

3 YEARS LAW DEGREE COURSE LEADING TO THE AWARD OF LL. B DEGREE

1. Admissions:

The minimum eligibility condition for admission is 45% marks in 10+2, preference being given to those having higher marks. The marks scored in CLAT and L-SAT shall be given due weightage in preparation of merit list for admission. Other things remaining the same preference shall be given to female candidates, members of SC/ST, minorities and Adivasi students of Chhattisgarh and sports person having minimum pass marks in the qualifying examination.

Admission shall be given according to the admission rules of the University wherein these rules shall be read as exception. Delayed admissions after last date fixed by the university may be permitted in special cases by the Vice Chancellor on the recommendation of the Director, MATS Law School, subject to availability of seats.

Admission shall not be a matter of right for any and shall be at the discretion of University which reserves the right to refuse admission to anyone without assigning any reason even if otherwise eligible.

The rules for admission for graduate programs in law are as under:

- i) For admission in LL.B (3 years) course, graduate in any stream from any University/College recognized by UGC shall be eligible to apply. Provided that he/she 45% marks or above in graduate.

Provided further that Women candidates, SC/ST/Minorities and Adivasis of Chhattisgarh shall be given admission on preferential basis.

- ii) It shall be open to the Director MATS Law School to permit admission up to 3rd semester to students applying for admission on grounds of transfer of parents, guardians or transfer on any other ground or even otherwise if the student wants to migrate from some other university to MATS University. Such student can be exempted from the subjects he has already read in the earlier university and has passed in those papers; he will carry his earlier marks obtained in the university he is coming from. The MATS University shall issue Mark sheet to him onward from the class he/she joins. The marks obtained in the subjects in the previous examinations of the former university shall be adopted at MATS University.

- iii) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary anywhere else in general rules of the University, be it graduate or post graduate, it shall be open to the Director MATS Law School to permit any student to change from annual pattern or semester pattern or vice versa at any stage. This will apply to admissions of those students also who have done semester or annual pattern from any other University recognized by UGC.

2. Duration of the courses and semester system:

- a. The duration of the course shall be LL.B (3 Years) program divided into 6 semesters.
- b. Each academic year is divided into two semesters. Each semester shall consist of a minimum of ninety (90) working days. All papers shall be of maximum 100 marks. 100 marks shall be divided in (for written paper) 60+40 for marks (Internal Assessment) except for clinical Courses which shall be 40+60 (for practical/for written paper).
- c. The Academic calendar of the each semester shall be announced in advance each year and will ordinarily be July- November and January-May.
- d. At the end of each semester, the student of all semesters shall be required to go for short term placements of a month and a half at their own cost. This would be known as internship and the places for internship shall be decided by the department in consultation with the students.
- e. This shall be treated to be part of teaching curriculum. This shall be mandatory for all and shall carry marks as may be determined. Any student who fails to go for an internship shall be penalized. At the end of training the student shall have to submit a certificate from the employer to the effect of having completed the internship program satisfactorily.

- f. The attendance in all the lectures, tutorials, seminars and academic programs like intra moot court, debate, workshop, and seminar is mandatory. Any student who remains absent in the class without leave of absence continuously for ten days, his name shall be removed from the roll. Restoration can be prayed for within ten days on payment of Rs. 5000 as penalty. Any request thereafter may be considered by the Director subject to payment of Rs.1000 extra as penalty up to 2 months. If no request of restoration is made within this extended period too, the candidate shall cease to be a student of MATS law School in that semester and his request for restoration shall not be considered and he will have to take re-admission in that semester as and when courses in that semester is available.

3. Medium of instruction

The medium of instruction in MATS Law School shall be English only.

4. **Course content** - the course contents have been given in the syllabi that are issued every year on the recommendation of the Board of the Studies and with the approval of the Academic Council. The course contents given in the syllabi are only for guidance of the students and the faculty. The faculty is free to alter the course contents considering the requirement of the society and the changes that may have taken place in law after the syllabi is issued.
5. **E-Lectures** – the mode of teaching in MATS Law School is basically lecture method, supplemented by case studies and problem method. An effort is being made to start e-lectures online to support and supplement the lectures in the class.
6. **Automatic enforcement of BCI/UGC regulations/directions** - All the directions issued by the University Grants Commission and the Bar Council of India in re Law degree courses shall automatically stand incorporated as part of these academic regulations from the day they are notified.

7. Teaching Methods

The teaching methods at the graduate level in law aim at the promotion of inter-disciplinary approach and practical appreciation of problems. In addition to lecture method (basic teaching method) seminars, tutorials, home assignments, Class room exercise (CRE) clinical exposures, field work, legal research, legal writing, problem method and case method, memorials shall be used to supplement the lectures.

8. Evaluation Procedure

A. Provision for Internal assessment for LL.B 3 years course

Continuous internal assessment is based partly on observational method wherein many things inter alia those mentioned below are kept in mind by the subject teacher, therefore request for a revaluation of the same stands ruled out. Complaints of prejudice if any shall be looked into by the Director under his administrative and supervisory power.

Internal assessment in each paper shall carry 40 marks maximum,(except clinical courses) which shall be divided in the following way.

- **General Behavior** of the student in class and outside which will include respect for teachers, administration and fellow students - 1 mark with liberty to the teacher to make minus marking up to 1 mark.
- **Home Assignments (Handwritten)** - 1 mark for each home assignment given and completed in each paper subject to a maximum of 5 marks for best 5 from minimum 6 assignments in semester of each subject.
- **Classroom Exercises**- 1 mark for each exercise subject to maximum 5 marks for best 5 from minimum 6 CREs in each semester of each subject.
- **Moot Court**- 2 marks for each moot court attended or participated in any way; subject to a maximum of 10 marks for each moot in each semester whether moot court is attended locally or moot court held elsewhere.
- **Case Study/Memorials** - 1 mark for each memorial of important cases, subject to a maximum of 5 marks for each memorial in each semester in each subject.
- **Project** – (10 marks) Presentation and report of the work done in internship in previous semester.
- **Representation in seminars, conferences, legal aid camps and publication of articles** -One mark may be given to the student for representation in seminars, conferences, legal aid camps and publication of articles in any law journal subject to maximum of 4 marks.
- The professor in charge of the subject shall have power to give zero or deduct marks proportionately if the number of home assignment CRE, moot, memorial, project or representation in seminars etc. falls short of the number mentioned in bullet I to VII of these rules.
- Late compliance of the provisions of bullet I to VII shall entail penalty in terms of bullet VIII.

- Minimum short term placement (one at the end of each semester) has to be done by each student at his own cost with the approval of the department, and certificate to this effect has to be produced in the department by each student within two weeks of the completion of internship.

B. Bonus marks for attendance:

Bonus marks shall be permissible to students in the way given below:

- 66% attendance of the total classes held in Law School in each semester is compulsory. 5 bonus marks for attendance may be given to any student in the following graded way for each subject in internal assessment. Likewise, up to five marks can be deducted in the way stated above, from the total marks obtained by the student otherwise in internal assessment

| Attendance | Maximum Bonus Marks |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 85% and above | 5 |
| 80% and above but below 85% | 4 |
| 75% and above but below 80% | 3 |
| 70% and above but below 75% | 2 |
| 66% and above but below 70% | 1 |
| Below 66% | -5 Marks in the graded manner. |

- 66% attendance is compulsory in each subject in each semester. Those getting less than 66% are liable to be detained from appearing in the semester examination of the course.

