR 1988 SC 1883</li> <li>Laxman Naik Vs State of Orissa AIR 1995 Sc 1387</li> <li>State CBI/SIT Vs Nalini and Others (1999) 105 Cr., LS 3124</li> </ul> <p><b>Exception 1.</b> Muther vs State of Tamil Nadu (2007) September 547Act of Sodomoy on Som Exc 1 to 300</p> <p><b>Exception 2.</b> Lachmi Koeri Vs. State of Bihar, AIR 1960 Pat. 62</p> <p><b>Exception. 3</b> Dukhi Singh vs State AIR 1955 All 379</p> <p><b>Exception 4.</b> Amrithalinga Nadu Vs. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1976 SC 1133</p>																								

- 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 Haryana 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 Maharashtra 1987 LJ 743
  - P Rathinan Vs Union of India AIR 1994 SC 1844
  - Gian Kaur V.s State of 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 woman (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 Maharashtra 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 Maharashtra 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

	<p>marriage</p> <p><b>S- 493</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Raghunath Pandey Vs State AIR 1957 on 198</li> </ul> <p><b>S-494</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Urmila Vs State 1994 CrI 2910 (Sc.)</li> <li>• Sarla Mudgal Vs Union of India 1995 CrIj 2926 (SC) Conversion of Religion</li> <li>• Lily Thomas v. Union of India, AIR 2000 SC</li> </ul> <p><b>S-496</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• K.C. Chakraborty Vs Emperor AIR 1937 Cal 214 (Cheating establishing when the accused wrongly represented himself to be of higher cast or sub cast- Cal HC)</li> </ul> <p>(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)</p> <p><b>Module IV. A. Offences against reputation and Criminal Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (SS 499 – 502, 503-509)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mukund Matand Chitnis v. Madhuni Mukund Chitnis AIR 1972 SC 1804</li> <li>• Harvhajan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1966 SC 97</li> <li>• Sahib Singh v. State of Utter Pradesh AIR 1965 SC 145</li> </ul> <p>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</p> <p><b>Module V. Offences against property (SS 378 462)</b> These offences can be put-into the following three categories</p> <p>A. Offences dealing with deprivation of property SS 378-424</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(I) Theft (S. 378) along with its aggravated forms (SS 380-382)</li> <li>(II) Extortion (SS 383-389)</li> <li>(III) Robbery (SS 390, 392-394 &amp; 401)</li> <li>(IV) Dacoity (SS 391, 395-400) &amp; 402)</li> <li>(V) Criminal Misappropriation of Property (SS 403-404)</li> </ul>
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- (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 j 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

	<p>mass drill or mass training with arms (S 153AA) (v) Affray (SS 159-160)</p> <p>C. Offences Relating to Religion (SS 295-298) Constitution and Religious Freedom (Art 25-28)</p> <p>(i) Injuring or Defiling place or Worship with intent to insult the religion of any class (S. 295)</p> <p>(ii) Deliberate and Malicious acts intended to outrage religious feeling of any class or insulting its religion or religious belief (Sec 295A)</p> <p>(iii) Disturbing religious Assembly (Sec 296)</p> <p>(iv) Trespassing on Burial place etc. (Sec 297)</p> <p>(v) Uttering Words etc. with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person (Sec 498)</p> <p><b>IX. Offences Relating to Public Servants, their Authority, False Evidence and Public Justice.</b></p>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Williams Glanville- The Text Book of Criminal Law</li> <li>– Jerom Hall – Studies in Jurisprudence and Criminal Theory</li> <li>– Jw Cecil Turner (edt.) – Kenny’s Outlines of Criminal Law</li> <li>– Jw Cecil Turner - Russel on Crime</li> <li>– Smith and Hogan – Criminal Law</li> <li>– A.P. Simester &amp; G.R. Sullivan – Criminal Law Theory and Doctrine</li> <li>– R. C. Nigam – Principles of Criminal Law</li> <li>– Prof. K.N. Chndranshekhhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code</li> <li>– R. C. Srivastava – Law Relating to Crima Punishment</li> <li>– Andrew Ashworth – Principles of Criminal Law</li> <li>– P.S. Pillai – Criminal Law</li> <li>– Prof K.D Gaur - Criminal Law Cases and Material</li> <li>– Dr. Hari Singh Gaur – Penal Law of India (4 volumes)</li> <li>– R. A Nelson – Indian Penal Code</li> <li>– Prof. K.N. Chandranshekhhar Pillai – Essay’s on Indian Penal Code</li> <li>– Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal – Indian Penal Code</li> <li>– Prof. Raghavan – Indian Penal Code</li> </ul>
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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
	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>

Semester 5								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
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 : Direct Taxes	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: 2005000505010001: Jurisprudence**

Course Code	2005000505010001
Course Title	<b>Jurisprudence</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 impart 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

	<p>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.</p>
Course objective	<p>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 for himself. It should in no case begin with burdening the students with answers.</p>
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> At the end, students will be able to identify the differences between the major schools of jurisprudence concerning the nature of law.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Students will develop the skill in identification, articulation and critical evaluation of legal theory and the implications of the same for policy.</p>

	<p><b>CO3</b> 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;</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students receive the ability of critical analyzation and research complex problems relating to law and legal theory and make reasoned and appropriate choices amongst alternatives.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	<p>1.Introduction</p> <p>1.1Need to Study Legal theory - relationship of legal theory to the development of a just society - Use of the terms: legal theory, jurisprudence, concept of law, difference between theory, concept , hypothesis, conjectures, opinions, ideas, notions.</p> <p>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</p> <p>2. Law : Different senses - why are laws obligatory? Whom does law obligate?</p> <p>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).</p> <p>2.2 Concept of law in Social Sciences (statistical and historical laws) - How are legal laws different from such social laws.</p> <p>2.3 Different types of Orders of Systems - Physical order, Social order, Religious order - to which or in which laws are applicable - what type of order is legal order.</p> <p>2.4 Why are laws obligatory? - Liability - Obligations (types) - Sanctions - Coercion - Compulsion - Duty - Estoppel - Promise- Dharma - Autonomous theories of obligation - basis of obligation arising out of peoples own social (general) or individual will</p>					

	<p>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.</p> <p>2.6 Hindus and Buddhist Conceptions of Swadharma, Moksha, Nirvana - basis in individual's own free will to attain the ultimate in development.</p> <p>2.7 Heteronomous Theories of obligatoriness theories which derive the basis of obligation from some one other than individual or people</p> <p>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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>2.10 Marxist Legal Positivism - basis of obligatoriness lies in the will of certain class of people - Marx, Pashukanis and others.</p> <p>2.11 Transcendental Theories - Basis of obligation is located in transcendental will such as of God - Iben-Sen, Quran, Bible, Mahabharata (Shanti Parva), Vishnu Puran etc. - Judeo Catholic View - The Islamic view - the Brahmanical view.</p> <p>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 absolutely? eg. Trials of Socrates, Gandhi - justness and unjustness of trial.</p> <p>2.13 Theories of Authority - who has the authority to legislate and obligate us Why? - Types of authorities : legislative, judicial, judicial, sovereign customary, academic (experts), religious, international.</p> <p>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</p>
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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 existence 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? Positivist View : there are no limits (Austin, Kelsen) Natural Law View : the limits are defined by principles of morality or natural justice (Aquinas, 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 Transgression 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?

	<p>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.</p> <p>4.3 Custom : Basis of the Common Law presumption that customs can be binding.</p> <p>5. Right and Duty - Juristic Concepts</p> <p>5.1 Right and duty - acquisition, limited and lost</p> <p>5.2 Kinds</p> <p>5.3 Right in wider sense</p> <p>6. Person</p> <p>6.1 Nature of personality - theories, Status of unborn, minor, dead person, animal</p> <p>6.2 Corporate Personality</p> <p>6.3 Dimensions of modern legal personality</p> <p>7. Possession and Ownership</p> <p>7.1 Meaning - Kinds - theories - acquisition - loss</p> <p>7.2 Distinction</p> <p>8. Liability and Obligation</p> <p>8.1 Liability - meaning - conditions - kinds - remedial and penal liability – Strict or absolute liability - Vicarious liability</p> <p>8.2 Obligation - meaning - chose in action - moral and legal obligation – sources and kinds - breach.</p> <p>8.3 Mental elements - act - omission - mens rea, intention, malice, motive, knowledge, negligence and recklessness.</p> <p>9. Property and Titles</p> <p>9.1 Property - meaning - rights - theories - kinds - modes of acquisition and loss</p> <p>9.2 Titles - meaning - facts and kinds of facts - acts in law - acts of law -agreements and kinds.</p>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of Law (1996), Universal, Delhi</li> <li>- Fitzgerald, (ed.) : Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999) Tripathi, Bombay</li> <li>- W. Friedmann : Legal Theory (1999) Universal, Delhi</li> <li>- V.D.Mahajan : Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern, Lucknow</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M.D.A. Freeman (ed.) : Lloyd's Introduction Jurisprudence, (1994), Sweet &amp; Maxwell</li> <li>- Paton G.W. : Jurisprudence (1972) Oxford, ELBS</li> <li>- H.L.A. Hart : The Concepts of Law (1972) Oxford, ELBS</li> <li>- Roscoe Pond : Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (1998 Re-print) Universal, Delhi</li> <li>- Dias : Jurisprudence (1994 First Indian re-print), Adithya Books, New Delhi</li> <li>- Dhyani S.N. : Jurisprudence: A Study of Indian Legal Theory (1985), Metropolitan, New Delhi.</li> <li>- Indra Deva Shrirama : Growth of Legal System in Indian Society (1980)</li> <li>- Chhatrapati Singh : Law From Anarchy to Utopia (1985). Pl. refer Preface Introduction Part-II</li> <li>- Hans Kelsen : Pure Theory of Law : The Communist Theory of Law</li> <li>- Del Vechhio : General Principles of law</li> <li>- John Austin : The Province of Jurisprudence Determined</li> <li>- C.K. Allen : Law in the Making</li> <li>- Lon Fuller : The Morality of Law</li> <li>- Geoffrey Sawyer : Law in Society (1973)</li> <li>- Carlos E. Alchouron : Normative Systems (1971)</li> <li>- Karl Marx : The Critique of Political Economy</li> <li>- Joseph Raz : Authority of Law</li> <li>- Thomas Hobbes : Leviathan</li> <li>- James Sterba : Justice</li> <li>- J.S. Mill : On Liberty</li> <li>- Austin B. Creel : Dharma in Hindu Ethics</li> <li>- Immanuel Kant : Perpetual Peace</li> <li>- Otto Von Gierke : Natural Law and Theory of Society</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentations												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;"><b>Internal Assessment</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td style="text-align: right;">70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td style="text-align: right;"><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>Internal Assessment</b>		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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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External University exams	70 marks												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 2005000505020001: Family Law - I**

Course Code	2005000505020001
Course Title	<b>Family Law – I</b>
Credit	6

Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To familiarizes the students with the concept of Family laws. To introduce students to The Course contents primarily are law relating to marriage and kinship; customary practices and State Regulations; Conversion and effect of conversion on family; matrimonial remedies; alimony and maintenance; family and its changing patterns; matrimonial home and settlement of spousal property; Uniform Civil Code.					
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 on Family Law into two.					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> To provide adequate sociological perspective so that the basic concepts relating to family are expounded in their social setting</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To give an overview of current problems arising out of the foundational inequities and inequalities writ in the various family concepts.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> 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 constitutional directive of uniform civil code. Such a restructuring, would make the study of familial relations more meaningful.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<p><b>1. Marriage and Kinship</b></p> <p>1.1 Evolution of the institution of marriage and family</p> <p>1.2 Role of religion, rituals and practices in moulding the rules regulating marital Relations</p> <p>1.3 Lineage – Patrilineal and matrilineal; Authority structure-patriarchal and Matriarchal; Location - patrilocal and matrilocal; Number of conjugal units – Nuclear, extended, joint and composite</p>					

	<p>1.4 Emerging concepts - maitri sambandh, live-in relationships, divided home</p> <p><b>Customary practices and State regulations</b></p> <p>2.1 Polygamy</p> <p>2.2 Concubinage</p> <p>2.3 Child marriage</p> <p>2.4 Sati</p> <p>2.5 Dowry</p> <p>2.6 State interventions through various legal measures</p> <p><b>3. Conversion and its effect on family</b></p> <p>3.1 Marriage</p> <p>3.2 Adoption</p> <p>3.3 Guardianship</p> <p>3.4 Succession</p> <p><b>4. Matrimonial Remedies</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>4.3 Divorce and Divorce by mutual consent under Personal Laws and Secular Laws</p> <p>4.4 Nullity of marriage</p> <p>4.5 Restitution of conjugal rights</p> <p>4.6 Judicial separation</p> <p>4.7 Option of Puberty</p> <p>4.8 Grounds for matrimonial relief - cruelty, desertion, adultery etc.</p> <p>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</p> <p><b>5. Alimony and Maintenance</b></p> <p>5.1 Maintenance under the personal laws of neglected wives, divorced wives, Minor children, disabled children, parents</p> <p>5.2 Provisions under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for maintenance of Those who are unable to support themselves</p> <p>5.3 Alimony and maintenance as an independent remedy; a review under different Personal laws</p> <p>5.4 Alimony and maintenance as an ancillary relief, alimony pendent lite and Permanent maintenance.</p> <p>5.5 Maintenance of divorced Muslim women and the Muslim Women (Protection Of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 a critical review.</p> <p><b>6. Family and its changing patterns</b></p> <p>6.1 Family ties - New emerging trends</p> <p>6.2 New property concepts - new skills</p>
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	<p>6.3 Factors affecting family-demographic, environmental, cultural, legislative</p> <p>6.4 Processes of social change in India - Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization, Universalization, Parochialization, Modernization, Industrialization and Urbanization</p> <p>6.5 Settlement of Spousal property - Need for development of law</p> <p><b>7. Uniform Civil Code: Need</b></p> <p>7.1 Religious pluralism and its implications</p> <p>7.2 Connotations of the directive contained in Article-44 of the Constitution</p> <p>7.3 Impediments to formulation of the Uniform Civil Code</p> <p>7.4 The idea of optional Uniform Civil Code</p>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Paras Diwan: Hindu Law (1985)</li> <li>- Paras Divan: Family Law: Law of Marriage and Divorce in India (1985)</li> <li>- Kusum: Marriage and Divorce Law Manual (2000) Universal</li> <li>- Manchanda: S.C. Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000) Universal</li> <li>- P.V. Kane: History of Dharmasastra (1974)</li> <li>- A. Kuppaswami (ed): Mayne's Hindu Law and Usage (1986)</li>   <li>- B. Sivaramayya: <u>Inequalities and the Law</u> (1985)</li> <li>- K.C. Diya: <u>Population control through family planning in India, "Indian Journal of Legal Studies 85(1979)</u></li> <li>- J.D.M. Derrett: <u>Hindu Law: Past and Present</u></li> <li>- : <u>Death of Marriage Law</u></li> <li>- A.A.A. Fyze: <u>Outlines of Mohammedan Law</u> (1998)</li> <li>- J.D.M. Derrett: <u>A Critique of Modern Hindu Law</u> (1970)</li> <li>- S.T. Desai (ed.): <u>Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law</u> (1998, Butterworths)</li> <li>- A.M. Bhattacharjee: <u>Muslim Law and the Constitution</u> (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta</li> <li>- : <u>Hindu Law and the Constitution</u> (1994) Eastern Law House, Calcutta</li> <li>- Iravati Karve: <u>Kinship Organisation in India</u> (1953)</li> <li>- K.M. Kapadia: <u>Marriage and Family in India</u></li> <li>- W.J. Goode: <u>The Family</u> (1964)</li> <li>- F.B. Tyabji: <u>Muslim Law</u> (1968)</li> <li>- N.R.M. Menon (ed.): <u>National Convention on Uniform Civil Code for All Indians</u> (1986)</li> <li>- I.F.G. Baxter: <u>Marital Property</u> (1973)</li> <li>- Vasudha Dhagamwar: <u>Women and Divorce : Towards Uniform Civil Code</u> (1989) Tripathi, ILI</li> <li>- Tahir Mahommod: <u>Muslim Personal Law</u> (1977) Vikas</li> </ul>
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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</p>

	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	10 Marks
	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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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.

Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> To understand the economic and legal dimensions of corporations in the process of industrial development in establishing ‘just’ social order in the context of constitutional values.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To acquaint the students with the normative, interpretative, philosophical and economic contours of various statutory rules relating to corporations.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To evaluate the application and functioning of such statutory rules in their roles for establishment of ‘just’ and ‘socialist’ social order in India.</p>					
Mapping between CO’s with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<p><b>Unit 1</b></p> <p>Company: Definition, Corporate Personality – Types of Companies – Nature – Advantages and Disadvantages – Highlights of Companies Act, 2013 – Registration &amp; Incorporation of Company</p> <p><b>Unit 2</b></p> <p>Memorandum of Association: Various Clauses – Alteration therein – Doctrine of Ultra Vires</p> <p>Articles of Association – Binding Force – Alteration – Its relationship with Memorandum of Association – Doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management – Exceptions</p> <p>Prospectus: Issue – Contents – Liability for Misrepresentation – Remedies for Misrepresentation – Statement in lieu of Prospectus</p> <p>Promoters: Position – Duties and Liabilities</p> <p><b>Unit 3</b></p> <p>Shares: General Principles of Allotment – Statutory Restrictions – Share Certificate – Transfer of Shares – Dematerialized Shares (DEMAT)</p> <p>Shareholder &amp; members of Company: Who can be and cannot be a shareholder – Modes – Calls on shares – Forfeiture and surrender of Share – Lien on Shares – Rights and Privileges of Shareholders</p> <p>Share Capital: Kinds – Alteration – Reduction – Further Issue of Share Capital</p> <p><b>Unit 4</b></p>					

	<p>Directors – Position – Appointment – Qualifications – Vacation of Office – Removal &amp; Resignation of Directors – Powers &amp; Duties of Directors – Role of Nominee Directors – Managing Director – Independent Director</p> <p>Meetings – Kinds – Procedure – Voting</p> <p>Dividends – Profit – Bonus Shares – Audit – Auditors – Position, Rights and Duties of an Auditor – Accounts – Debentures – Kinds of debentures</p> <p>Borrowing Power – Charge – Fixed and Floating Charge – Protection of Minority Rights</p> <p>Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement – Who and when can apply - Overview of Corporate Social Responsibility</p> <p><b>Unit 5</b></p> <p>Reconstruction &amp; Amalgamation of a company – Mergers and Acquisitions</p> <p>Winding Up – Types – Powers of Liquidator – Powers of Court</p> <p>Statutory Bodies – SEBI – CCI – Introduction to BPO and LPO</p> <p>Corporate Liability: Civil and Criminal – Legal Liability of Corporations and remedies available against them</p>								
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Avtar Singh : <u>Indian Company Law</u> (1999), Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>- L.C.B. Gower : <u>Principles of Modern Company Law</u> (1997) Sweet and Maxwell, London</li> <li>- Palmer : <u>Palmer's Company Law</u> (1987), Stevens, London</li> <li>- R.R. Pennington : <u>Company Law</u> (1990), Butterworths</li> <li>- A. Ramaiya : <u>Guide to the Companies Act</u>, (1998), Wadha</li> <li>- S.M. Shah : <u>Lectures on Company Law</u> (1988), Tripathi, Bombay</li> <li>- Aiyar A.M. and Ramchandran T.A. : <u>Companies Act</u></li> <li>- Allsop Peler : <u>Company Law - Leading Cases in a Nutshell</u>, Sweet and Maxwell</li> <li>- Bhargava V.K. and Bhargava B.P. : <u>Company Act, 1956</u>, Taxman</li> <li>- Cain T.E. : <u>Private Companies</u></li> <li>- Topham and Ivamy : <u>Company Law</u>, Butterworth</li> </ul>								
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation								
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	External University exams	70 marks
	Total	100 marks

**Course: 2005000505040001: Labour Law - I**

Course Code	2005000505040001					
Course Title	Labour Law - I					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	<p>The student should get an insight into the mechanics of socio-legal control of labour relations. The student should be exposed to the history, the present norms, the emerging areas, and possible future techniques of labour jurisdiction. The syllabus for both core compulsory courses on Labour and Industrial Law is prepared with this perspective in view.</p>					
Course objective	<p>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.</p> <p>Is labour merely a commodity? Is it only a factor in production? There may be different approaches towards this question. One fact is certain. Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. Shedding away old laissez faire attitudes, the modern welfare State plays an active role. The law and practice relating to labour is the story of this battle.</p> <p>In this context the study of labour law is not confined to mastering of the rules and regulations relating to employment of the work force. The wings spread wider. It has its focus on the societal impulses and state reactions to, the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes.</p>					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Students will know the development and the judicial setup of Labour Laws. They will learn the salient features of welfare and wage Legislations also to integrate the knowledge of Labour Law in General HRD Practice.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Students will learn the laws relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working conditions and also learn the enquiry procedural and industrial discipline.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					

	CO2					
Course Content	<p>1. <b>Historical Perspectives on Labour</b></p> <p>1.1 Labour through the ages - slave labour - guild system - division of labour on caste basis - labour during fendal days.</p> <p>1.2 Colonial labour law and policy</p> <p>1.3 Labour - Capital conflicts : exploitation of labour - profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions - unorganized labour – bonded labour - surplus labour - division of labour and super specialization - lack of alternative employment</p> <p>1.4 Theories of Labour and Surplus value</p> <p>1.5 From Laissez - faire to welfarism to globalisation : transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status - changing perspectives on labour</p> <p>2. <b>Trade Unionism</b></p> <p>2.1 Labour movement as a counter measure to exploitation - history of trade union movement in India</p> <p>2.2 Right to trade union as part of human right - freedom of association -international norms and Indian Constitution</p> <p>2.3 Legal control and protection of trade union - registration - amalgamation -rights, liabilities and dissolution</p> <p>2.4 Problems : multiplicity of unions - over politicization - intra union and inter union rivalry - outside leadership - closed shop and union shop – recognition of unions</p> <p>3. <b>Collective Bargaining</b></p> <p>3.1 Concept of collective bargaining - international norms - conditions precedent merits and demerits</p> <p>3.2 Bargaining process - negotiation, pressurization strike, lockout, go slow, work to rule, gherao, bandh and hartal</p> <p>3.3 Structure of bargaining : Plant, industry, national levels</p> <p>3.4 Durations and enforcement of bipartite agreement</p> <p>3.5 Reforms in law</p> <p>4. <b>State Regulation of Industrial Relations</b></p> <p>4.1 Theoretical foundations : Social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, industrial peace and development, price control</p> <p>4.2 Method of regulation - recognition of mutual agreement - assistance to bipartite settlement, conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders - State prescription of machinery, reference for adjudication (political overtones) the adjudicatory mechanisms (how do they differ from courts?) -Award and its binding nature - judicial review of awards - State prescription of standards in layoff, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings.</p> <p>4.3 The Conceptual conundrum : industry, industrial dispute, workmen</p>					

	<p>4.4 Unfair labour practices</p> <p><b>5. Discipline in Industry : Restraints on managerial prerogative</b></p> <p>5.1 Doctrine of hire and fire - history of management's prerogative</p> <p>5.2 Fairness in disciplinary process - punishment for misconduct - meaning of misconduct - the right to know - charge sheet</p> <p>5.3 The right to defend : domestic inquiry, notice, evidence, cross examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision</p> <p>5.4 Pre-natal (permission) and postnatal (approval) control during pendency of proceedings (section-33 of the I. D. Act)</p> <p><b>6. Protection of the Weaker Sectors of Labour</b></p> <p>6.1 Constitutional dimensions of labour standards</p> <p>6.2 Tribal Labour : need for regulation</p> <p>6.3 Bonded Labour : Socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation</p> <p>6.4 Contract Labour : regulation</p> <p>6.5 Child Labour : Prohibition &amp; Regulation</p> <p>6.6 Women Labour : Maternity Benefit equal remuneration - protective provisions for women</p>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Seth D.D.: Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act 1947 (1998), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.</li> <li>- Srivastava K.D. : Disciplinary Action against Industrial Employees and its Remedies (1990), eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>- V.V. Giri : Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15, (1972)</li> <li>- Indian Law Institute: Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987) (1982) Cochin University Law Review, Vol. 6 pp. 153-210.</li> <li>- Report of the National Commission on Labour</li> <li>- O.P. Malhotra: The Law of Industrial Dispute (1998), Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>- J.G. Riddal : The Law of Industrial Relations</li> <li>- R.R. Singh : Labour Economics</li> <li>- ILO Conventions and Recommendations</li> <li>- ILO Collective Bargaining</li> <li>- Gillian S. Morris and Timothy J. Archer : Collective Labour Law (2000) Oxford</li> <li>- Nick Humphrey : Trade Union Law (1997) Blackstone</li> <li>- John Bowers and Simon Hentyball : Text book on Labour Law (1998), Blackstone</li> <li>- Stephen Dery and Richard Mitchell : Employment Relations Individualisation and Union Exclusion (1999), Blackstone</li> <li>- Roger Blanpain, Chris Engels (eds.) : Comparative Labour Law and Industrial</li> <li>- Relations in Industrialised Market Economics (1999), Kluwer</li> <li>- ILO Collective Bargaining in Industrialised Market Economces</li> <li>- Mary Sur : Collective Bargaining</li> <li>- R.W. Rideout : Principles of Labour Law</li> <li>- Ottokahn Freund : Labour and the Law</li> <li>- Russel A. Smithetal : Collective Bargaining and Labour Arbitration (1970)</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Robert A. Goman : Basic Text on Labour Law</li> <li>- Chaturvedi R.G.: Law and Procedure of Departmental Enquiries and Disciplinary Actions (1997) Government of India : Agricultural Labour Enquiry</li> <li>- Government of India : Report on the Second Agricultural Enquiry : Report on the Third Agricultural Enquiry</li> <li>- Report of the National Commission on Rural Labour (1991) Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour</li> <li>- P.L. Malik : Labour and Industrial Law, Vol-I and II</li> <li>- ILO Conventions and Recommendations</li> </ul>												
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**Course: 2005000505050001: Taxation I: Direct Taxes**

Course Code	2005000505050001
Course Title	<b>Taxation I : Direct Taxes</b>
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 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	<b>CO1-</b> Understand the application of business Knowledge in both theoretical and practical aspects.

	<p><b>CO2-</b> Determine the procedures and schedules to be followed on preparing financial statements of Companies.</p> <p><b>CO3-</b> File Income tax return and compute the tax liability of individuals</p> <p><b>CO4-</b> Develop proficiency in the management of an organization</p> <p><b>CO5-</b> Attain skills in conducting business transactions online</p> <p><b>CO6 -</b> Learn the basic skills for the effective utilization of funds</p> <p><b>CO7 -</b> Follow the ethics pertaining to business transactions</p>																																																
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Course Content	<p>Unit 1 Income Tax</p> <p>1.1 Basic concepts - income - total income, income not included in total income deemed income - clubbing of income</p> <p>1.2 Assesses - person</p> <p>1.3 Tax planning and tax avoidance Black money - taxation of agricultural income.</p> <p>1.4 chargeable income - heads of income - salaries - income from the house property - income from business or profession - capital gains - income from other sources - deduction, relief, exemptions - rate of income tax</p> <p>1.5 Income tax authorities - power and functions</p> <p>1.6 Offences and Penal Sections.</p> <p>1.7 Settlement of grievances</p>																																																
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Remesh Sharma : <b><u>Supreme Court on Direct Taxes</u></b> (1998), Bharat Law House, New Delhi.</li> <li>2. A. C. Sampath lyenger : <b><u>Law of Income Tax</u></b> (1998), Bharat Law House, New Delhi</li> <li>3. Diwan B.K. and Sanjay Mehtani : <b><u>Formation, Taxation and Assessment Charitable and Religious Trusts</u></b> (1999), Bharat Law House, New Delhi.</li> <li>4. Kanga and Palkiwala : <b><u>The Law and Practice of Income Tax</u></b> (1999), Wadhwa, Nagpur</li> <li>5. K. Parameswaram : <b><u>Power of Taxation Under the Constitution</u></b> (1987), Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>6. V. Ramachandran &amp; T.A. Ramakrishnan (eds.) <b><u>A.N. Aiyer's Indian Tax Laws</u></b> (2000) Company Law Institute of India Pvt. Ltd. Chennai.</li> <li>7. S. Bhattacharya and H.R. Garg : <b><u>Handbook of Direct Taxes</u></b> (1990), Eastern Law House, Calcutta.</li> <li>8. Law and Practice relation to Central Sales Tax Act : Govt. Publication</li> <li>9. Singhania : <b><u>Direct Tax Law and Practice</u></b></li> </ol>																																																