However that on genuine cause of absence being shown on affidavit by the father/guardian of the student and in the complete satisfaction of the Director, in order to mitigate this hardship, it shall be open to the Director Law School to allow the students with a view to save their year on payment of fine which may extend up to Rs.5,000

Provided that the calculation of attendance for purposes of these rules shall be made considering the attendance given in all subjects in that semester counted together. Shortage of attendance in any particular subject would be ignored if the total percentage calculated in above manner reaches 66%.

Provided that the attendance in moot courts, seminars and conference attended with the prior permission of the Director shall be counted as attendance for the purpose of above calculation.

- The total number of lectures, tutorials and practical in each subject shall not be less than 90 hrs. in each semester. If any teacher has remained on leave for any reason during the semester and has not taken minimum number of classes stated above, he/she shall have to take extra classes so as to reach the minimum as specified above.
- Bonus marks assigned for attendance shall be added to marks given in continuous internal assessment and GPA shall be accordingly prepared.

C. Project submission, valuation and presentation

The project in each subject shall carry 10 marks to be divided into valuation and presentation for purposes of marking. The topics of the project in each subject shall be given to each student by the subject teacher concerned on the first day whereon the classes begin. The teacher shall also give the list of the projects to the director prior thereto. The topic assigned shall not be changed by the course teacher except with the concurrence of the Director.

Students of all batches of all streams shall adhere to the uniform pattern stated below for the submission of their projects. Failure in following the pattern would result in non-acceptance of the project. The subject teachers are advised to brief the students on all points (a to e) in open class to each student at the time topics are allotted and should ensure the review of the preliminary submission.

The researcher should make sure that the project –

- a. Has been typed in Times New Roman, font size 12, double spacing with no borders
- b. Has proper title (bold, 14, Times New Roman), introduction, research objectives and conclusion besides chapters and sub chapters arranged in proper order.
- c. Follows The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation, 19th Edition, for the citation of the various sources of the project in footnotes. Endnotes shall not be allowed,.
- d. Mentions all the books, journals, magazines, newspapers, web sources (eg. Manupatra, Westlaw, Inlaw etc.) and other primary and secondary sources under the title ‘references’.
- e. Besides these has a cover page, acknowledgment, table of content with page numbers.

Additionally, it is advised that the students substantiate and authenticate their arguments/points as far as possible with primary and published source material/documents. Effort must be made to avoid abundant borrowing/quoting from web sources. **Submissions with more than 20% plagiarized content will be rejected outright.**

- I. Quotations/References from a single source should be limited to a minimum frequency of 2-3. For purposes of textual quality and uniformity, each paper should be organized into 2-3 paragraphs. Textual/content coherence should be maintained between each paragraph. Statistical Tables, Graphs, Charts, Maps, should be inserted at appropriate place in running text; not at the end of the paper. Source must be mentioned at the bottom of the Table, etc. in full language mode: British (not American). Long, repetition of sentences should be avoided. The project should not be less than 15 pages.

II. END TERM EXAMINATION

There shall be examination at the end of each term. The examination shall be divided into internal assessment and written examination. The internal assessment shall be of the 40 marks maximum in each paper. The written examination in each paper shall be of 60 marks maximum except as indicated otherwise in the syllabus. The paper of the written examination shall be set in English in accordance with the pattern applicable to all other graduate examinations of the University approved by the Academic Council.

As far as possible 60% of the papers shall be set by external examiners. Evaluation, however, can be of the scripts of these papers can be internally.

Passing marks shall be 50 in each paper including written and internal assessment. The rules of ATKT and re-evaluation as applicable to graduate students of the University shall also apply to the law examinations.

D. Dissertation

Dissertation shall be compulsory in final year, be it 6th semester (LLB) 10th semester of (5 years law courses). It shall be on any topic relating to the group wherein the candidate has chosen to specialize. But the topic must be from a subject other than that which has been chosen for written examination. The topic shall be chosen well in advance.

The dissertation shall not be of less than 200 pages typed and shall be forwarded by the Supervisor to the HOD and shall be deposited in the MATS Law school office. The dissertation must be submitted 10 days before the commencement of the written examination.

The dissertation shall carry 100 marks, the write up of the dissertation shall carry maximum 60 marks and viva voce shall be conducted for maximum 40 marks. The viva-voce board shall be constituted by the Director, MATS Law School and approved by the Vice Chancellor and shall consist of minimum two teachers of the Law School and one external examiner the Board may evaluate the dissertation at the time of viva voce examination. All candidates shall have to get 40 marks in dissertation and minimum 30 marks in viva voce separately for being adjudged pass. Anybody getting less than 40 in dissertation or 30 in viva voce shall fail in the whole examination.

9. The Credit System:- Evaluation Pattern:

(Point Scale for Grading Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks)

Gradation - The performance of the students in all the courses shall be evaluated on a 10 point scale with the corresponding grade value, division and percentage of marks being shown in the mark sheet of each student.

| Percentage of Marks | Grade | Grade Value | Credit point indicating division | Division |
|---|-------------------|---|---|--------------------------------|
| 85% and above | O (outstanding) | 10 | Total Credit 178.5 & above | First Division (Extraordinary) |
| 80% and above but below 85% | A+ (Excellent) | 9 | Total Credit 168 credit or above but less than 178.5 credit | First Division (Distinction) |
| 75% and above but below 80% | A (very good) | 8 | 157.5 credit or above but less than 168 credit | Higher First Division |
| 65% and above but below 75% | B+ (good) | 7 | 136.5 credit or above but less than 157.5 credit | First Division |
| 55% and above but below 65% | B (above average) | 6 | 115.5 credit or above but less than 136.5 credit | Higher Second Division |
| 50% and above but below 55% | C (average) | 5 | Above 105 but below 115.5 | Second Division |
| 50% | Pass | 4 | 105 Total Credit | Pass |
| Above 50 marks in more than 50% papers but fail in not more than 3 papers | ATKT | 3 (subject to improvement in ATKT exam) | | ATKT |
| Below 50% | (No grade point) | 0 | | Fail |
| Absent | (No grade point) | 0 | | No Grade |

• Explanation:

- Letter grade O, A+, A, B+, B, C, Pass in a course mean that the candidate has passed.
- The No Grade 'Fail' denotes poor performance, i.e., failing in the course. Subject to ATKT rules a student has to appear at subsequent examination(s), if provided under the regulations in all courses in which he/she obtains "Fail", until a passing grade is obtained.
- For noncredit courses, 'Satisfactory' or 'unsatisfactory' shall be indicated and this will not be counted for computation of SGPA/CGPA

• Award of credit

Core subjects

Decide the credit point of each subject like

- Per week - 4 lecture assigned to one subject, it shall mean 4 credits
- Per week - 2 tutorial 2 credit

Practical - total 2 credits which shall include the following

- 1 Projects in each subject
- 1 home assignments
- 1 CRE
- 1 case memorial

- e) 1 Moot court
- f) 1 Seminar
- g) 1 Paper publications/seminars/conferences
- h) 1 workshop

Electives

Decide the credit point of each subject like

- a) Per week - 3 lecture assigned to one subject, it shall mean 3 credits
- b) Per week – 1 tutorial 1 credit

Practical - total 2 credits which shall include the following

- a) 1 Projects in each subject
- b) 1 home assignments
- c) 1 CRE
- d) 1 case memorial
- e) 1 Moot court
- f) 1 Seminar
- g) 1 Paper publications/seminars/conferences
- h) 1 workshop

Honors

Decide the credit point of each subject like

- a) Per week - 4 lecture assigned to one subject, it shall mean 4 credits
- b) Per week – 2 tutorial 2 credit

Practical - total 3 credits which shall include the following

- a) 1 Projects in each subject
- b) 1 home assignments
- c) 1 CRE
- d) 1 case memorial
- e) 1 Moot court
- f) 1 Seminar
- g) 1 Paper publications/seminars/conferences
- h) 1 workshop

As per MATS Law School curriculum

- **Core courses- law subjects (all compulsory)**
 1. Jurisprudence.
 2. Contract-I(General Principle of Contract-Section 1-75 and Specific Relief)
 3. Contract-II (Indian Contract Act, Indian Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act and other Specific contracts).
 4. Tort and Consumer Protection Laws.
 5. Family Law-I
 6. Family Law-II
 7. Law of Crimes
 8. Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act.
 9. Constitutional Law
 10. Property Law including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act.
 11. Law of Evidence
 12. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act.
 13. Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English
 14. Administrative Law
 15. Company Law
 16. Human Rights and International Law
 17. Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
 18. Environmental Law including laws for the protection of the wild life and other living creatures Sincluding animal welfare.
 19. Labour Law.

20. Interpretation of Statutes
21. Land Laws including ceiling and any other local laws

1. The 44 Law subjects are compulsory in MATS Law School (Compulsory Foundation)

1. Legal method
2. Legal & Constitutional History of India
3. Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act & Consumer Protection Act
4. Family Law I- Hindu Law
5. Constitutional law of India
6. Law of contract- Indian Contract Act
7. Legal Language-1
8. Family Law II- Muslim Law
9. Indian penal code
10. Administrative Law
11. Property law I- general principles
12. Legal Language II
13. Legal research and research methodology
14. Criminal procedure code
15. Public International Law
16. Property law II- Specific transfer and easement
17. Law of Evidence
18. Civil procedure code and Limitation Act
19. Conflict of laws
20. Intellectual property rights I- copyrights and patents
21. Alternative dispute resolution
22. Labour Laws
23. Corporate law 1- (Company Law)
24. Banking laws
25. Legal education and profession
26. Intellectual property rights II
27. Corporate law- II- (Company Law)
28. Law and social transformation
29. Judicial Process
30. Clinical I- Moot court trial preparations- participation in trial proceeding
31. Clinical II- Drafting pleading and conveyancing
32. Land laws
33. Environmental law
34. Law of taxation
35. Clinical III- Professional ethics, accountancy for lawyers and bar-bench relations
36. Clinical IV- Public interest lawyering, legal aid and para-legal services

2. Generic Electives (Optional Papers) Taught In MATS Law School- Any Four of the following

The students are required to keep the area of specialization while choosing optional papers. The choose should from the group they have chosen for honors

- Comparative Law
- Comparative Constitution
- Public Welfare Laws
- World Trade Organization
- Maritime Law
- History
- Air & Space Law
- Sports Law

- Human Rights
- Competition Law
- Media & Law
- International Commercial Arbitration
- International Trade law
- International Economic Law
- International Investment Law
- Negotiable Instruments
- Transgender and Law
- Law Relating to Limitation, Court Fees & Suit Valuation
- Societies Registration Act
- European Union Laws
- Child and Law (Juvenile Justice Act)
- Equity and Fiduciary Relations
- Law Poverty & Development
- Public Trust & Endowments
- Forest Law
- Forensic science/ Legal medicines
- Law of Trusts
- Tribal Law & Custom
- Specific Relief Act
- International Criminal Law
- Easements
- Law of Insolvency
- Women & Law
- Minor Crimes and Law
- Medical Jurisprudence.
- Socio-economic crimes
- Prison Administration
- Middle-East Crisis
- Water Law
- Accounts and Audits

10. How SGPA is calculated

SGPA –the SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the Grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student i.e.

Each subject in a semester, credit obtained by the student in the subject multiplied by Grade point in which he comes on a 10 point scale shall be multiplied together to create credit point. For example if credit is 3 and Grade point is 8, his credit point would be 24. All the credit obtained in all the subjects in that semester shall be counted together. All the credit points obtained in all subjects in that semester shall also be counted together. This total of the credit point obtained shall be divided by the total of the credits obtained and whatever would be result would be called SGPA

$SGPA (S_i) = \frac{\sum (C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$ (credit point multiplied by Grade point = Credit point in each subject in one semester)

The total of credit points shall be divided by the total of credits to get the resulting SGPA)

Where C_i is the number of credits of the course and G_i is the grade points scored by the student in the course.

11. CGPA - Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average :

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) will be used to describe the overall performance of a student up to and including the final semester. It will be computed in a similar manner from the grade points of all the grades the student has received since his beginning of the course.

The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a program i.e.

$CGPA = \frac{\sum (C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$ (Credit point obtained in one semester shall be multiplied by SGPA in that semester. The multiplications of all the semesters so obtained shall be totaled together and shall be divided by total of credits from semester I till End and the result shall be CGPA.)

Where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester. .

12. Eligibility for promotion to next Semester –

- a. All those who pass in all papers shall be promoted to the next semester.
- b. All those who are applying for revaluation shall also be eligible for provisional promotion.
- c. All those who are eligible for ATKT shall also be eligible for provisional promotion to the next semester.

Provided that those who have been provisionally promoted as per clause (b) and (c) shall revert back if they fail to pass in revaluation or not declared eligible even for ATKT by virtue of results of revaluation or fail in ATKT examination.

13. Eligibility for Pass, ATKT, Grace and Revaluation –

A candidate who gets 50% marks or above shall be declared successful in the grade as given above. Any candidate getting less than 50 marks in all or any paper fails. He may be entitled to grace marks and ATKT as per University Ordinance relating to examination.

Any candidate who fails to appear or appears and fails and is not qualified for grace marks, revaluation or ATKT concessions shall be permitted to take readmission in the semester wherein he has failed subject to payment of usual fees and other charges. The provisional admission of the candidate who has been promoted to the next semester in terms of (b) and (c) of Rule 11 as noted above shall be regularized in the semester if he/she has passed. All those who do not pass in revaluation or ATKT examination and have been promoted provisionally in the next higher class shall revert back automatically to the same semester from where they were provisionally promoted without any further action.

Anybody who passes in 50% in number of the courses in that semester but fails to get less than 50% marks in few papers may be eligible for grace marks as per rules of the university or eligible for ATKT examination. Additionally, he shall also be eligible for revaluation in not more than two papers. If on account of any of the three aforesaid, he passes in that semester, his credit shall be re-determined and new marks obtained on account of any of the three shall be substituted for original marks.

14. Detention from Examination –

Those students who are detained from appearing in any examination either on account of disciplinary action or attendance shortage or on account of punishment in UFM may be allowed to take up examination after the period of punishment is over. In case of shortage of attendance readmission in the same class is the only alternative available to such students.

Provided that anybody who is detained from appearing in the examination for shortage of attendance or on account of disciplinary action shall forfeit the fee paid for the course of study in that year.