	10. Sundaram : <b><u>Law of Income Tax in India</u></b> 11. R.R. Gupta : <b><u>Income Tax Act and Practice</u></b> 12. K. Chaturvedi and S. M. Pithisaria : <b><u>Income Tax Law</u></b> 13. V. P. Gandhi : <b><u>Some Aspects of Income Tax Structure : An Economy Analysis</u></b> 14. T. Mathew : <b><u>The Tax Policy</u></b> 15. H. M. Seervai : <b><u>Constitutional Law of India</u></b> 16. M. P. Jain : <b><u>Indian Constitutional Law</u></b>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation.												
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Semester 6								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
2105000506010001	Property Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506020001	Family Law - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506030001	Public International Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506040001	Labour Law - II	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
2105000506050001	Environmental Law	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: 2105000506010001: Property Law**

Course Code	2105000506010001
Course Title	Property Law
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<b>CO1</b> Skill to understand the concept of intellectual property rights. <b>CO2</b> Develops procedural knowledge to Legal System and solving the problem relating to intellectual property rights. <b>CO3</b> Skill to pursue the professional programs in Company Secretary ship, Law, Business(MBA), International Affairs, Public Administration and Other fields.					
Mapping between CO’s with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					
	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
Course Content	1. <b>Jurisprudential Contours of Property</b> 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. <b>Resources, Use, Patterns and Concepts in India: Who owns land? Sovereign or Subject</b> 2.1 Pre-Colonial position - religious and tribal approaches - position under colonial administration - permanent settlement-					

	<p>ryotwari settlement - Evolution 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 acquisition and requisitioning of immovable property.</p> <p>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</p> <p>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</p> <p><b>3. Recording of Property Rights</b></p> <p>3.1 Registration of documents affecting property relations exemptions benefits</p> <p>3.2 Recording of rights in agricultural land</p> <p>3.3 Investigation of title to property</p> <p>3.4 Law relating to stamp duties - liability of instruments to duty - duties by whom payable.</p> <p>3.5 Effect of not duly stamping instruments, inadmissibility in evidence, impounding of instruments.</p> <p><b>4. Law Relating to Transfer of Property - Transfer of Property Act,1882</b></p> <p>4.1 General Principles of transfer of property</p> <p>4.2 Transfer of property - definitions - transfers by acts of parties</p> <p>4.3 Transfer of movable property</p> <p>4.4 Doctrine of Election</p> <p>4.5 Doctrine of Apportionment</p> <p>4.6 Transfer of immovable property - transfer by co-owners, by ostensible owners- rights - fraudulent transfer - part performance</p> <p><b>5. Law relating to Transfer of Property-II</b></p> <p>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</p> <p>5.2 Mortgages and Charges</p> <p>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</p> <p>5.2.2 To a land mortgage bank, land development bank, powers and functions.</p> <p>5.3 Leases-definitions - essentials - rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee</p> <p>5.4 Exchanges-definitions - rights and liabilities of parties - exchange of money</p> <p>5.5 Gifts - definitions - how effected-Essential requirements, kinds of gift -</p>
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	<p>onerous gift - universal donee - suspension and revocation of gift - gift of existing and future property - donatio mortis causa and Muhammadan Law</p> <p>5.6 Transfer of actionable claims - definition - notice - transfer of actionable claims - solvency of debtor - liability of transferee of actionable claim - mortgaged debt, assignment of rights under policy of insurance against fire - marine insurance - incapacity of officers connected with Courts of Justice, saving of negotiable instruments etc.</p> <p>6. <b>Easements</b></p> <p>6.1 Meaning - nature - essentials - characteristics</p> <p>6.2 Kinds - creation suspension and extinction of easements rights</p> <p>6.3 Easement rights : way, air, light, support etc.</p> <p>6.4 Riparian rights</p> <p>6.5 Licenses - meaning, elements, grant of license and its revocation</p>												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mulla : Transfer of Property Act</li> <li>2. Subbarao : Transfer of Property Act</li> <li>3. B. Sivaramayya : Inequities and the Law (1997) Eastern</li> <li>4. B.H. Barden-Powell : Land Systems in British India, Vols 1 to 3, Oxford</li> <li>5. V.P. Sarathy : Transfer of Property</li> <li>6. P.C. Sen : The General Principles of Hindu Jurisprudence</li> <li>7. T.R. Desai : The Indian Easements Act</li> <li>8. B.B. Katiyar : Easements and Licenses</li> <li>9. Sanjiva Rao : The Indian Easements Act.</li> <li>10. Yogesh Desai and J.H. Vasoya : The Transfer of Property Act,</li> <li>11. Justice Arijit Prasayat : Dr. Hari Singh Gour's Commentary on the Transfer of Property Act,</li> <li>12. Soli Sorabjee : Dinshaw J. Vakils Commentaries on the Transfer of Property Act, Wadhwa</li> <li>13. M. Krishnaswami : Law of Adverse Possession, Lexis Nexis</li> </ol>												
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**Course: 2105000506020001: Family Law - II**

Course Code	2105000506020001
Course Title	Family Law - II

Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 pre-emption 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 on Family Law into two.					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> This course shall contain law relating to joint family, inheritance and succession, child and the family, family courts.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, adoption and maintenance etc. In addition, the students have to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Mohemmedan Law.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students studying family law learn about concepts like Succession, Inheritance.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Family law examines and compares personal laws.</p> <p><b>CO6</b> Students will gain skills of thinking, analysis, written and verbal presentation of ideas of argument.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					

	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
	<b>CO4</b>					
	<b>CO5</b>					
	<b>CO6</b>					
Course Content	<p><b>1. Joint Family</b></p> <p>1.1 Mitakshara joint family - mitakshara co-parcenary formation and incidents - Property under Mitakshara law - separate property and coparcenary property</p> <p>1.2 Dayabhaga co-parcenary - formation and incidents - property under Dayabhaga law</p> <p>1.3 Karta of joint family - position, powers, privileges and obligations</p> <p>1.4 Alienation of property - separate and coparcenary</p> <p>1.5 Debts - doctrine of pious obligations and antecedent debts</p> <p>1.6 Partition and re-union</p> <p>1.7 Joint Hindu Family as a social security institution and impact of Hindu Gains Of Learning Act and various taxation laws on it.</p> <p>1.8 Matrilineal joint family</p> <p><b>2. Inheritance and Succession: Hindus</b></p> <p>2.1 Hindus - historical perspective of traditional Hindu Law as a background to The study of Hindu Succession Act, 1956</p> <p>2.1.1 Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate</p> <p>2.1.2 Succession to property of a Hindu female dying intestate</p> <p>2.2 Devolution of interest in Mitakshara co-parcenary with reference to the Hindu Succession Act.</p> <p>2.3 General rules of succession and disqualification relating to succession</p> <p>2.4 Marumakkatayam and Aliyasantana laws governing people living in Travancore Cochin and the district of Malabar and South Kanara</p> <p><b>3. Inheritance and Succession: Muslims</b></p> <p>3.1 General rules of succession and exclusion from succession</p> <p>3.2 Classification of heirs - under Hanafi and Ithna Asharia Schools and their Shares and distribution of property</p> <p><b>4. Inheritance and Succession</b></p> <p>4.1 Christians, Parsis and Jews.</p> <p>4.2 Heirs and their shares and distribution of property under the Indian Succession Act, 1925</p> <p><b>5. Child and the Family</b></p> <p>5.1 Legitimacy</p> <p>5.2 Adoption</p> <p>5.3 Custody, maintenance and education</p>					

	<p>5.4 Guardianship and parental rights - principle of welfare of the child</p> <p><b>6. Establishment of Family Courts</b></p> <p>6.1 Constitution, powers, functions and jurisdiction</p> <p>6.2 Administration of justice conducive to reconciliation and sorting out family Problems</p>												
Reference books	<p>Paras Diwan: <u>Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession</u>, Universal</p> <p>- Basu N.D.: <u>Law of Succession</u> (2000), Universal</p> <p>- Paras Diwan: <u>Law of Adoption, Maintenance, Guardianship and Custody</u> (2000), Universal</p> <p>- V.V. Raghavan (ed.): <u>Paruck's Indian Succession Act, 1925</u> (1977)</p> <p>- Virendra Kumar: <u>Alimony and Maintenance in the Light of Changing Concept of Marriage and Divorce</u> (1978)</p> <p>Please refer the Select Bibliography provided for Family Law-I. The students should consult relevant volumes of the Annual Survey of Indian Law published by the Indian Law Institute, New Delhi.</p>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through Book, Journals, Bare Act etc, Group discussion methods, Assignment method												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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External University exams	70 marks												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 2005000505040001: Labour Law-II**

Course Code	2005000505040001
Course Title	Labour Law-II
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	present norms, the emerging areas and possible future techniques of labour jurisprudence.																		
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 merely a commodity? Is it only a factor in production? There may be different approaches towards this question. One fact is certain. Today's labour is engaged in a battle for position of honour and status equal with management. The law and practice relating to labour is the story of this battle. In this context, the study of labour law is not to be confined to mastering of the rules and regulations relating to the employment of the work force. Its wings spread wider. It has its aim on the societal impulses on, and state reactions to, the complex socio-economic, human and political problems arising out of the constant conflicts between different classes.																		
Course outcome	<b>CO1</b> Students will know the development and the judicial setup of Labour Laws. They will learn the salient features of welfare and wage Legislations also to integrate the knowledge of Labour Law in General HRD Practice. <b>CO2</b> Students will learn the laws relating to Industrial Relations, Social Security and Working conditions and also learn the enquiry procedural and industrial discipline.																		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5														
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<b>Total</b>	<b>70 marks</b>																		

- 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 - bilateral 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

	<p>4.5 Constitutional perspectives fundamental right-realization of the rights through meaningful social security measures - right to life wider dimensions right to adequate means of livelihood, free legal aid, public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, maternity relief.</p> <p>4.6 From compensation to insurance - judicial interpretation of the expression "arising out of and in the course of employment" - Employees State insurance benefits - improvement over workmen's compensation - social security and role of trade unions - funding - benefits and beneficiaries - social security clauses in collective agreements.</p>								
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- John Bowers and Simon Honeyball : Text Book on Labour Law (1996), Blackstone, London</li> <li>- Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act 1936 (1998), Eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>- Srivastava K.D. : Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act 1948 (1995), Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>- Rao S.B.: Law and practice on Minimum Wages (1999), Law Publishing House, Allahabad.</li> <li>- Srivastava K.D.: Commentaries on Factories Act 1948 (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>- R.C. Saxena : Labour Problems and Social Welfare Chapters 1, 5 and 6 (1974)</li> <li>- V.V. Giri : Labour Problems in Indian Industry Chs. 1 and 15, (1972)</li> <li>- Indian Law Institute : Labour Law and Labour Relations (1987)</li> <li>-1982) Cochin University Law Review, Vol. 6 pp. 153-210.</li> <li>- Report of the National Commission on Labour,</li> <li>- S.C. Srivastava: Social Security and Labour Law (1985), Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>- S.C. Srivastava: Commentary on the Factories Act 1948 (1999) Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>- ILO Conventions and Recommendations</li> <li>- R.N. Chaudhary : Commentary on the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (2000), Orient</li> <li>- H.H. Sahasray : Industrial and Labour Laws in India (1987)</li> <li>- Harry, Calvert : Social Security Laws</li> <li>- Munkman : Employer's Liability (1985)</li> <li>- V.R. Bhattacharya : Some Aspects of Social Security Measures in India</li> <li>- P.L. Malik : Labour and Industrial Law Vol-I and Vol-II</li> </ul>								
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation method								
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 Marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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 international law and world affairs.					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1:</b> To develop a knowledge of the nature of public international law and the structure of the international legal system.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> Critically examine the operation and application of international law in practical contexts.</p>					
Mapping between CO’s with PSOs		PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	<p><b>1. Nature and Development</b></p> <p>1.1 Historical Development - origins of Western nation state systems – interstate relation during colonization</p> <p>1.2 Expanding legal scope of international concern - Modern theories and interpretations</p> <p>1.3 Sources of international law - customs, treaties, general principles of law and equity - other sources.</p> <p>1.4 Basic principles of international law - sovereignty and equality of state - nonintervention - co-operation - non use of force - peaceful settlement of disputes.</p> <p><b>2. International Law and Municipal Law</b></p> <p>2.1 Theories of relationships</p> <p>2.2 The role of municipal rules in international law.</p> <p>2.3 International Law before municipal courts</p>					

	<p><b>3. State as subject of international law</b></p> <p>3.1 Legal personality</p> <p>3.2 State - Creation, recognition, fundamental rights of States - individuals -international organizations - acquisition, nature and consequences of legal personality.</p> <p><b>4. Territory and Jurisdiction of State</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>4.2 Jurisdiction - Principles of domestic jurisdiction - immunities and privilege from jurisdiction.</p> <p>4.3 State Responsibility - nature of responsibility - question of fault – invocation and consequences - aliens - expropriation of foreign property.</p> <p>4.4 State succession - continuity and succession</p> <p>4.5 Treaties - law making of treaties - interpretation - application amendment -invalidity, termination and suspension - dispute settlement - treaties between states and international organisations.</p> <p><b>5. Settlement of Disputes</b></p> <p>5.1 Peaceful settlements - diplomatic methods - negotiations - etc.</p> <p>5.2 Use of force - law and force - just war - intervention – terrorism and international law</p> <p><b>6. United Nations and International Institutions</b></p> <p>6.1 The UN System - Security Council, General Assembly, other principal organs.</p> <p>6.2 Institutions - institutions of universal and regional character</p> <p>6.3 The International Court of Justice - organisation - jurisdiction.</p>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Malcolm N. Shaw : International Law (2008), Cambridge</li> <li>2. S.K. Varma : Public International Law (1988) PHI</li> <li>3. M.P. Tandon : Public International Law</li> <li>4. Paras Diwan : Public International Law</li> <li>5. Robert Jennings and Arthur Watts KCMGQC (eds.) : Oppenheim's International Law (2008) Oxford</li> <li>6. The Students shall consult journals published by Indian Law Institute, New Delhi and Indian Society of International Law, New Delhi.</li> <li>7. The Students shall consult some useful international law websites published in Malcolm N. Shaw : International Law (2008) Cambridge, pp.1332-1341</li> </ol>
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p>

	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	10 Marks
	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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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.

Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Students will develop a thorough understanding of practice and procedure followed by various environmental law enforcing agencies/bodies.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Students will be able to pursue environmental litigation before the National Green Tribunal and assist the Tribunal as a researcher or in any other capacity.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students will be able to assist industries and projects in obtaining environmental clearance and compliances with other environmental laws.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1						
CO2						
CO3						
CO4						
Course Content	<p>1. Concept of Environment</p> <p>1.1 Environment - meaning - contents - Ecological Cycles and Interdependence National Welfare, National Resources and their Utilization - Alternative Technologies in Housing, Energy generation.</p> <p>1.2 Types of Environmental Laws.</p> <p>1.2.1 Law of Acquisition - land, forest, ores, fuels</p> <p>1.2.2 Laws for Production and Planning - Tenancy Law, Land reforms, land development, industrial and factory laws Atomic energy law etc.</p> <p>1.2.3 Laws for Distribution-Essential commodities, fuel, Cattle Use, Land and Forest Use Laws, Wildlife ect.</p> <p>1.2.4 Laws for Conservation - conservation of forests, wildlife, energies, Protection against pollution Protections against hazardous substances laws.</p> <p>1.3 Functions of Environmental Laws.</p> <p>1.3.1 Primary Protective Laws</p> <p>(a) For Human beings namely laws pertaining to Water, Air, Noise Nuclear Radiation, Toxic Substances.</p> <p>(b) For Non human beings namely wildlife, marine life, major forests, minor forest etc.</p> <p>1.3.2 Primary Planning Laws</p> <p>(a) For production - irrigation, mining, grazing, catchment areas, wetland estuaries.</p> <p>(b) For distributions-namely land ceiling, slums, housing, parks, sanctuaries, Biospheres etc.</p> <p>1.3.3 Secondary Laws</p> <p>(a) Pertaining to administration and functioning like Water Boards, Pollution Control Boards etc.</p>					

	<p>(b) Law relating to administration - ministry, forest departments.</p> <p>(c) Laws relating to lower courts</p> <p>(d) Laws relating to collection dissemination and publication of data</p> <p>2. Legal Control : Historical Perspectives</p> <p>2.1 Indian tradition : Dharma</p> <p>2.2 British Raj - industrial development and exploitation of nature</p> <p>2.3 Penal and Procedural law</p> <p>2.3.1 Indian Penal Code - Nuisance etc.</p> <p>2.3.2 Code of Criminal Procedure Offences against Public Nuisance</p> <p>2.3.3 Factories Act - hazardous process</p> <p>2.3.4 Provisions relating to Public Health and Hygiene.</p> <p>3. Constitutional Perspectives and Issues of Distributive Justice</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3.3 Judicial Approach and Social Action Litigations</p> <p>3.4 International Regime : International Conventions and Treaties - Stockholm,  Rio, Johannesbug, Bio-Diversity, and legal controls, control of eco-friendly experimentation on animals, plants, seeds and micro organism, UN Declaration on Right to Development, Wetlands, Green House Effect Ozone Depletion</p> <p>3.5 Emerging Principles</p> <p>3.5.1 Polluter Pays : Public Liability Insurance</p> <p>3.5.2 Precautionary Principle</p> <p>3.5.3 Public Trust Doctrine</p> <p>3.5.4 Sustainable Development - Environment vs. Development</p> <p>4. Legislations for the Protection of Environment</p> <p>4.1 Water and Air Pollution</p> <p>4.1.1 Meaning and Standards - Procedures</p> <p>4.1.2 Culprits and Victims</p> <p>4.1.3 Offences and Penalties</p> <p>4.1.4 Judicial Approach</p> <p>4.2 Noise Pollution- Legal Control-Judicial Approach Permissible and impermissible noise.</p> <p>4.3 Environment Protection</p> <p>4.3.1 Protection Agencies : Power and functions</p> <p>4.3.2 Protection : means and sanctions</p> <p>4.3.3 Emerging Protection through delegated legislation</p> <p>4.3.4 Hazardous Waste and Biomedical Waste</p> <p>4.3.5 Genetic Engineering</p> <p>4.3.6 Disaster Emergency Preparedness</p>
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	<p>4.3.7 Environment Impact Assessment</p> <p>4.3.8 Coastal Zone Management</p> <p>4.3.9 Environmental audit and eco mark</p> <p>4.3.10 Judiciary: Complex problems in administration of environmental justice.</p> <p>5. Forest and Greenery and Town and Country Planning</p> <p>5.1 Forest Conservation and Greenery Conservation Laws.</p> <p>5.2 Conservation agencies</p> <p>5.3 Prior approval and non forest purpose</p> <p>5.4 Symbiotic relationship and tribal people</p> <p>5.5 Denudation of forest - judicial approach</p> <p>5.6 Wildlife - Conservation, Sanctuaries, national parks - licensing of zoos and parks - State's monopoly in the sale of wildlife and wildlife articles</p> <p>5.7 Offences against wildlife</p> <p>5.8 Town Planning and Country Planning - Law enforcement and constraint- Planning and Management Policies.</p> <p>Statutory Materials</p> <p>-Indian Constitution [Articles: 14,15,15(2)(b),19(c),21,31C,32,38,39,42,47,48,49,51, 51-A(9)]</p> <p>- Indian Penal Code [Ss 188, 268, 269, 272, 277, 288, 290, 430]</p> <p>- Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 [Ss 133, 141]</p> <p>- Factories Act, 1948 [Chapter IV-A]</p> <p>- Indian Easement Act, 1882 [Ss 2,7,15,28(d)]</p> <p>- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974</p> <p>- The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981</p> <p>- The Environment Protection Act, 1986</p> <p>- The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991</p> <p>- The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995</p> <p>- The Indian Forests Act, 1927 [Ss. 26,32(F)]</p> <p>- The Indian Forest (Gujarat Unification and Amendment) Act, 1960</p> <p>- Private Forest (Acquisition) Act, 1972</p> <p>- Wildlife Protection Act, 1972</p> <p>- Wasteland (Claims) Act, 1983</p>
Reference books	<p>-A Rosencranz : Environmental Law and Policy in India</p> <p>-Chhatrapati Singh : Common Property and Common Poverty, 1985</p> <p>-R.B. Singh and Suresh Misra : Environment Law in India</p> <p>-S.N. Jain (ed). : Pollution Control and the Law</p> <p>-Kailash Thakur : Environment Protection Law and Policy in India</p> <p>-Richard L. Rivesz (eds).: Environment Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge</p> <p>-Christopher D. Stone : Should Trees Have Standing and Other Essays on Law, Morals and Environment (1996), Oceana</p> <p>-A Agarwal (ed). : The State of India's Environment : The Second Citizens Report</p> <p>-P. Leelakrishnan : Law and Environment: The Environment Law in India</p> <p>-R. Allen : How to Save the World, Strategy for World Conservation</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Sanjay Upadhyaya and Videh Upadhyaya : Water Laws, Air Laws and the Environment Law, Vol. 1 and 2.</li> <li>-Indian Law Institute: Environment Protection: An Agenda for Implementation World Commission on Environment and Development: Our Common Future (1987), Oxford.</li> <li>-Tiwari Committee Report for Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980).</li> <li>-Prithvish Nag : Essays on Environment and Resources - Some Regional Issues (1991)</li> <li>-Lal's Commentaries on Water Pollution, Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws.</li> <li>-S.C. Shastri : Environment Law (2008), Eastern</li> <li>-Centre for Science and Environment - The State of India's Environment 1982, 1984-85 and 1999-2000.</li> <li>-Sumeet Malik : Environment Law (2008), Eastern</li> <li>-Stuart Bell and Donald Mc Gilliuary: Environmental Law (7th edn.), Oxford</li> <li>- Elli Louka : International Environmental Law - Fairness, Effectiveness and World order (2006), Cambridge</li> <li>- B.H. Baden Powell : The Land System of India (Vols. 1, 2 &amp; 3) : Manual of Jurisprudence for Forest Officers (1882)</li> <li>- E.P. Stebking : Forests of India</li> <li>- U. Baxi : The Bhopal Case (Trilogy)</li> <li>- Jayal Bandopadhyaya and Singh (ed). : India's Environment- Crises and Responses</li> <li>- R. Guha : "Forestry in British India" in 18 EPW, No.44-45 (1983)</li> <li>- D. Sharma : India's Nuclear Estate</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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Semester 7								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
<b>4544</b>	Civil Procedure Code and	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

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

**Course: 4544: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act**

Course Code	<b>4544</b>
Course Title	<b>Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<p><b>CO1</b> The Students will know the detail procedure for Redressal of civil rights with practical aspects of functioning of Judiciary</p> <p><b>CO2</b> 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???????</p>																		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5														
CO1																			
CO2																			
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Concepts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1.1 Affidavit, Order, Judgment decree, Plaint, restitution, execution, decree-holder Judgment -debtor, mesne profits, Written Statement.</li> <li>1.1.2 Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Jurisdiction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Kinds <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.1 Hierarchy of courts</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.2 Suit of Civil nature-scope and limits</li> <li>2.3 Res-subjudice and Resjudicata</li> <li>2.4 Foreign judgment -enforcement</li> <li>2.5 Place of suing</li> <li>2.6 Institution of suit <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.6.1 Parties to suit: joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties: representative suit. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.6.1.1 Frame of suit: cause of action</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.6.2 Alternative disputes resolution (ADR)</li> <li>2.6.3 Summons</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Pleadings <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Rules of pleading, signing and verification. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1.1. Alternative pleading</li> <li>3.1.2. Construction of pleadings</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.2 Plaint: particulars <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.2.1 Admission, return and rejection</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.3 Written statement: particulars, rules of evidence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.3.1 Set off and counter claim : distinction</li> </ol> </li> <li>3.4 Discovery, inspection and production of documents. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.4.1 Interrogatories</li> <li>3.4.2 Privileged documents</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>																		

	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 Trial
	4.5 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

	<p>9.3 Caveat</p> <p>9.4 Inherent powers of courts</p> <p>10. Law reform : Law Commission on Civil Procedure-amendments</p> <p>11. Law of Limitation</p> <p>11.1 The concept-the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights.</p> <p>11.2. Objet.</p> <p>11.3. Distinction with latches, acquiescence, prescription.</p> <p>11.4. Extension and suspension of limitation</p> <p>11.5. Sufficient causes for not filing the proceedings</p> <p>11.5.1 Illness</p> <p>11.5.2 Mistaken legal advise</p> <p>11.5.3 Mistaken view of law</p> <p>11.5.4 Poverty, minority and Purdha</p> <p>11.5.5 Imprisonment</p> <p>11.5.6 Defective vakalatnama</p> <p>11.6 Legal liabilities</p> <p>11.7 Foreign rule of limitation : contract entered into under a foreign law</p> <p>11.8 Acknowledgement - essential requisites</p> <p>11.9 Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract.</p>												
Reference books	<p>1) Mulla Code of Civil Procedure(1999), Universal, Delhi</p> <p>2) C.K. Thaker: Code of Civil Procedure(2000), Universal, Delhi</p> <p>3) M.R. Mallick: B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act(1998), Eastern, Lucknow</p> <p>4) Majumdar P.K. &amp; Kataria R.P.: Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908(1998), Universal, Delhi</p> <p>5) Saha A.N. : The Code of Civil Procedure(2000),Universal, Delhi</p> <p>6) Sarkar's: Law of Civil Procedure CodeVols(2000), Universal, Delhi. Universal's Code of Civil Procedure (2000)</p>												
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**Course: 4545: Banking Law**

Course Code	<b>4545</b>					
Course Title	Banking Law					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To gain knowledge of the banking laws.					
Course objective	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Students will learn the experiential knowledge of the practice relating to banking.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Students will get to know in detail about The Role of RBI, Deposit Insurance Corporation of India Understanding of legal relation between banker and customer</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students will learn the Use of ICT in banking infrastructure and security issues</p> <p><b>CO5</b> Students can find lucrative opportunities in the area of retail, investment, merchant, treasury and banking.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					
	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
	<b>CO4</b>					

	CO5					
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1. Nature and development of banking</li> <li>1.2. History of banking in India and elsewhere -indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India - different kinds of banks and their functions.</li> <li>1.3. Multi-functional banks - growth and legal issues.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1. Controls by government and its agencies.                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1.1. On management</li> <li>2.1.2. On accounts and audit</li> <li>2.1.3. Lending</li> <li>2.1.4. Credit policy</li> <li>2.1.5. Reconstruction and reorganisation</li> <li>2.1.6. Suspension and winding up</li> </ol> </li> <li>2.2. Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Social Control over Banking               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1. Nationalization</li> <li>3.2. Evaluation: private ownership, nationalisation and disinvestment</li> <li>3.3. Protection of depositors</li> <li>3.4. Priority lending</li> <li>3.5. Promotion of under privileged classes</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Deposit Insurance               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961: objects and reasons                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1.2 Establishment of Capital of DIC</li> <li>4.1.3 Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors</li> <li>4.1.4 Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> <li>5. The Central Bank               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1. Evolution of Central Bank</li> <li>5.2. Characteristics and functions</li> <li>5.3. Economic and social objectives</li> <li>5.4. The Central Bank and the State - as bankers' bank</li> <li>5.5. The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.5.1. Organisational structure</li> </ol> </li> <li>5.6. Functions of the RBI                   <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.6.1. Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy                       <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.6.1.1. Credit control</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>					