15. Unfair Means and Malpractices in Examinations –

The Ordinance of the University relating to examinations shall apply to

- i) What constitutes unfair means and malpractices
 - ii) Action to be taken upon detection of unfair means and malpractices
 - iii) Punishment for using unfair means and malpractices
16. The schedule for Academic program and cultural functions, fresher's party, moot court, parliamentary proceedings, conferences and seminars shall be decided by the faculty in charge well in advance and shall be presented to the Director for his consideration and approval of the competent authorities.
17. The Director, MATS Law School, shall have full liberty to change the marks whether of internal assessment or otherwise if complaint of prejudice or over marking or under marking even in written papers by external or internal is brought to his notice, or it appears to him on the very face of it to be less than fair, any change so made in the marks obtained shall not be called in question anywhere and shall carry the approval of relevant academic bodies.
18. Residuary Clause –
Anything not provided for in the clauses above of this academic regulation shall be decided by the director in his discretion subject to appeal to the Vice Chancellor whose decision shall be final so far as the University is concerned.

19. Syllabi

The syllabus that is given below in all subjects is illustrative only. The professor in-charge shall be at liberty to add or delete any matter indicated as part of syllabus here. This shall be deemed to be approved by the academic council. It is made clear that the University does not prescribe any text book for Honors degree courses. Students are expected to read the entire material spread in form of books, articles, research papers, reports, cases decided by Supreme Court preferably in last 6 months prior to the examination available anywhere in any journal of repute in the country or on internet and English knowing world. It shall not be open to allege that any question is out of syllabus.

Note: the names of the books that are mentioned at the end of syllabus for each subject are suggestive only.

LL. B 3 Years Course Matrix (LTPC) as per NAAC Requirement
Batch 2018- 21 & Onwards (Total Credit-152)

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester I | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 24Credit Point |
|------------|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | LL.B101 | Jurisprudence | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 102 | Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 103 | Alternative Dispute Resolution | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 104 | Moot Court, Trial Preparation & Research | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 105 | Environmental Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| | | | | | | |
| S.N | Course Codes | Semester II | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 27 Credit Point |
| 1. | LL.B 201 | Contract I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 202 | Constitutional Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 203 | Law of Evidence | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 204 | Criminal Procedure Code | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 205 | Family Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 206 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |
| | | | | | | |
| S.N | Course Codes | Semester III | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 26 Credit Point |
| 1. | LL.B 301 | Contract II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 302 | Constitutional Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 303 | Indian Penal Code | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 304 | Family Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 305 | Optional I | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|---------------------|--|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| | Opt I | | | | | |
| 6. | LL.B 306 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |
| | | | | | | |
| S.N | Course Codes | Semester IV | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 24 Credit Point |
| 1. | LL.B 401 | Administrative Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 402 | Law of Property | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 403 | Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 404 | Public Interest Lawyering | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 405 Opt II | Optional Two | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 406 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |
| | | | | | | |
| S.N | Course Codes | Semester V | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 25Credit Point |
| 1. | LL.B 501 | Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 502 | Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 503 | Labour Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 504 | Company Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 505 Opt III | Optional Three | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 506 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |
| | | | | | | |
| S.N | Course Codes | Semester VI | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 26 Credit Point |
| 1. | LL.B 601 | Law of Taxation | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 602 | Public International Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |

| | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|---|-----------|
| 3. | LL.B 603 | Labour Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 604 | Intellectual Property Rights | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 605 Opt IV | Optional Four | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 606 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

SEMESTER I

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester I | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 24Credit Point |
|-----|--------------|---|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | LL.B101 | Jurisprudence | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 102 | Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 103 | Alternative Dispute Resolution | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 104 | Moot Court, Trial Preparation & Research | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 105 | Environmental Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
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1. Jurisprudence

Course Objectives: The objectivity of course jurisprudence I constrain to know the law, nature and its aspects. Its objectivity remain confine to know about general and specific jurisprudence, to understand the law and its social context, to know the relevance of law, morality and society etc.

Unit I

- What is Law?, Nature & Definition
- What is Jurisprudence
- How Jurisprudence difference with legal theory
- General Jurisprudence, Specific Jurisprudence

Unit II

- Natural Law and Law of Nature
- Philosophy of Law
- Cosmic Law, basic Law of creation
- Religion of Law and Law of Religion
- Transcendental Jurisprudence and Vedic Jurisprudence
- Sociology of Law and Legal Sociology
- Natural Law Jurisprudence and Human Rights Jurisprudence- Aquinas, Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Pre Socrates thinkers, Augustine

Unit III

- Human Law in social contexts.
- Different approaches to Law
- Law and social order
- Law, power and legal system

- Positive Law Jurisprudence, Formal Theories of “a Law” and “the Law” –Machiavelli, Locke, Hobbes, Bentham, Austin, Hart and Fuller
- Historical Jurisprudence – Savigny, Maine
- Economic Jurisprudence – Marx

Unit IV

- Law, moral and society
- Law, justice and freedom
- Pure Theory of Law – Kelson
- Sociological theories of legal theory – Comte, Duguit, Ihering, Pound
- Realist Jurisprudence – American Realists(Holmes, Llewellyn, Frank) and Scandinavian Realists (Hagestrom, Lundstedt, Olivecrona and Ross).
- Social movement and social welfare

Unit V

- Law and the government
- Tribal Law in Chhattisgarh
- Muslim Jurisprudence- Sources
- Law and social change
- Law making and society
- Concept of Rights and Duties, Concept of Legal personality.
- Concept of Possession and Ownership
- Sources of Hindu Jurisprudence

Course Outcome: The present course is the basics of law. It helps the students to understand the science of law. It helps the students to know the different approaches of law. It built the analogy of students with various directions to know and learn the law in better ways. The concept of positivist, naturalist and socialist make the subject interesting one which groom the students with dimensional aspects of law

Recommended reading

Textbook

‘Indian Jurisprudence’ by Dr. G P Tripathi, published by ALA, Faridabad, Haryana.

Salmond on jurisprudence

Dias on Jurisprudence

Reference books

Friedman ‘legal theory’

Stone jurisprudence

Original works by Austin, Savigny, Ihering, Kelsen and Pound

Friedman ‘legal theory’

Stone jurisprudence

2. Law of Torts, Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act

Course Objectives: This course is to make students understand the nature of tort and conditions of liability with reference to established case law. Further, it covers the Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Its forms the foundation of tortious liability and duties. Similarly, fiduciary relationship of certain relations is the special outcome of the subject.

Unit I – General Principles to Liability in Law of Torts

- Origin and Development of Law of Torts in England – Forms of action – Specific remedies from case to case.

- Evolution of Law of Torts in India – Un-codified and judge-made - Advantages and disadvantages.
- Meaning and function of Law of Torts – Prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, injunction.
- Definition of Tort

Unit II

- Constituents of Tort – Wrongful act, Legal damage and Remedy – Injuria Sine Damno and Damnum Sine Injuria – Ubi jus ibi remedium
- Tort vis-a-vis other wrongs e.g. crime, breach of contract, Breach of Trust, etc. General defences to liability in torts
- Consent as defence – Volenti non-fit injuria – Essentials for the application of defence;
- Scienti non fit injuria
- Liabilities for dangerous animals
- Liabilities for straying live stocks like dogs snakes bulls and other pets
- Interference with goods conversion, remedies or replevin distress
- Liability for fire and insurance and
- Liability of flow of waters from damp
- Occupier liabilities
- Interference with privacy
-

Unit III

- Statutory exemptions
- Act of God Vis major
- Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups
- Capacity to Sue and be Sued
- Joint Tort Feasors
- Vicarious Liability including liability of the Government for the torts committed by employees
- Liability under modern legislation
- Doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India.

Unit IV

- Motor Vehicle Accident Liability, Remoteness of Damage
- Fatal Accidents Act
- Factories Act
- Laws relating to hazardous substances
- Trespass to Person, Trespass to Goods and Immovable Property with special reference to Occupier's Liability Act and Defective Premises Act, 1972
- Economic Torts – conspiracy
- Social security and law of torts
- Law of torts and Human rights

Unit V –

- Consumer Protection Act 1986
- Basic concepts under consumer protection Act

- Liability for defective products
- Doctrine of Caveat emptor
- Remedies under consumer protection Act.

Course Outcome: The law of tort is one of the interesting arenas of Law. Students enjoy it well when they come to know about the legal maxims. The law of tort grooms the student in different aspect in the sense that, it purely based on the precedents. It helps the students to read the matter beyond the legislative boundaries.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

Winfield Law of torts

Salmond‘ Law of Torts’

3. Alternative Dispute Resolution

Course Objectives: To understand the quasi-judicial mechanism of delivery of justice. To know about the mediation, conciliation and negotiation

Unit – I

- Introduction
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Concept and Need
- Difference between arbitration, arbitrator and judge
- Legal Aid and LokAdalat:
 - Concept, Dimensions and Practice
 - Constitutional Provisions
 - Legal Services Authority Act, 1987
 - Legal Literacy Mission
- General; Different methods of dispute resolution; Inquisitorial method; Adversarial method; Other methods- both formal and informal- like Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation, Mediation, etc.; Advantages and disadvantages of above methods; Need for ADRs; International commitments; Domestic needs; Suitability of ADRs to particular types of disputes; Civil Procedure Code and ADRs
- Good offices

Unit – II

- Conciliation: Nature, Scope and Methods, Different kinds of conciliation- facilitative, evaluative, court-annexed, voluntary and compulsory; Qualities of a conciliator; Duties of a conciliator; Role of a conciliator; Stages of conciliation; Procedure; Conciliation under statutes - Industrial Disputes Act, 1947; Family Courts Act, 1984; Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- Mediation: Meaning; Qualities of mediator; Role of mediator; Essential characteristics of the mediation process – voluntary, collaborative, controlled, confidential, informal, impartial & neutral, self-responsible; Different models of mediation; Code of conduct for mediators.

Unit- III

- Arbitration – Arbitration agreement / Clause, Jurisdiction of the arbitral tribunal, Applicable Law; International Chamber of Commerce, UNCITRAL, KSID.
- Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Arbitration: Meaning of arbitration; Attributes of arbitration; General principles of arbitration; Different kinds of arbitration; Qualities and qualifications of an arbitrator; Arbitration agreement and its drafting; Appointment of arbitrator; Principal steps in arbitration; Arbitral award; Arbitration under

- Problems in Indian arbitration
- Delay in arbitration
- Issues involved in (saw pipes, 2003 5SCC 405), criticism and justifications
- Constitutional arbitration in India
- Recognition and Enforcement
- Indian Practice

Unit-IV

- Negotiation: Meaning;
- Requisites of negotiation, negotiation theories, models of negotiation, distributive negotiation strategy and tactics of negotiation
- Integrative or cooperative negotiation
- Major steps in negotiation
- Different styles of negotiation; Different approaches to negotiation; Phases of negotiation; Qualities of a negotiator; Power to negotiate.

Unit V

- International arbitration
- UNCITRAL Model and its implementation in India, international award
- A critical study of Bharat Aluminum Comp. vs. Kaiser Aluminum Technical Service Ltd. case
- Mini tails involving product liability questions, antitrust issues, billion dollar construction contracts, mass torts or disaster litigations
- Summary Jury Trials
- ADR and specific disputes like construction disputes, employment disputes, family disputes
- Criminal law and mediation

Course Outcome: To resolve the dispute in amicable ways is the major outcome of the subject. The present course provides the substitute of existing complex and lengthy procedure of law. To save the times of clients and courts and resolve the dispute with peace and in win win situation is the major outcome of course.

Recommended reading

Textbooks-

Rajan R.D., A Primer on Alternative Dispute Resolution, 2005, Barathi Law Publications, Tirunelveli.
G P Tripathi, Legal Method, Published by CLP Allahabad, 2014, Chapters 15 to 20.

Reference Books:

1. Sampath D.K., Mediation, National Law School, Bangalore.
2. Gold Neil, et.al., Learning Lawyers Skills, (Chapter-7)
3. Michael Noone, Mediation, (Chapters-1,2&3)

4. MOOT COURT, TRIAL PREPARATION, PARTICIPATION IN TRIAL PROCEEDING

Course Objectives: To enhance the knowledge of students to understand about the practical knowledge of Trial, and court practical

(A) Theory paper exam – maximum 40 marks

There shall be only one theory paper wherein A, B and C, All the three shall be included. The paper setter is at liberty to choose his own format for setting theory paper in this subject. The effort shall however be made that all the three parts A, B and C are covered in theory paper.

Course content of theory paper:

There shall be three parts in theory paper.

Part A- Moot Court

What is Moot Court? What is difference between Moot Court, Mock Court and Real Court?

Principles of Moot Court.

How to draft a Moot Court problem?

Preparation of memorials

Arguments on behalf of petitioner

How to articulate and develop responses to the petition?
How to address the court?
How to behave with the councils of the opposite party?

Part B- Trial preparation

Civil cases/criminal cases/revenue cases

When does trial start?

How does it differ from enquiry?

Jurisdiction

Examination chief

How to conduct it?

Cross-examination

Re-examination

Arguments based on the facts and the evidence given in moot problem

Part c: Participation in trial proceedings

This part consists of court visit, conducting legal aid camps, arranging legal aid literacy camps, advising clients, helping weaker section of society including minority, SC/ST and women and other vulnerable section of society.

(B) Practical marks – total marks 60

In the practical following shall be expected from the students:

1. Moot court participation – 15 marks maximum

1.1 Each student of final year shall participate in at least 2 moot courts. He/she shall prepare records of the Moot Court and the roles he/she has played as researcher or mooter. Each Moot court exercise shall carry as much marks, as detailed below:

For moot court-1

- For the first moot court oral advocacy: 4 marks, and

- Written memorials: 3 marks.

For moot court-2

- For the second moot court oral advocacy: 4 marks, and

- Written memorials: 3 marks.

One mark shall be given on the neatness and clarity of the problem and the confidence over it.

1.2 The student shall make written submission on behalf of the party for whom he makes oral advocacy as assigned by the course teacher. The written submissions for the two moot courts shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size papers and bound together with a certificate signed by the course teacher to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.

Part B: Observation of Trial – 15 maximum

1.1 Each student shall attend trial in three cases at any stage one civil (5marks) one criminal (5 marks) and revenue (5 marks).

1.2 The student shall maintain a diary and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court.

1.3 The record shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size paper and bound. It will carry a certificate by the course teacher to the effect that it is the bonafide work of the concerned student.

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Part C: Client Interviewing – 15 maximum

Each student shall observe three session of client interviewing at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which shall carry 5 marks each. 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.

Part D: Viva (15 marks)

At the end of the semester, the student shall appear for a viva voce, which shall carry 15 marks. The viva voce shall be based on the record of the Moot Court, diary prepared during observation trial proceeding and client interviewing.

Course outcome: To ensure the students about the practical aspects of legal field.