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.6.1.2. Exchange control</li> <li>5.6.1.3. Monopoly of currency issue</li> <li>5.6.1.4. Bank rate policy formulation</li> <li>5.7. Control of RBI over non-banking companies</li> <li>5.7.1. Financial companies</li> <li>5.7.2. Non-financial companies</li>   <li>6. Relationship of Banker and Customer</li> <li>6.1. Legal character</li> <li>6.2. Contract between banker and customer</li> <li>6.3. Banker's lien</li> <li>6.4. Protection of bankers</li> <li>6.5. Customers</li> <li>6.5.1. Nature and type of accounts</li> <li>6.5.2. Special classes of customers - lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities</li> <li>6.6. Banking duty to customers</li> <li>6.7. Consumer protection: banking as service</li>   <li>7. Negotiable Instruments</li> <li>7.1. Meaning and kinds</li> <li>7.2. Transfer and negotiations</li> <li>7.3. Holder and holder in due course</li> <li>7.4. Presentment and payment</li> <li>7.5. Liabilities of parties</li>   <li>8. Lending by Banks</li> <li>8.1. Good lending principles</li> <li>8.1.1. Lending to poor masses</li> <li>8.2. Securities for advances</li> <li>8.2.1. Kinds and their merits and demerits</li> <li>8.3. Repayment of loans : rate of interest, protection against penalty</li> <li>8.4. Default and recovery</li> <li>8.4.1. Debt recovery tribunal</li>   <li>9. Recent Trends of Banking System in India</li> <li>9.1. New technology</li> <li>9.2. Information technology</li> <li>9.3. Automation and legal aspects</li> <li>9.4. Automatic teller machine and use of internet</li> <li>9.5. Smart card</li> <li>9.6. Use of expert system</li> <li>9.7. Credit cards</li>   <li>10. Reforms in Indian Banking Law</li> </ul>
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	10.1. Recommendations of committees: a review								
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Basu, A. Review of Current Banking Theory and Practise (1998) Macmillan</li> <li>2) M. Hapgood (ed.), Pagets' Law of Banking (1989) Butterworths, London</li> <li>3) R. Goode, Commercial Law, (1995) Penguin, London.</li> <li>4) Ross Cranston, Principles of Banking Law (1997) Oxford.</li> <li>5) L.C. Goyle, The Law of Banking and Bankers (1995) Eastern</li> <li>6) M.L. Tannan, Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India (1997) India Law House, New Delhi, 2 volumes</li> <li>7) K.C. Shekhar, Banking Theory and Practice (1998) UBS Publisher Distributors Ltd. New Delhi.</li> <li>8) M. Dasse, S. Isaacs and G. Pen, E.C. Banking Law, (1994) Lloyds of London Press, London</li> <li>9) V. Conti and Hamaui (eds.), Financial Markets' Liberalization and the Role of Banks', Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, (1993).</li> <li>10) J. Dermine (ed.), European Banking in the 1990s' (1993) Blackwell, Oxford.</li> <li>11) C. Goodhart, The Central Bank and the Financial System (1995), Macmillan, London</li> <li>12) S. Chapman, The Rise of Merchant Banking (1984) Allen Unwin, London</li> <li>13) K. Subrahmanyam, Banking Reforms in India (1997) Tata Maigraw Hill, New Delhi.</li> <li>14) Subodh Markandeya and Chitra Markandeya, 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.</li> <li>15) R.S. Narayana, The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993 (51 of 1993), Asia Law House, Hyderabad.</li> <li>16) M.A. Mir, The Law Relating to Bank Guarantee in India (1992), Metropolitan Book, New Delhi.</li> <li>17) Anthony Pierce, Demand Guarantees in International Trade (1993) Sweet &amp; Maxwell,</li> <li>18) Ross Cranston (ed.) European Banking Law: The Banker-Customer Relationship (1999) LLP, London</li> <li>19) Mitra, The Law Relating to Bankers' Letters of Credit and Allied Laws, (1998) University Book Agency, Allahabad.</li> <li>20) R.K. Talwar, Report of Working Group on Customer Service in Banks</li> <li>21) Janakiraman Committee Report on Securities Operation of Banks and Financial Institution (1993) Narasimham Committee report on the Financial System (1991)- Second Report (1999)</li> </ol>								
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Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 70%;">Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td style="text-align: center;">05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10 Marks</td> </tr> </table>	Internal Assessment		Internal Written Test (Compulsory)	15 Marks	Attendance	05 Marks	Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar /	10 Marks
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: 4546: Taxation II: Indirect Taxes**

Course Code	4546					
Course Title	<b>Taxation II : Indirect Taxes</b>					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2017-2018					
Purpose of course	To study the 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	<p><b>CO 1-</b> Understand the application of business Knowledge in both theoretical and practical aspects.</p> <p><b>CO 2-</b> Determine the procedures and schedules to be followed on preparing financial statements of Companies.</p> <p><b>CO 3-</b> File Income tax return and compute the tax liability of individuals</p> <p><b>CO 4-</b> Develop proficiency in the management of an organization</p> <p><b>CO 5-</b> Attain skills in conducting business transactions online</p> <p><b>CO6 -</b> Learn the basic skills for the effective utilization of funds</p> <p><b>CO7 -</b> Follow the ethics pertaining to business transactions</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
	CO6					
	CO7					

Course Content	<p>Unit 1 : Basic Concepts &amp; Definition of GST :</p> <p>Part - 1 Central Goods &amp; Service Tax, 2017  Part - 2 The Integrated Goods &amp; Services Tax Act, 2017  Part - 3 The Union Territory Goods &amp; Service Tax Act - 2017  Part - 4 The Goods and Service (Compensation to States) Act 2017  The Gujarat State Law - State Goods &amp; Services tax Act, 2017</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Definition</li> <li>2 Administration</li> <li>3 Levy &amp; Collection of Taxes</li> <li>4 Time &amp; Value of Supply, Scope of Supply, Place of Supply of Goods or Services or Both</li> <li>5 Input Tax Credit</li> <li>6 Registration Composition Scheme - Small Traders, Manufacturers, Restaurant Job Works in GST Valuation Rules</li> <li>7 Tax Invoice, Credit &amp; Debit Notes</li> <li>8 Accounts and Records</li> <li>9 Returns</li> <li>10 Payment of Tax, Refunds</li> <li>11 Assessments</li> <li>12 Audit</li> <li>13 Inspection - Search, Seizure and Arrest</li> <li>14 Demands &amp; Recovery</li> <li>15 Liability to pay in certain cases</li> <li>16 Advance Ruling</li> <li>17 Appeals &amp; Revision</li> <li>18 Offences and Penalties</li> <li>19 Transitional Provisions</li> <li>20 Miscellaneous: Schedules, HSN Codes, etc...</li> </ol> <p>2. Customs -  2.1 - Basic Concepts and Definitions  2.2 - Exemptions</p>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. GST Ready Reckoner - V. S. Datey</li> <li>2. GST Taxmann Publication - S. S. Gupta</li> <li>3. GST Bare Act &amp; Rules - 2017</li> <li>4. The Central Goods &amp; Service Tax Act - 2017 - Bharat L. Sheth</li> <li>5. GST Tariff - Taxman Publication</li> <li>6. Gujarat GST Rule 2017 SBD Publication</li> <li>7. GST Rule 2017 - Bharat L. Sheth</li> <li>8. Goods &amp; Services Tax - Khandhar, Vanja (KMS Publication) In Gujarat</li> </ol>
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

### Course: Intellectual Property Law-1

Course Code	4547																														
Course Title	<b>Intellectual Property Law-1</b>																														
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 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	<p><b>CO1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the remedies available to the IP owner and describe the precautions steps to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in the field of copyright and trademark.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> 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.</p>																														
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO 2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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CO1																															
CO2																															
CO3																															
CO4																															
Course Content	<p>UNIT 1 - Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of Intellectual property</li> <li>• Main forms of Intellectual Property</li> <li>• IPR and Human Rights</li> </ul>																														

	<p>UNIT – 2 The Copyrights (Indian Copyright Act, 1957)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Copyright</li> <li>• Authorship and ownership of Copyright</li> <li>• Rights conferred on copyright owners</li> <li>• Term of Copyright</li> <li>• Assignment/License of Copyright</li> <li>• Infringement of Copyright</li> <li>• Infringement in Literary, Dramatic &amp; Musical Works</li> <li>• Remedies against Infringement of Copyright</li> <li>• Registration of Copyright</li> <li>• Publication</li> <li>• Performer’s Rights</li> <li>• International Copyright</li> </ul> <p>UNIT – 3 International Treaties on Copyright and Related Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Berne Convention</li> <li>• Universal Copyright Convention</li> <li>• WIPO Copyright Treaty</li> <li>• Rome Convention</li> <li>• Freedom of Speech &amp; Expression – Copyright Protection on Internet – WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996</li> </ul> <p>UNIT – 4 Trademarks (The Trademarks Act, 1999)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Registration of Trademarks, Procedure, Grounds of Refusal and Well Known Trademarks</li> <li>• Distinction between Trademark and Property Mark</li> <li>• Doctrine of Honest Concurrent User</li> <li>• Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity</li> <li>• Passing Off, Infringement and Exceptions to Infringement Actions, Remedies</li> <li>• Assignment and Licensing</li> <li>• Intellectual Property Appellate Board</li> </ul> <p>UNIT – 5 International Treaties on Trademark</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paris Convention</li> <li>• Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks &amp; Protocol.</li> </ul>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N.S. Gopalakrishnan &amp; T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company</li> <li>• B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing,</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad</li> <li>• Kailasam and Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur).</li> <li>• Srikanth Venkataraman, Understanding Design Law (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi).</li> <li>• David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property (Pearson Education, Delhi)</li> <li>• A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thomson &amp; Reuter</li> <li>• V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law, Lexis Nexis</li> <li>• Elizabeth Verky, Law of Patents, Eastern India Company</li> <li>• Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press</li> <li>• P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta</li> <li>• W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing</li> <li>• C.S. Lal, Intellectual Property Handbook: Copyright, Designs, Patents &amp; Trademarks, Law Publishers, Allahabad</li> </ul> <p>The Annual Survey of Indian Law: and the Berne Century on Copyright, JILI 1986.</p>												
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>												
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External University exams	70 marks												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 4548: Law of Equity and Trust**

Course Code	<b>4548</b>
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Course Title	<b>Law of Equity and Trust</b>					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
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	<p><b>CO1</b> 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;</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Analyse and predict how unresolved or ambiguous questions of equitable doctrine could be resolved by the courts;</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Describe and evaluate fundamental themes underlying and connecting the specific doctrines covered, including the relationship of equity to other parts of the law.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					
	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introductory : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 The concept of trust: distinction with agency and contract</li> <li>1.2 Development of law: Common law and equity</li> <li>1.3 Trusts: Classification</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Definition and Nature of trusts under the Indian Law. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Creation of trusts : rules</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Duties of trustees</li> </ol>					

	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
	6.	Disabilities of trustees
	7.	Rights of beneficiaries
	7.1	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

	<p>7.10 Blending of property by trustee 7.11 Wrongful application of trust property by trustee for partnership purposes.</p> <p>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 12.7 Advantage by qualified owner 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</p> <p>7. Special legislation 13.1 Charitable and religious trust 8. Common property resources and public trust doctrine</p>
Reference books	<p>S.Krishnamurthy Aiyara and Harbans Lal Swin: Principles and Digest of Trusts (1998), Universal Book Agency, Allahabad.</p> <p>R.H. Mandsley and E.H.Bum: Trust and Trustees: Cases and Materials (1978), Butterworth. London</p> <p>R.E. Megarry and P.V. Baker: Snell's Principles of Equity(1964)ELBS, Sweet &amp; Maxwell, Philip H. Pettit: Equity and Law of Trust (1970)</p> <p>Iyer N.: Indian Trust (1997), Delhi Law House, New Delhi.</p> <p>Ahmedullah Khan: The Law of Wakf in India (1997), Delhi Law House, Dew Delhi.</p> <p>Rajarathanam, Natarajan and Thankaraj: Commentary on Charitable Trusts and Religious Institutions (2000), Universal, Delhi.</p>

	Mukerjee : Commentary on Indian Press Act, (1999) Universal, Delhi Rao C.R.: The Indian Trust Act and Allied Laws (1999)												
Teaching Methodology	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.												
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Total	100 marks												

Semester 8								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)																																		
Effective from	2013-2014																																		
Purpose of course	To make students understand the provisions of Information technology Act, 2000																																		
Course objective	The underlying objective of this course is to provide the student an insight into the legal regime governing information technology and e-governance.																																		
Course outcome	<p>CO1 To explain, distinguish and apply the fundamental legal principles of information technology law covered in the course.</p> <p>CO2 Select and apply a range of approaches to written and oral communication, and apply the critical thinking required to bring about solutions to complex legal problems in the area of information technology law.</p> <p>CO3 Access, use, interpret and apply a range of domestic primary and secondary legal resources to solve complex problems.</p> <p>CO4 Undertake a research project with intellectual independence.</p>																																		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>						PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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CO4																																			
Course Content	<p>Unit -1: The Information technology Act, 2000</p> <p><b>Preliminary</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Extent</li> <li>Definitions</li> <li>Authentication of electronic records</li> <li>Electronic signature</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit -2: E-Governance</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Electronic governance (section 4, 5, 6,7,10)</li> <li>Attribution, acknowledgement and dispatch of electronic records(section 11,12,13)</li> <li>Secure electronic records and electronic signature(section 14,15,16)</li> <li>Appointment of controller and functions</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit -3: Licensing</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>License to issue electronic signature certificate</li> <li>Procedure of grant and rejection of certificate(section 17-34)</li> <li>Electronic signature certificate(section 35-39)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit -4: Penalties and compensation</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Penalties, compensation, adjudication</li> <li>The cyber appellate tribunal (section 48-64)</li> </ol> <p><b>Unit -5: Offences</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Offences under the Act</li> </ol>																																		

	2. Punishments under the Act 3. Power of controller 4. Miscellaneous powers(section 65-90)												
Reference books	1. Bare Act of information technology Act,2000 2. Nandan Kamath Law relating computers Internet & E-Commerce, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. Delhi. 3. M. K. Saxena,Information Technology Law: Concepts, Evolution & Enactments, Mangal Deep Publ.												
Teaching Methodology	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.												
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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: 4551: Foreign Trade

Course Code	4551
Course Title	Foreign Trade
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<b>CO1</b> Students will Study on origin, development and functioning of WTO as trade regulatory body.