5. Environmental Law

Course Objectives: To make aware the students about the environmental protection. To know the laws for the environment protection in India

Unit-I

- Environment protection in ancient India
- Environment protection Act 1986 – definitions, general power of central government
- Prevention control and abatement of environmental pollution.
- Concept of environment and Pollution - Environment - Meaning and contents, Pollution, Meaning, Kinds of pollution, Effects of pollution
- Legal control: historical perspectives- Indian tradition : dharma of environment, British Raj - industrial development and exploitation of nature, Nuisance: penal code and procedural codes, Free India - continuance of British influence, Old laws and new interpretations

Unit-II

- Constitutional Perspectives - Directive principles, Status, role and interrelationship with fundamental rights and fundamental duties, Fundamental Duty, contents, judicial approach, Fundamental Rights, Rights to clean and healthy environment, Right to information, Environment vs. Development
- Emerging principles, Polluter pays: public liability insurance, Precautionary principle, Public trust doctrine, Sustainable development
- Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act 1974
- Definitions, central and state boards, joint boards, power and functions of boards
- Ganga Action plan
- Judicial responses under water Act
- The National green tribunals Act 2010 , penalties and procedures, offences by government departments
- Water and Air Pollution - Meaning and standards, Offences and penalties, Judicial approach

Unit-III

- Noise Pollution - Legal control, Courts of balancing : permissible and impermissible noise
- Noise pollution rules 2000
- Air (prevention and control of pollution) Pollution Act 1981
- Environment protection under constitution of India, CPC, CrPC, IPC
- Emerging protection through delegated legislation- Hazardous waste,, Bio-medical waste, Genetic engineering, Disaster emergency preparedness, Environment impact assessment., Coastal zone management, Environmental audit and eco mark, Judiciary : complex problems in administration of environmental justice

Unit-IV

- Town and country planning - Law : enforcement and constrain, Planning - management policies
- Indian Forest Act, 1927, Scheduled tribes and other traditional forest dwellers act (recognition of forest rights) Act 2007

- Forest and greenery- Greenery conservation laws, Forest conservation, Conservation agencies, Prior approval and non-forest purpose, Symbiotic relationship and tribal people, Denudation of forest : judicial approach
- Wildlife (Protection Act) 1972 and the wildlife conservation strategy 2002.
- Wild life- Sanctuaries and national parks, Licensing of zoos and parks, State monopoly in the sale of wild life and wild life articles, Offences against wild life.
- National environmental tribunal 1995 and the national environment appellate authority act 1997

Unit-V

- International regime – A critical analysis of global issues
- Marine pollution, pollution by radioactive substances
- Stockholm conference 1972, Greenhouse effect and ozone depletion,
- Rio conference 1992, Bio-diversity
- Johannesburg Earth summit 2002
- Rio conference 2012
- Kyoto protocol
- Delhi ministerial declaration on climate change and sustainable development
- U.N. declaration on right to development., Wetlands

Course Outcome: Present course helps the students to understand the significance of environment. It will help the students to make aware about the environmental pollution and protection as well. It will also trace the legal control of environmental pollution.

Recommended readings

Textbooks

Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases
 Introduction to Environmental Law – S. Shantha Kumar
 Bare Acts (must tread for every student)

Reference books

Simon ball Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
 Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

SEMESTER -II

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester II | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 27 Credit Point |
|------------|---------------------|-------------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1. | LL.B 201 | Contract I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 202 | Constitutional Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 203 | Law of Evidence | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 204 | Criminal Procedure Code | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 205 | Family Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 206 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

6. Contract I General Principles of Contract

Course objective: The major objective of this course is to make students acquainted with various principles of contract, agreements, kinds, formation voiced in the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

I General Principles (Sections 1 To 75 of Indian Contract Act)

Unit-1 - Agreement and contract

- Definitions and essentials
- Simple Contracts
- Offer and acceptance
- Proposal and acceptance
- Promisor and promisee
- Consideration
- Revocation
- Capacity to contract
- Formal Contracts (Contract under seal)
- Government Contracts
- Bilateral contracts, and multilateral contracts, agreements and treaties
- Standard form of contract and doctrine of fundamental breach

Unit-2 - Free consent

- Definitions
- Coercion
- Undue influence
- Fraud
- Misrepresentation
- Mistake

Unit-3 - Legality of objects

- Unlawful objects,
- Difference between void agreements and unlawful agreements and illegal agreements
- illegal and unlawful agreements and their effects
- Unlawful considerations and objects
 - (i) Forbidden by law
 - (ii) Defeating the provisions of any law
 - (iii) Fraudulent
 - (iv) Injurious to person or property
 - (v) Against public policy
- Void agreement –
 - (i) Agreement without consideration
 - (ii) Agreement in restraint of marriage
 - (iii) Agreement in restraint of trade-its exceptions
 - (iv) Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings – its exceptions
 - (v) Uncertain agreements

(vi) Wagering agreements – its exceptions

Unit-4

- Performance of contract
- Discharge of contract and its various mode
- By Breach
- Impossibility of performance
- By expiry of limitations
- By agreement
- Quasi contracts or of obligation resembling by contract

Unit-5

- Remedies in contractual relations
 - (i) Anticipatory Breach
 - (ii) Breach
 - (iii) Ascertainment of Damages in contract and tort, liquidated and unliquidated damages
 - (iv) Payment of damages
 - (v) Suit for Injunction
 - (vi) Suit for Specific performance

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| <p>Course Outcome: The students are expected to aware about the contracts, contractual capacities of the parties, contractual obligations and remedies for the breach of the contracts. It also helped the students to ascertained the quantum of amount for awarding the damages for contractual breaching</p> |
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Recommended reading

Textbook –

‘Law of simple contracts’ by Prof. G. P. Tripathi, published by Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.

Reference book –

Doctrine of Frustration in Law of Contract, Dr. G P Tripathi, ALA, Faridabad, Haryana, 2013

D F Mulla revised by Dr. R G Padia

Dr. G C Cheshire and Fifoot ‘contract Act’

Anson ‘ Law of Contract’

Dr. Avtar Singh ‘ Law of Contract’

Bare Act Indian Contract Act Code (must for everybody)

7. Constitutional Law I Constitutional Governance

Course Objective: This course is voiced with aspect of knowing the perspectives of National Movements. To know all about constitution and constitutionalism. It also deals about the gross root level development. Also covers some cross cultural and social issues.

Unit I-

- Political Strategies of India's Freedom struggle: constitutionalism to mass Satyagraha, Non-cooperation, Civil Disobedience; militant and revolutionary movements, Peasant and workers' movements.
- Perspectives on Indian National Movement: Liberal, Socialist and Marxist; Radical humanist and Dalit.
- Making of the Indian Constitution: Legacies of the British rule; different social and political perspectives.
- Salient Features of the Indian Constitution: The Preamble, Fundamental Rights and Duties, Directive Principles; Parliamentary System and Amendment Procedures; Judicial Review and Basic Structure doctrine.

Unit II

- Principal Organs of the Union Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and Supreme Court.
- Principal Organs of the State Government: Envisaged role and actual working of the Executive, Legislature and High Courts.

Unit III

- Grassroots Democracy: Panchayati Raj and Municipal Government; significance of 73rd and 74th Amendments; Grassroot movements.
- Statutory Institutions/Commissions: Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General, Finance Commission, Union Public Service Commission, National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women; National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Minorities, National Backward Classes Commission.