	<p><b>CO2</b> Students will understand the development of trade in international level</p> <p><b>CO3</b> The Focus on concepts like FDI norms, TBT, SPS, Dumping and related areas are providing additional knowledge to the students</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students will be familiar with the process and conditions of technology transfer, foreign collaborations, NRI investments, etc.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> Students will have a detailed knowledge about the policies and rules regulating international trade</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
Course Content	<p>Unit -1: Foreign Trade Development and regulation Act, 1992 Preliminary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definitions</li> <li>2. Power of central government to make orders and announce EXIM policy</li> </ol> <p>Unit -2: Search and Seizures</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Search, seizures, penalty</li> <li>2. Confiscation</li> <li>3. Appeal and revision</li> </ol> <p>Unit -3: Foreign exchange management Act, 1999 Preliminary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Definitions</li> <li>2. Regulation and management of foreign exchange</li> <li>3. Authorized person</li> </ol> <p>Unit -4: Contraventions, Penalties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contravention</li> <li>2. Penalties</li> <li>3. Directorate of enforcement</li> </ol> <p>Unit -4: Appeals</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Adjudication</li> <li>2. Appeals</li> </ol>					
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Bare Act of foreign trade Development and regulation Act, 1992</li> <li>2. Bare Act of foreign Exchange and Management Act, 1999.</li> <li>3. Government of India, Handbook of Import Export Procedures, (2009)</li> <li>4. Government of India Import and Export Policy (2009-2014)</li> </ol>					

	5. Luis A. Rivera-Batiz & Maria A. Oliva, International Trade: Theory, Strategies, and Evidence.	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation	
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	<b>4552</b>
Course Title	<b>Law of Evidence</b>
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	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	<p><b>CO1</b>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.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> To analyze and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To Analyze the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
<b>CO1</b>						
<b>CO2</b>						
<b>CO3</b>						
<b>CO4</b>						
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introductory : <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 The main features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861.</li> <li>1.2 Other acts which deal with evidence (special reference to CPC, Cr. P.C)</li> <li>1.3 Problem of applicability of Evidence At <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.3.1 Administrative</li> <li>1.3.2 Administrative Tribunals</li> <li>1.3.3 Industrial Tribunals</li> <li>1.3.4 Commissions of Enquiry</li> <li>1.3.5 Court Martial</li> </ol> </li> <li>1.4 Disciplinary authorities in educational institutions.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Facts: Section 3 definition : distinction relevant facts / facts in issue</li> <li>2.2 Evidence : Oral and documentary</li> <li>2.3 Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence</li> <li>2.4 Presumption (section 4)</li> <li>2.5 "Proving", "not providing" and "disproving"</li> <li>2.6 Witness</li> <li>2.7 Appreciation of evidence</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Facts : relevancy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 The Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8,10)</li> <li>3.2 Evidence of common intention (Section 10)</li> <li>3.3 The problems of relevancy of "Otherwise" irrelevant facts (Section 11)</li> <li>3.4 Relevant facts for proof of custom (Section 13)</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					

	<p>3.5 Facts concerning bodies &amp; mental state (Section 14,15)</p> <p>4. Admissions and confessions</p> <p>4.1 General principles concerning admission (Section 17, 23)</p> <p>4.2 Differences between "admission" and "confession"</p> <p>4.3 The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat of promise" (Section 24)</p> <p>4.4 Inadmissibility of custodial made before a police officer (Section 25)</p> <p>4.5 Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26)</p> <p>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)</p> <p>4.7 Confession by co-accused (Section 30)</p> <p>4.8 The problem with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"</p> <p>5. Dying Declarations</p> <p>5.1 The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32)</p> <p>5.2 The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations.</p> <p>6 Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses</p> <p>6.1 General principles.</p> <p>6.2 Special problems concerning violation of women's rights in marriage in the law of evidence</p> <p>7. Relevance of Judgments</p> <p>7.1 General principles</p> <p>7.2 Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section 43)</p> <p>7.3 "Fraud" and "Collusion" (Section 44)</p> <p>8. Expert Testimony</p> <p>8.1 General principles</p> <p>8.2 Who is an expert? : Types of expert evidence</p> <p>8.3 Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50)</p> <p>8.4 The problem of judicial defence to expert testimony.</p> <p>9. Oral and Documentary Evidence</p> <p>9.1 General principles concerning oral evidence (Section 59-60)</p> <p>9.2 General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Section 67-90)</p>
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	<p>9.3 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence</p> <p>9.4 Special problem: re-hearing evidence</p> <p>9.5 issue estoppel</p> <p>9.6 Tenancy estoppel (Section 116)</p> <p>10 Witnesses, examination and Cross Examination</p> <p>10.1 Competency to testify (Section 118)</p> <p>10.2 State privilege (Section 123)</p> <p>10.3 Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128)</p> <p>10.4 Approval testimony (Section 133)</p> <p>10.5 General principles of examination and cross examination (Section 135-166)</p> <p>10.6 Leading questions (Section 141-143)</p> <p>10.7 Lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146)</p> <p>10.8 Compulsion to answer questions put to witness</p> <p>10.9 Hostile witness (Section 154)</p> <p>10.10 Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155)</p> <p>11. Burden of Proof</p> <p>11.1 The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)</p> <p>11.2 General and special exceptions to onus probandi</p> <p>11.3 The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice</p> <p>11.4 Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section 111A)</p> <p>11.5 Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B)</p> <p>11.6 The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114)</p> <p>12 Estoppel</p> <p>12.1 Why estoppel? The rationale (Section 115)</p> <p>12.2 Estoppel, res judicata and waiver and presumption</p> <p>12.3 Estoppel by deed</p> <p>12.4 Exstoppel by conduct</p> <p>12.5 Equitable and promissory estoppel</p> <p>12.6 Questions of corroboration (Section 15-157)</p> <p>12.7 Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.</p>
Reference books	<p>1) Sarkar and Manohar : Sarkar on Evidence(1999), Wadhawa &amp; Co; Nagour Indian Evidence Act (Amendment up to date)</p> <p>2) Ratanlal-Dhirajlal : Law of Evidence (1994), Wadhawa &amp; Co; Nagpur</p> <p>3) Polein Murphy: Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000) Universal, Delhi</p> <p>4) Alberts, Osborn: The Problem of Proof (First Indian Reprint 1998) Universal, Delhi</p>

	5) Avtar Singh: Principal of the Law of Evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New Delhi.	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through 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 / 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: **4554: Intellectual Property Law 2**

Course Code	<b>4554</b>
Course Title	<b>Intellectual Property Law 2</b>
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 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	<p><b>CO1:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> Identify activities and constitute IP infringements and the remedies available to the IP owner and describe the precautions steps to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in the field of industrial properties.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO4:</b> 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.</p>

Mapping between CO's with PSOs			PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	
		CO1						
		CO2						
		CO3						
		CO4						
Course Content	<p><b><u>UNIT 1 - Patent (The Patents Act, 1970)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction to Patents</li> <li>• Patentable subject-matter – (Patent in Computer Programmes, Business Method, Patenting of Micro-organism)</li> <li>• Procedure for Obtaining of Patents</li> <li>• Rights Conferred on a Patentee</li> <li>• Transfer of Patent</li> <li>• Revocation and Surrender of Patents</li> <li>• Infringement of Patents</li> <li>• Action for Infringement</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UNIT 2 - International Treaties on Patent</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Paris Convention</li> <li>• Patent Co-operation Treaty</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UNIT – 3 Industrial Design (The Designs Act, 2000)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction</li> <li>• Designs v/s Copyright and Trademark</li> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Registration of Designs and Procedure</li> <li>• Cancellation of Registration of Design</li> <li>• Piracy of Registered Design and Remedies</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UNIT – 4 Geographical Indication</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geographical Indications – New additions to IPR</li> <li>• Trademarks v. Geographical Indications</li> <li>• Generic Names v. Geographical Indications</li> <li>• Indian Scenario - Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration &amp; Protection) Act, 1999</li> <li>• Protection of Geographical Indications at International Level</li> </ul> <p><b><u>UNIT – 5 Emerging Areas of International Intellectual Property Law</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biodiversity &amp; Traditional Knowledge</li> </ul>							

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cyber Crime And IPR</li> <li>• The Protection of Plant varieties and farmers Rights Act, 2001</li> </ul>								
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N.S. Gopalakrishnan &amp; T.G. Ajitha, Principles of Intellectual Property, Eastern Book Company</li> <li>• B.L. Wadhera, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing,</li> <li>• Narayan, Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad</li> <li>• Kailasam and Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur).</li> <li>• Srikanth Venkataraman, Understanding Design Law (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi).</li> <li>• David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property (Pearson Education, Delhi)</li> <li>• A. K. Bansal, Law of Trademark In India, Thomson &amp; Reuter</li> <li>• V.K. Ahuja, Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law, Lexis Nexis</li> <li>• Elizabeth Verky, Law of Patents, Eastern India Company</li> <li>• Jayashree Watal, Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries, Oxford University Press</li> <li>• P. Narayanan, Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off, Eastern Law, Calcutta</li> <li>• W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights, Universal Law Publishing</li> <li>• C.S. Lal, Intellectual Property Handbook: Copyright, Designs, Patents &amp; Trademarks, Law Publishers, Allahabad</li> </ul> <p>The Annual Survey of Indian Law: and the Berne Century on Copyright, JILI 1986.</p>								
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>								
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Internal and External Assessment									
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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: 4555: Insurance Law**

Course Code	<b>4555</b>					
Course Title	<b>Insurance Law</b>					
Credit	6					
Teaching per week	6 hrs					
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)					
Effective from	2013-2014					
Purpose of course	To acquire the knowledge of Insurance law					
Course objective	The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.					
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Students will understand the conditions and principles of Insurance.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Students will have an idea about the role played by consumer courts and Insurance ombudsman</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Students will get basic information about Insurance contract terms and liabilities, conations for claim and settles the litigations, etc.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		<b>PSO1</b>	<b>PSO2</b>	<b>PSO3</b>	<b>PSO4</b>	<b>PSO5</b>
	<b>CO1</b>					
	<b>CO2</b>					
	<b>CO3</b>					
Course Content	<p>UNIT - I Introduction: Nature- Definition- History of Insurance- History and development of Insurance in India- Insurance Act, 1938- (main sections) Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 1999: Its role and functions.</p> <p>UNIT - II Contract of Insurance: Classification of contract of Insurance- Nature of various</p>					

	<p>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.</p> <p>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 Tribunal Public Liability Insurance -Legal aspects of Motor Insurance -Claims - Own Damages Claims - Third Party Liability Claims.</p> <p>UNIT - IV Fire Insurance: Nature and scope of Fire Insurance -Basic Principles - Conditions &amp; Warranties - Right &amp; 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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) K. S. N. Murthy and K. V. S. Sharma - Modern Law of Insurance in India.</li> <li>2) M. H. Srinivasan - Principles of Insurance Law.</li> <li>3) Reference Books:</li> <li>4) E. R. Hardy Ivamy - General Principles of Insurance Law, relevant Chapters.</li> <li>5) Insurance Act, 1938.</li> <li>6) The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.</li> <li>7) General Insurance (Business) (Nationalization) Act, 1972. The Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.</li> <li>8) Motor Vehicle Act, 1988.</li> </ol>

Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation		
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	

Semester 9								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	6	0	6	3hrs			100
<b>4558</b>	Human Rights Law and Procedure	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
<b>4559</b>	Right to Information	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
<b>4560</b>	Alternate Dispute Resolution	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
<b>4561</b>	Interpretation of Statutes and Principles of Legislation	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

**Course: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance**

Course Code	
Course Title	<b>Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance</b>
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	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 quality legal documents.																														
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Analyze and apply general principles of drafting and conveyancing.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Use effective writing techniques to draft different types of legal documents.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> 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 agreements.</p>																														
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO3</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO4</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5																										
CO1																															
CO2																															
CO3																															
CO4																															
Course Content	<p>Unit I: General Principles of Drafting and Relevant Substantive Rules</p> <p>Unit II: Pleadings Civil</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Unit III: Pleadings Criminal Complaint, criminal miscellaneous petition, bail application, memorandum of appeal and revision.</p> <p>Unit IV: Conveyance Sale deed, mortgage deed, lease deed, gift deed, promissory note, power of attorney, will, trust deed.</p>																														

	Unit V: Drafting Of Write petition and Public Interest Litigation petition.
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Srivastava R.D., Pleading, Drafting &amp; Conveyancing, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.</li> <li>2. Srivastava K.K., Law of Pleading Drafting &amp; Conveyancing, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.</li> <li>3. Chaturvedi R.N., Pleading Drafting &amp; Conveyancing, Central Law Publications, Allahabad.</li> </ol>
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Evaluation Method	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Each Student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in drafting carrying 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise).</li> <li>2. Each student shall undertake 15 practical exercises in Conveyancing carrying 45 marks (3 marks each).</li> <li>3. At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 10 marks.</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>

**Course: 4558: Human Rights Law and Procedure**

Course Code	<b>4558</b>
Course Title	<b>Human Rights Law and Procedure</b>
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	<p>narrowly as mere freedom from 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.</p>
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> The focus of a course on Human Rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspectives.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> The course content must be informed by transformational dimension.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> To understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights.</p> <p><b>CO5</b> To understand the importance of National Standard of the Protection of Human Rights.</p>

	<p><b>CO6</b> 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.</p> <p><b>CO7</b> Human Rights is an important parameter of a just society and future lawyer.</p> <p><b>CO8</b> To demonstrate knowledge and understanding of the international human rights framework, its origins and justifying theories.</p> <p><b>CO9</b> To demonstrate capacity to assess how specific human rights may be asserted, enforced or violated.</p> <p><b>CO10</b> To evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights.</p>																																																																		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO10</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4						CO5						CO6						CO7						CO8						CO9						CO10					
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Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Panoramic View of Human Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Human Rights in Western and Non-Western Thought</li> <li>1.2 Awareness of Human rights during nationalist movement</li> <li>1.3 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent Assembly Debates, Part-III and Part-IV - Drafting process</li> <li>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.</li> <li>1.5 Regional Conventions (eg. American, European, African etc.)</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as incorporating Directive Principles <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 The dichotomy of FR and DP</li> <li>2.2 The interaction between FR and DP</li> <li>2.3 Resultant expansion of Basic Needs oriented Human Rights in India</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Women and Children - basic rights</li> <li>3.2 Disabled</li> </ol> </li> </ol>																																																																		

	<p>3.3 Tribals - Indigenous Peoples</p> <p>3.4 Minorities</p> <p>3.5 War Victims and Refugees</p> <p>3.6 Criminal Justice System - Accused and Under trials - torture - third degree methods - justifications - Torture, Treatment and Punishment of Offenders</p> <p>4. Enforcement of Human Rights</p> <p>4.1 International organisation (UN)</p> <p>4.2 National Mechanism (Legislative, Executive Judicial) - Attitudes and Approaches.</p> <p>4.3 National Human Rights Commission - Commissions for Women, Minorities, Backward Classes, Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, Safai Karmacharies etc.</p> <p>4.4 Right to Development of Individuals and Nations - Constitutional and legal changes in India from human right perspective</p> <p>5. Peoples Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights</p> <p>5.1 International Organisations (eg. Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, Asia Watch) Minority Rights Groups - Law Asia</p> <p>5.2 Organisations National eg. PUCL, PUDR, Mahila Dakshata Samiti, Lawyers Collective, Bar Associations (National and International)</p> <p>5.3 Development Agencies and Human Rights - Funding agencies and their role</p>
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- SS.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria : Law Relating to Human Rights, Chh. IV, V, VIII, XIV, XXIX and XXXIX, (2000) Orient, New Delhi.</li> <li>- Human Rights Watch Women's Rights Project : The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Human Rights (2000), Oxford.</li> <li>- Ermacara, Nowak and Tretter : International Human Rights (1993), Sweet &amp; Maxwell.</li> <li>- Wallace : International Human Rights : Text &amp; Materials (1996), Sweet &amp; Maxwell</li> <li>- Muntarhorn : The Status of Refugees in Asia (1992), Oxford.</li> <li>- Frank Cass : Human Rights and Global Diversity (2001), London.</li> <li>- Nirmal C.J. (ed.) : Human Rights in India (2000), Oxford</li> <li>- Nirmal B.C.: The Right to Self-determination in International Law (1995), Deep &amp; Deep.</li> <li>- Batra T.S. : Human Rights - A Critique</li> <li>- P.R. Gandhi: International Human Rights Documents (1999) Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>- National Human Right Commission: Annual reports, Bulletin.</li> <li>- Basu D.D. : Human Rights in Constitutional Law</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- M.P. Tandon : Public International Law</li> <li>- Paras Diwan : Human Rights and Law</li> <li>- P.R.P. Journal of Human Rights.</li> <li>- U.Baxi : Human Rights in a Post Human World (2009), Oxford.</li> <li>- : The Right to be Human (1986)</li> <li>- : The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982)</li> <li>- : The Future of Human Rights</li> <li>- S.C. Kashyap : Human Rights and Parliament</li> <li>- F. Lauterpacht : International Law and Human Rights (1968)</li> <li>- South Asia Human Rights Documentation Centre: Handbook of Human Rights and Criminal Justice System (2007) Oxford.</li> <li>- : Human Rights and Humanitarian Law - Developments in India and International Law (2007) Oxford.</li> <li>- : Introducing Human Rights (2006) Oxford</li> <li>- C. Raj Kumar and K. Chock lingam: Human Rights, Justice and Constitutional Empowerment, Oxford.</li> <li>- Journals of Indian Society of International Law</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, Discussion method, Through power point, Through Book, Journals, Bare Act etc, Group discussion methods, Assignment method												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal and External Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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External University exams	70 marks												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 4559: Right to Information**

Course Code	4559
Course Title	Right to Information
Credit	6
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	protection of basic rights of human being in this fast period of Information technology.																														
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	<p><b>CO1</b> The focus of a course on Right to Information to impart knowledge among the students about the legal as well as administrative mechanism for the quick protection of basic rights of human being.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> RTI is a multi-level prevention system designed for improving outcomes for all students.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> The right to information RTI Act influences the people and impact on Indian Administration in greater transparency in functioning of public authorities.</p> <p><b>CO4</b> To disclosure of information regarding government rules, regulation and decision, every public authority is mandated to maintain all records duly catalogued and indexed in a manner and the form which facilities the information right under the Act.</p>																														
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO3</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO4</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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CO2																															
CO3																															
CO4																															
Course Content	<p>Unit-1 Introduction to RTI Act</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The evolution of the Right to Information in India.</li> <li>2. The important terms used in the Act.</li> <li>3. The salient features of the Act</li> <li>4. Public Authorities and their Obligations under the Act <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What is a Public Authority?</li> <li>b. Who are the Public Authorities covered under the Act?</li> <li>c. Which Public Authorities are exempted from the ambit of the Act</li> <li>d. Obligations of Public Authorities</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p>Unit-2 Role of Public Information Officers: PIOs and APIOs - Accepting Information</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The requirement for designation of Information Officers - PIOs / APIOs - in public authorities</li> <li>2. The specific Duties &amp; Responsibilities of Information Officers.</li> <li>3. The liabilities of a PIO for non-compliance with the provisions of the Act.</li> </ol>																														

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

Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation	
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: 4560: Alternate Dispute Resolution

Course Code	4560
Course Title	Alternate Dispute Resolution
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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	<b>CO1</b> Students shall be in a position to know litigation aspect and non-litigation aspects-its consequences <b>CO2</b> Students can get the basics of mediation and negotiation <b>CO3</b> Students will know about the drafting of arbitration agreement, and arbitration clause and its importance

	<p><b>CO4</b> Students can developed skills in conciliation and mediation  <b>CO5</b> Students have knowledge of win-win situation than win-lose situation.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
	CO4					
	CO5					
Course Content	<p>Unit I: General Principles of Arbitration &amp; Conciliation Act, 1996</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning , Kinds and Advantages</li> <li>2. Matter referable/non referable to Arbitration</li> <li>3. Role of Court in referring a dispute to Arbitration</li> </ol> <p>Unit II: Composition &amp; Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal &amp; Arbitral Proceedings</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Number of Arbitrators</li> <li>2. Appointment of Arbitrator</li> <li>3. Pecuniary Jurisdiction</li> <li>4. Jurisdiction of Arbitrators</li> <li>5. Disqualification of Arbitrators</li> <li>6. Setting-aside of Award</li> <li>7. Powers of Arbitrators/Tribunals</li> </ol> <p>Unit III: Foreign Awards</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and Definition of Foreign Award</li> <li>2. Powers of Judicial Authority to refer matters to Arbitration</li> <li>3. Scope and Enforcement of Foreign Award</li> </ol> <p>Unit IV: Conciliation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction, Numbers of Conciliators</li> <li>2. Appointments of Conciliators</li> <li>3. Role of Conciliators</li> <li>4. Settlement of disputes and status of settlement agreement</li> </ol> <p>Unit V: Alternative Means of Settlement of Disputes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mediation</li> <li>2. Conciliation</li> <li>3. Arbitration</li> <li>4. Lok Adalat</li> </ol> <p>Leading Cases for Detailed Study</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>*Arain &amp; Co.Vs Union Of India</li> <li>*B.Ramaswamy Vs B.Rangaswamycmc Ltd.Vs Unit Trust Of India</li> <li>*Doypack System Pvt.Ltd. Vs Union Of India</li> </ul>					

	*Food Corporation Of India Vs Indian Council Of Arbitration & Others	
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Singh Avtar, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Easter Book Company, Lucknow</li> <li>2. Paranjape N.V., Law relating to Arbitration and Conciliation in India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad</li> <li>3. Mishra S.S., Arbitration and Conciliation in India, Gyan Book All Indian Publication, Delhi</li> <li>4. Tripathi S.C., Arbitration and Conciliation, Gyan Book All Indian Publication, Delhi</li> </ol>	
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation	
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	<p><b>CO1:</b> To know what are the techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes. And the importance of the law making process in the present context</p> <p><b>CO2:</b> To know what are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws.</p> <p><b>CO3:</b> To understand and analyze the judicial interpretation, construction of words, phrases and expressions</p>

Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO 2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Principles of Legislation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Law making - the legislature, executive and judiciary</li> <li>1.2 Principles of utility - relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick – individual interest and community interest - operation of principles upon legislation.</li> <li>1.3 Distinction between legislation and morals.</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Interpretation : General Rules of Construction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Meaning of the term 'statute' - commencement, operation and repeal of statutes purpose of interpretation of statutes.</li> <li>2.2 General Rules of interpretation</li> <li>2.3 General Clauses Act-1897 – Utility</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Interpretation : Aids <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Internal aids - title and preamble - heading and marginal notes - sections and subsections - punctuation marks - illustrations, exceptions, provisions and saving clauses - Schedules - Non-obstante clause</li> <li>3.2 External aids - dictionaries - translations - Travaux preparatoires - statutes in pari materia - Contemporanea Exposito - debates, inquiry commissions, reports and Law Commission Reports</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Rules of Statutory Interpretation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4.1 Primary rules literal rule Golden rule, Mischief rule, Rule of Harmonious construction</li> <li>4.2 Secondary Rules - Noscitur a sociis, Ejusdem generis, Reddando singular singularis</li> </ol> </li> <li>5. Presumptions in Statutory interpretation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>5.1 Validity of Statutes</li> <li>5.2 Territoriality in operation</li> <li>5.3 Presumption as to jurisdiction</li> <li>5.4 Presumption against inconvenience and absurdity</li> <li>5.5 Presumption against injustice, impairing obligations or permitting advantage from one's own wrong</li> <li>5.6 Prospective operation and Prospective over - ruling of statute</li> </ol> </li> <li>6. Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6.1 Restrictive and beneficial construction – taxation statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislations.</li> <li>6.2 Interpretation of substantive and adjunctival statutes</li> </ol> </li> </ol>					

	<p>6.3 Interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions</p> <p>6.4 Interpretation of enabling statutes</p> <p>6.5 Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes</p> <p>6.6 Interpretation of statutes conferring rights</p> <p>6.7 Interpretation of statutes conferring powers.</p> <p>7. Principles of Constitutional Interpretation</p> <p>7.1 Harmonious Construction</p> <p>7.2 Pith and Substance</p> <p>7.3 Colourable legislation</p> <p>7.4 Ancilliary Powers</p> <p>7.5 "Occupied field"</p> <p>7.6 Residuary Powers</p> <p>7.7 Doctrine of repugnancy</p> <p>8. Maxims of Statutory Interpretation</p> <p>8.1 Delegatus non potest delegare</p> <p>8.2 Ex-pressio unius exclusio alterius</p> <p>8.3 Generalia specialibus non derogant</p> <p>8.4 In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis</p> <p>8.5 In pari delicto potior est conditio defendentis</p> <p>8.6 Ultres valet potior quam pereat</p> <p>8.7 Expressum fait cessare tacitum</p> <p>8.8 In bonam partem</p>
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. G.P.Singh : Principles of Statutory Interpretation, (7th Edition) 1999, Wadhwa, Nagpur</li> <li>2. Maxwell on the Interpretation of Statutes (1976) N.M. Tripathi, Bombay.</li> <li>3. N.S. Bindras's : Interpretation of Statutes (1997) The Law Book Co., Allahabad.</li> <li>4. V.Sarathi : Interpretation of Statutes Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>5. M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadhwa &amp; Co.,</li> <li>6. M.P. Jain : V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India, (1994) Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>7. U.Baxi : Introduction to Justice K.K.Mathew's Democracy Equality and Freedom (1978) Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>8. P.K. Tripathi : Spotlight on Constitutional Interpretation</li> <li>9. H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India (1st chapter)</li> <li>10. M.P. Tandon : Interpretation of Statutes</li> <li>11. Relevant issues of the Journal of Indian Law Institute</li> </ol>
Teaching Methodology	The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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)	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 10								
Course Code	Title	Teaching per week		Course Credit	University Examination		Internal Marks	Total Marks
		Theory	Practical		Duration	Marks		
	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	6	0	6				100
4564	Criminal Procedure Code	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4565	Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4566	Land Laws	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100
4567	Professional Ethics, etc.	6	0	6	3hrs	70	30	100

**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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays etc.)
Effective from	September 2013
Purpose of course	The objective of this paper is to hone advocacy skills in the students

Course objective	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.					
Course outcome	<b>CO1</b> Enhance analytical as well as critical thinking of Students over interesting and contemporary legal issues, <b>CO2</b> Demonstrate a thorough and contextual knowledge of the various laws particularly in its application to real and hypothetical legal problems. <b>CO3</b> Acquire skill in advocacy, legal research and writing skills. <b>CO4</b> Gain interest in advocacy and competence as an advocate.					
Mapping between CO’s with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
CO1						
CO2						
CO3						
CO4						
Course Content	<p><b>MOOT COURT (30 marks)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each student shall participate in at least 3 moot courts.</li> <li>Each Moot court exercise shall carry 10 marks(divided as under): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oral advocacy: 5 marks.</li> <li>Written submission: 5 marks.</li> </ol> </li> </ol> <p><b>OBSERVATION OF TRIAL (30 marks)</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Each student shall attend trial in two cases one civil and one criminal in the course of last two or three years.</li> <li>The student shall maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.</li> </ol> <p><b>CLIENT INTERVIEWING (30 marks)</b></p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><b>VIVA VOCE (10 Marks)</b></p> <p>At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 10 marks.</p>					
Reference books	Agrawal Nomita      Moot Court Gupta Sant Prasad      Moot Court					

	Mishra Omprakash Moot Court										
Teaching Methodology	<p>The Lecture method as it is one of the most important ways of teaching 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.</p> <p>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.</p>										
Evaluation Method	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Moot Court</td> <td>30 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observation of Trial</td> <td>30 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Client Interviewing</td> <td>30 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viva Voce</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100 marks</td> </tr> </table>	Moot Court	30 Marks	Observation of Trial	30 Marks	Client Interviewing	30 Marks	Viva Voce	10 Marks	Total	100 marks
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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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.