Unit IV

- Federalism: Constitutional provisions; changing nature of centre-state relations; integrationist tendencies and regional aspirations; inter-state disputes.
- Planning and Economic Development : Nehruvian and Gandhian perspectives; role of planning and public sector; Green Revolution, land reforms and agrarian relations; liberalization and economic reforms.
- Law on regionalism
- Law and language

Unit V

- Caste, community and Religion
- Ethnicity in Indian Politics.
- Party System: National and regional political parties, ideological and social bases of parties; patterns of coalition politics; Pressure groups, trends in electoral behaviour; changing socio- economic profile of Legislators.
- Social Movements: Civil liberties and human rights movements; women's movements; environmentalist movements
- Woman empowerment

Course Outcome: It enhances the skill of students to upgrade and do regulate the interest of different groups, castes, communities, castes and religion. It also makes aware about the social, political and economic development of the country.

Recommended reading

Textbooks -

1. S.P. Verma – Modern Political Theory
2. H. Finer – The Theory and Practice of Modern Government
3. K.C. Wheare – Federal Government
4. Brecht – Political Theory

Reference Books:

- Dunning – History of Political Thought
F.W.Coker – Recent Political Thought
H.J. Lakshi – The State in Theory and Practice
R.G. Gettell – History of Political Thought
Karl Loewenstein – Political Power and the Government Process

8. Law of Evidence

Course Objective: To know about the procedural law within the court. To understand the mode of attaining Justice.

Unit-I: Introductory

- The main features of the Indian Evidence Act 1861.
- Other acts which deal with evidence (special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C.)
- Problem of applicability of Evidence Act to;
- Administrative
- Administrative Tribunals
- Industrial Tribunals
- Commissions of Enquiry
- Court-martial
- Disciplinary authorities in educational institutions
- Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence
- Facts : section 3 definition: distinction -relevant facts/facts in issue
- Evidence: oral and documentary.
- Circumstantial evidence and direct evidence
- Presumption (Section 4)
- 'Proved' not 'proved' 'disproved'
- Witness Protection Law
- Appreciation of evidence

Unit-II Facts: Relevancy

- The Doctrine of res gestae (Section 6,7,8,9)
- Evidence of common intention (Section 10)
- The problems of relevancy of "Otherwise" irrelevant facts (Section 11)
- Relevant facts for proof of custom (Section 13)
- Facts concerning bodies & mental state (Section 14, 15)
- Admissions and confessions
- General principles concerning admission (Section 17, 23)
- Differences between "admission" and "confession"

- The problems of non-admissibility of confessions caused by "any inducement, threat or promise" (Section 24)
- Inadmissibility of confession made before a police officer (Section 25)
- Admissibility of custodial confessions (Section 26)
- Admissibility of "information" received from accused person in custody; with special reference to the problem of discovery based on "joint statement" (Section 27)
- Confession by co-accused (Section 30)
- The problems with the judicial action based on a "retracted confession"

Unit-III Dying Declarations

- The justification for relevance on dying declarations (Section 32)
- The judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value of dying declarations. Other Statements by Persons who cannot be called as Witnesses
- Dying disposition
- Difference in dying declaration and dying disposition
- General principles.
- Special problems concerning violation of women's rights in marriage in the Law of evidence

Unit-IV Relevance of Judgments

- General principles
- Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters (Section 43)
- "Fraud" and "Collusion" (Section 44) Expert Testimony
- General principles
- Who is an expert? : types of expert evidence
- Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage (Section 50)
- The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

Unit-V Oral and Documentary Evidence

- General principles concerning oral evidence (Sections 59-60)
- General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (Sections 67-90)
- General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence
- Special problems: re-hearing evidence
- Estoppels (section 115)
- Tenancy estoppel (Section 116) Witnesses, Examination and Cross Examination
- Competency to testify (Section 118)
- State privilege (Section 123)
- Professional privilege (Section 126, 127, 128)
- Approver testimony and Accomplice evidence (Section 133)
- General principles of examination and cross examination (Section 135-166)
- Leading questions (Section 141-143)
- Lawful questions in cross-examination (Section 146)
- Compulsion to answer questions put to witness
- Hostile witness (Section 154)
- Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (Section 155) Burden of Proof
- The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)
- General and special exceptions to onus probandi
- The justification of presumption and of the doctrine of judicial notice
- Justification as to presumptions as to certain offences (Section 111A)

- Presumption as to dowry death (Section 113-B)
- The scope of the doctrine of judicial notice (Section 114) Estoppel
- Why estoppel? The rationale (Section 115)
- Estoppel, res judicata and waiver and presumption
- Estoppel by deed
- Estoppel by conduct
- Equitable and promissory estoppel
- Questions of corroboration (Section 156-157)
- Improper admission and of witness in civil and criminal cases.

Course Outcome: It enables students to know the procedure adopted in Court of Justice during the judicial proceedings.

Recommended reading

Textbook –Ratanlal and Dhirajlal ‘Evidence Act’

Bare Act Indian Evidence Act (must read for students)

Reference book

Phipson on Evidence Law Muhammad Munir on Evidence

9.Criminal Procedure Code

Course Objectives: To know about the procedural aspects of investigation, inquiry and trials. To know about the rights of arrested person. To know about the steps to ensure the presence of accused person in the court of law. To know about the law of juvenile delinquent and law on probation

UNIT-I

Introductory

- The rationale of criminal procedure: the importance of fair trial.
- Constitutional perspectives: Articles 14, 20 & 21.
- The variety of criminal procedures (the class should examine, in particular the procedure for trial of special offences, especially, offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act)
- The organisation of police, prosecutor, defence counsel and prison authorities and their duties, functions and powers.
- Pre-trial process : arrest
- The distinction between cognisable and non-cognisable offences: relevance and adequacy problems.
- Steps to ensure accused's presence at trial : warrant and summons.
- Arrest with and without warrant (Section 70-73 and 41).
- The absconder status (Section 82, 83, 84 and 85)
- Right of the arrested person
- Right to know grounds of arrest (Section 50(1), 55, 75).
- Right to be taken to magistrate without delay (Section 56, 57).
- Right of not being detained for more than twenty-four hours (section 57): 2.9 Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India.
- Right to consult legal practitioner, legal aid and the right to be told of rights to bail
- Right to be examined by a medical practitioner (Section 54).
- Pre-trial process: Search and Seizure
- Search warrant (Section 83, 94, 97, 98) and searches without warrant (Section 103)

- Police search during investigation (Section 165, 166, 153)
- General principles of search (section 100), Seizure (Section 102)
- Constitutional aspects of validity of search and seizure proceedings

UNIT-II

- Pre-trial Process: FIR
- F.I.R. (section 154)
- Evidentiary value of F.I.R. (See Sections 145 and 157 of Evidence Act)
- Pre-trial Process: Magisterial Powers to Take Cognizance
- Trial Process
- Commencement of proceedings: (Section 200, 201, 202)
- Complaint (section 190)
- Dismissal of complaints (Section 190, 200, 202, 203, 204)
- Bail: concept, purpose : constitutional overtones
- Bailable and Non-Bailable offences (Section 436, 437, 439)
- Cancellation of bail (Section 437 (5))
- Anticipatory bail (Section 438)
- Appellate bail powers (Section 389(1), 395 (1), 437(5))
- General principles concerning bond (Sections 441-450)