	<p>CO2 The legal rules relating to arrest and bail under the Criminal Procedure Act, The rights of arrested persons and to apply such rules in a factual scenario.</p> <p>CO3 Describe principles applicable to the right to legal representation in Indian criminal trials and to apply such principles in a factual scenario.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<p><b>1. Introductory</b></p> <p>1.1 The rationale of Criminal Procedure: the importance of fair trial</p> <p>1.2 Constitutional Perspectives</p> <p>1.3 The variety of Criminal Procedure (the class should examine in particular the Procedure of trial for Specific offences especially, offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act)</p> <p>1.4 The organization of Police, Prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities and their duties, functions and powers</p> <p><b>2. Pre-trial process: arrest</b></p> <p>2.1 The distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offences: relevance and adequacy problem</p> <p>2.2 Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial: warrant and summons.</p> <p>2.3 Arrest with and without warrant (Section 70-73 and 41)</p> <p>2.4 The absconder status (Section 82, 83, 84 and 85)</p> <p>2.5 Right of the arrested person</p> <p>2.6 Right to know grounds of arrest (Section 50(1), 55, 75)</p> <p>2.7 Right to be taken to magistrate without delay (Section 56, 57)</p> <p>2.8 Right of not being detained for more than twenty-hours (Section 57):</p> <p>2.9. Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India</p> <p>2.9 Right to consult legal practitioner legal aid and the right to be told of rights to talk</p> <p>2.10 Right to be examined by medical practitioner (Section 54)</p> <p><b>3. Pre-trial process: Search and Seizure</b></p> <p>3.1 Search warrant (Section 83, 94, 97, 98) and searches without warrant (Section 103)</p> <p>3.2 Police search during investigation (Section 165, 166, 153)</p> <p>3.3 General principles of search (Section 100)</p> <p>3.4 Seizure (Section 102)</p> <p>3.5 Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceeding</p> <p><b>4. Pre-trial Process; FIR</b></p> <p>4.1 F.I.R. (Section 154)</p> <p>4.2 Evidentiary value of F.I.R (See Sections 145 and 157 of Evidence Act)</p> <p><b>5. Pre-trial Process: Magisterial Powers to take Cognizance</b></p> <p><b>6. Trial process</b></p> <p>6.1.1 Commencement of proceedings: (Section 200,201,202)</p> <p>6.1.2 Dismissal of complaints (Section 203,204)</p> <p>6.1.3 Bail: concept, purpose: constitutional overtones</p>					

	<p>6.1.3.1 Bailable and Non-Bailable offences (Section 436,437,439)</p> <p>6.1.3.2 Cancellation of bail (Section 437(5))</p> <p>6.1.3.3 Anticipatory bail (Section 438)</p> <p>6.1.3.4 Appellate bail powers (Section 389(1), 395(1), 437(5))</p> <p>6.1.3.5 General principles concerning bond (Section 441-450).</p> <p><b>7. Fair Trial</b></p> <p>7.1 Conception of fair trial</p> <p>7.2 Presumption of innocence.</p> <p>7.3 Venue of trial</p> <p>7.4 Right of the accused to know the accusation (Section 221-24)</p> <p>7.5 The right must generally be held in the accused's presence (Section 221-224)</p> <p>7.6 Right of cross examination and offering evidence in defence: the accused's Statement</p> <p>7.7 Right to speedy trial</p> <p><b>8. Charge</b></p> <p>8.1 Palming of charge</p> <p>8.2 Form and content of charge (Section 211, 212, 216)</p> <p>8.3 Separate charges for distinct offence (Section 218, 219, 220, 221, 223)</p> <p>8.4 Discharge- pre-charge evidence</p> <p><b>9. Preliminary pleas to bar the trial</b></p> <p>9.1 Jurisdiction (Section 26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479)</p> <p>9.2 Time limitations: rationale and scope (Section 468-473)</p> <p>9.3 Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Section 300, 22D)</p> <p>9.4 Issue-Estoppel</p> <p>9.5 Compounding of offences</p> <p><b>10. Trial before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights.</b></p> <p><b>11. Judgment.</b></p> <p>11.1 Form and content (Section 354)</p> <p>11.2 Summary trial</p> <p>11.3 Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (Section 360, 361, 31)</p> <p>11.4 Compensation and cost (Section 357, 358)</p> <p>11.5 Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)</p> <p><b>12. Appeal, Review, Revision</b></p> <p>12.1 No appeal in certain cases (Section 372, 375, 375)</p> <p>12.2 The rationale of appeals, review, revision,</p> <p>12.3 The multiple range of appellate remedies</p> <p>    12.3.1 Supreme Court of India (Section 374, 379, Artic. 31, 132, 134, 136)</p> <p>    12.3.2 High Court (Section 374)</p> <p>    12.3.3 Sessions court (Section 374)</p> <p>    12.3.4 Special right to appeal (Section 380)</p> <p>    12.3.5 Government appeal against sentencing (Section 377-378)</p> <p>    12.3.6 Judicial power in disposal of appeals (Section 368)</p> <p>    12.3.7 Legal aid in appeals</p> <p>12.4 Revisional Jurisdiction (Section 397-405)</p> <p>12.5 Transfer of cases (Section 406.407)</p> <p><b>13. Reform of Criminal Procedure</b></p>
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Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Ratanlal - Dhirajlal: Criminal Procedure Code (1999) Universal, Delhi</li> <li>– K .Chandrashekhan Pillai (ed.) Kelkar Lectures on Criminal Procedure(1998), Eastern, Lucknow</li> <li>– Principe: Commentaries on the Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 vol.(2000) Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>– Woodroff: Commentaries on Code of Criminal Procedure, 2 vol (2000), Universal, Delhi.</li> <li>– K. Chandrashakhan Pillai: Kelkar’s Outlines of Criminal Procedure(2001), Eastern, Lucknow.</li> <li>– Kelkar Criminal Procedure Code</li> <li>– Malik and Malik Supreme citation on Criminal Procedure</li> <li>– O.P Shrivastava's Principals of Criminal law</li> <li>– Vibhute K.I Criminal Justice: A human rights perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India,</li> <li>– Myneni S.R Criminal Procedure Code</li> <li>– Basu D.D Criminal Procedure Code</li> <li>– Tandon Criminal Procedure Code</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation												
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External University exams	70 marks												
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**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 semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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

	<p>discrimination on the ground of sex. These fundamental rights did not preclude having special provisions for women.</p> <p>The planners and policy makers treated women as beneficiaries of welfare measures. The hope was that the benefits of development would percolate below to every disadvantaged member of the society including women, therefore no exclusive efforts were made.</p> <p>By the 6th Plan it had been realised that special efforts are required to be made to integrate women into the development process. The Plan therefore for the first time had a chapter devoted to Women and Development.</p> <p>The course will study the legal provisions with specific emphasis on offences committed against women and on empowerment of women.</p>																		
Course outcome	<p><b>CO1</b> Apply a systematic approach to eliminate on the ideas in the institutions which marginalize, subordinate and accord secondary citizenship to women and underestimate or make the women's contribution invisible.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Provides consultancy to Identify and discuss issues related to women and child development and inculcates entrepreneurial spirit among the girls, rural and urban grass root women.</p>																		
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1" data-bbox="526 926 1412 1041"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CO1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>CO2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5	CO1						CO2					
	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5														
CO1																			
CO2																			
Course Content	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Crimes against women <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.1 Introduction</li> <li>1.2 Domestic Violence</li> <li>1.3 Dowry harassment</li> <li>1.4 Sexual offences - Rape, Outraging modesty of woman, kidnapping.</li> <li>1.5 Sexual harassment of women at workplace</li> <li>1.6 Other offences - Female infanticide and female foeticide, Sati, prostitution, indecent representation of women, pornography</li> </ol> </li> <li>2. Constitutional Provisions and Policy <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2.1 Preamble - Equality of Status and Opportunity</li> <li>2.2 Fundamental Rights and guarantees Articles 14, 15, 16, 21, 22, 24, 39, 39A</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Empowerment of women <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.1 Concept and Method</li> <li>3.2 Human Rights - under domestic and international law</li> <li>3.3 National Commission for Women - formation and functions</li> <li>3.4 Uniform Civil Code, Gender Justice and Discriminatory provisions in Family Laws</li> <li>3.5 Reservation for women <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3.5.1 In local self government bodies</li> </ol> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>																		

	<p>3.5.2 In legislature - Proposed Amendment and Debates</p> <p>3.6 Women and Employment</p> <p>3.6.1 Laws to protect women and her labour</p> <p>3.6.2 Maternity Benefit Act, Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act.</p> <p>3.7 Matrimonial Property</p>												
Reference books	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Report of the Committee on the Status of Women, "Towards Equality" 1975 Government of India</li> <li>- The Law Commission of India Report, 1988</li> <li>- Anwar Yaquin &amp; Badar Anwal : Protection of Women under the Law</li> <li>- M.J. Antony : Women's Rights</li> <li>- Anjani Kant : Women and Law</li> <li>- Hingorani (ed). : Gandhi on Women</li> <li>- 6th Plan and 7th Plan, Chapter on Women and Development Chapter on Socio-Economic Programmes for women</li> <li>- Relevant Statutory Provisions of Family Laws, Criminal Laws and Labour Laws</li> <li>- Relevant Journals of Indian Law Institute and Annual Survey of Indian Law</li> </ul>												
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and PPT presentation methods.												
Evaluation Method	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal and External Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>Total</b></td> <td><b>100 marks</b></td> </tr> </table>	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	<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>
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<b>Total</b>	<b>100 marks</b>												

**Course: 4566: Land Laws**

Course Code	<b>4566</b>
Course Title	<b>Land Laws</b>
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 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	<p><b>CO1.</b>Identify and describe the revenue board courts and its function for a appeal revision and review.</p> <p><b>CO2</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the legal and regulatory framework for tribunals and the regulatory rules.</p> <p><b>CO3</b> Demonstrate an understanding of the necessary professional skills of urbanization including analytical skills.</p>					
Mapping between CO's with PSOs		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO5
	CO1					
	CO2					
	CO3					
Course Content	<p><b>LAND LAWS INCLUDING CEILING AND OTHER LOCAL LAWS</b></p> <p>(1) Historical Background</p> <p>(2) Revenue Code and Revenue Rules</p> <p>(I) Revenue officers and Courts Jurisdiction, Power and Functions</p> <p>(II) Survey and Settlement</p> <p>(III) Assessment of Land Revenue</p> <p>(IV) Tenure Holder – His rights and obligations</p> <p>(V) Lease – Tenant</p> <p>(VI) Devolution of Rights in Land</p> <p>(3) Ceiling Act – Agricultural and land Ceiling</p> <p>(4) Consolidation</p> <p>Statutory Legislations :</p> <p>(1) Gujarat State Revenue Code and Gujarat Land Revenue Rules-1879</p> <p>(2) Land Acquisition Act-1894 (1984 – Amended)</p> <p>(3) The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Land Act-1948</p> <p>(4) The Mamalatdar Courts Act.</p> <p>(5) Agricultural ceiling</p>					
Reference books	<p>(1) Annual Survey of Indian Law – Volume Relevant Section on "Law and Agcarian Reforms".</p> <p>(2) Land Tenure in India Vol.-3 (By : B.H. Eodenpowell)</p>					
Teaching Methodology	Lecture method, discussion method and 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: 4567: Professional Ethics etc.**

Course Code	4567
Course Title	Professional Ethics etc.
Credit	18
Teaching per week	6 hrs
Minimum weeks per semester	18 weeks (Including classwork, examination, preparation, holidays 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Social background of the lawyers;</li> <li>b) How far career opportunities in the profession are determined by their caste/class/sex context and public relations backgrounds?</li> <li>c) How for legal profession is apprised of the law as an instrument of social change?</li> <li>d) How far legal profession is apprised of the law as an instrument of social change?</li> <li>e) How far it can participate meaningfully in the transformation effort?</li> </ul>

	f) What ethical standards are expected of the lawyers and how are such standards enforced?																														
Course outcome	<b>CO1</b> Familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers <b>CO2</b> To acquaint them with the opinions of the Bar Council of India on professional misconduct <b>CO3</b> To teach them the basics of professional accountancy <b>CO4</b> To Train them in the skills of client interviewing and counseling																														
Mapping between CO's with PSOs	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>PSO1</th> <th>PSO2</th> <th>PSO3</th> <th>PSO4</th> <th>PSO4</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <th>CO1</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO2</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO3</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <th>CO4</th> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		PSO1	PSO2	PSO3	PSO4	PSO4	CO1						CO2						CO3						CO4					
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Course Content	<p>Unit I: Legal Profession and Its Responsibilities</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Meaning and necessity of Professional Ethics</li> <li>2. Standards of Professional Ethics and Etiquette</li> <li>3. Punishment for Professional and other Misconduct</li> <li>4. Bar Council of India, State Bar Council</li> </ol> <p>Unit II: Contempt Law and Practice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Contempt of Court- Its meaning and Nature</li> <li>2. Kinds of Contempt <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Criminal Contempt</li> <li>b. Civil Contempt</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. Contempt by Lawyers</li> <li>4. Contempt by Judges, Magistrates or other persons acting judicially</li> <li>5. Contempt by State, Corporate bodies &amp; other officers</li> </ol> <p>Unit III: Bench-Bar Relations</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Statues and Virtues of Advocate</li> <li>2. Art of advocacy</li> <li>3. Art of Oratory</li> <li>4. Presenting citation of cases</li> <li>5. Seven lamps of advocacy</li> <li>6. Duties towards clients</li> </ol> <p>Unit IV: (I) Selected Major Judgments of the Supreme Court</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sardul Singh v. Pritam Singh &amp; others (1999) 3 SCC 52</li> <li>2. Re Mr Nand Lal Balwani etc.,AIR 1999 SC 1300</li> <li>3. Prahlad Saran Gupta v. Bar Council of India, (1997) 3 SCC 585</li> <li>4. Hikmat Ali v. Ishwar Prasad Arya &amp; others, AIR 1997 SC 864</li> <li>5. P.D. Gupta v. Ram Murti and Another, AIR 1998 SC 283</li> <li>6. Chandra Shekhar Soni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan &amp; Others, AIR 1983 SC 1012</li> <li>7. V.C. Rangadurai v. D. Gopalan &amp; Others, AIR 1979 SC 281</li> <li>8. Harish Chandra Tewari v. Baiju,(2002) 2 SCC 67</li> <li>9. Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, AIR 1995 SC 2348 pg. 337 (SP)</li> </ol>																														

	<p>10. Dr. D.C. Saxena v. Hon'ble the Chief Justice of India, AIR 1996 SC 2481 pg 347 (SP)</p> <p>(II) 50 selected opinions of the disciplinary committees of Bar Councils.</p> <p>Unit V: Professional Accounting System</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger.</li> <li>2. Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts</li> <li>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.</li> </ol>												
Reference books	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rai Kailash, Legal Ethics, Central Law Publications.</li> <li>2. Gupta S.P., Professional Ethics Accountancy for Lawyer and Bench - Bar Relation, JBA Publishers.</li> <li>3. K.V. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Professional Conduct and Advocacy</li> </ol>												
Teaching Methodology	The teaching methodology adopted for this course is theoretical 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	<table border="1"> <tr> <td colspan="2">Internal Assessment</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internal Written Test (Compulsory)</td> <td>15 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Attendance</td> <td>05 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Assignment / Tutorial / Group Discussion / Project Work / Field Work / Presentation / Seminar / Library exercise / Clinical Training / Moot training / any other Exercise appropriate for the Concerned Course</td> <td>10 Marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>External University exams</td> <td>70 marks</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>100 marks</td> </tr> </table>	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
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