UNIT-III

- Fair Trial
- Conception of fair trial
- Presumption of innocence.
- Venue of trial.
- Right of the accused to know the accusation (Section 221-224)
- The right must generally be held in the accused's presence (Section 221-224)
- Right of cross-examination and offering evidence in defence: the accused's statement
- Right to speedy trial
- Charge
- Framing of charge
- Form and content of charge (Section 211, 212, 216)
- Separate charges for distinct offence (Section 218, 219, 220, 221, 223)
- Discharge - pre-charge evidence
- Plea Bargaining
- Preliminary pleas to bar the trial
- Jurisdiction (Section 26, 177-188, 461, 462, 479)
- Time limitations: rationale and scope (section 468-473)
- Pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict (Section 300, 22D)
- Issue-Estoppel
- Compounding of offences

UNIT-IV

- Trial Before a Court of Sessions: Procedural Steps and Substantive Rights Judgment
- Form and content (Section 354)
- Summary trial

- Post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment: emerging penal policy (Section 360,361, 31)
- Compensation and cost (Section 357, 357-A, 358)
- Modes of providing judgement (Section 353, 362, 363)
- Appeal, Review, Revision
 - No appeal in certain cases (Section 372, 375, 376)
 - The rationale of appeals, review, revision.
 - The multiple range of appellate remedies:
 - Supreme Court of India (Sections 374, 379, Articles 31, 132,134,136)
 - High Court (Section 374)
 - Sessions court (Section 374)
 - Special right to appeal (Section 380)
 - Governmental appeal against sentencing (Section 377, 378)
 - Judicial power in disposal of appeals (Section 368)
 - Legal aid in appeals.
 - Revisional jurisdiction (Sections 397-405)
 - Transfer of cases (Section 406, 407)

UNIT-V

Juvenile delinquency J.J. Act

- Nature and magnitude of the problem
- Not a criminal trial
- Causes
- Juvenile court system
- Treatment and rehabilitation of juveniles
- Juveniles and adult crime
- Legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offender
- Juvenile Justice Act 1988

Probation

- Probation of offenders Law
- The judicial attitude
- Mechanism of probation : standards of probation services.
- Problems and prospects of probation
- The suspended sentence
- Reform of criminal procedure

Course Outcome: Students will get an opportunity to know the procedural aspects of legal practice in criminal side. It will help the students to make aware about the rights of accused person, the powers of police to arrest and investigation. Student will surely acquainted with the distinctions of offences and the effect thereof on the trials. It assists the students to understand the magnitude of juvenile justice and probation of offenders.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

Prof. S N Mishra ‘ Criminal Procedure Code’, Central Law Publications Allahabad
Bare Act Criminal Procedure Code (**must read for students**)

Reference book – D F Mulla ‘ Criminal procedure Code’

10. Family Law I HINDU LAW

Course Objectives: To understand various sources of ancient Hindu Law. To understand principles that govern Hindu society and its effect in Current Legal System

Unit I

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and Special Marriage Act 1954

- Who is Hindu?
- Schools and Sources of Hindu Law
- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
 - (a) Applicability of legislation (section 2)
 - (b) Concept and forms of marriage
 - (c) Conditions for the validity of marriage (sections 3 and 5)
 - (d) Solemnisation of marriage (section 7)
 - (e) Registration of Marriage (section 8)
 - (f) Void and Voidable marriages (sections 11 and 12)
- Restitution of Conjugal Rights (Section 9)
- Judicial Separation [sections 10 and 13 (IA)]
- Divorce [sections 13(1), (2), 13(1A), 13A, 13B]
 - (a) Theories of Divorce
 - (b) Grounds of Divorce with particular emphasis on Cruelty, Desertion, Option of Puberty, Breakdown of Marriage, Mutual Consent, Irretrievable Breakdown of Marriage (Seventy-first Report of Law Commission of India)

Unit II Hindu Law of Joint Family

- Joint Hindu Family and Hindu Coparcenary
 - (a) Concept of joint Hindu family and coparcenary under Mitakshara and Dayabhaga law and their incidents.
 - (b) Judicial and Legislative Trends
- Property in Hindu Law - Kinds and Sources of property: Coparcenary and separate property, Gift from paternal ancestor and property inherited from maternal ancestor.
- Karta
 - (a) Who can be a karta
 - (b) Position of a karta
 - (c) Powers, duties and liabilities of karta
- Alienation of Joint Hindu Family Property
 - (a) Alienation by karta - sale, mortgage, gifts and wills
 - (b) Alienation by father
 - (c) Alienee's rights duties and remedies
 - (d) Pious obligations of the son
- Partition
 - (a) What is partition
 - (b) Subject matter of partition
 - (c) Partition how effected
 - (d) Persons who have a right to claim partition and who are entitled to a share
 - (e) Rules relating to division of property

Unit III

- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956

- (a) General introduction and the application of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956
- (b) Devolution of Mitakshara property under the Act: General principles of inheritance; Disqualifications of heirs
- Succession to the Property of Female Intestate
 - (a) Hindu women's estate
 - (b) Law relating to inheritance
- Indian Succession Act 1925

Unit IV

Adoption and Maintenance

- Adoption
 - The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
 - Ceremonies
 - Capability
 - Effect
 - Maintenance
 - The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, sections 24 and 25
 - The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956, section 18
 - The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, section 125
 - Juvenile Justice Act 2002 and Juvenile Justice rules 2005

Unit V

Minority and Guardianship

- Guardians and Wards Act 1890
- The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- Guardianship – Meaning
- Kinds of Guardianship
- Right, obligations and disqualification of guardian
- Guardianship under Muslim Law
- Entitlement to guardianship
- Rights, obligations and disqualification of a guardian

Course Outcome: It makes Student to understand the concept behind implementing personal law in our society. It also helps student to understand our traditional customs that slowly took the force of Law.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

B N Mani 'Hindu Law'

Reference books –

Derret 'Modern Hindu Law'

D F Mulla 'principles of Hindu law'

Dr. Priya NathSen' Hindu Jurisprudence' (TLL) published by Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.

Note – On Hindu law Tagore Law lectures are available since 1890. These lectures are of very high quality and students are expected to read all these attentively

SEMESTER -III

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester III | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 26 Credit Point |
|-----|-------------------|-----------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. | LL.B 301 | Contract II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 302 | Constitutional Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 303 | Indian Penal Code | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 304 | Family Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 305 Opt I | Optional I | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 306 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

11. Indian Penal Code

Course objective: To understand the substantive aspect of criminal law. To understand the general principles of criminal liability, group liability, its extension. To understand the nature of penology and criminology.

Unit I

- Harm theory and relevance in criminal Law
- Pre-colonial notions of crime as reflected in Hindu, Muslim and tribal Law, Macaulay's concept of crime and criminal Law based essentially on British notions.
- acts or omissions as crimes
- State's responsibility to detect, control, prevent and punish crime.
- How to distinguish crime from non-crime
- General Principles of Crime; Concepts of Crime;
- Distinction between Crime and other wrongs under common Law – Crime and morality distinction.
- Criminology and penology
- IPC: a reflection of different social and moral values.
- Principles of criminal liability – Actus reus and mens rea (also statutory offences) and other maxims.
- Recent trends to fix liability without mens rea in certain socio-economic offences, Act in furtherance of guilty intent.

- Theories of punishment and sentencing pattern
- Social relevance of Capital Punishment - Alternatives to Capital Punishment - Discretion in awarding punishment and minimum punishment in respect of certain offences with relevance to precedents (judgments). Kinds and modes of punishments under IPC. Punishment, Sections 53 – 75

Unit II

- Extent of IPC- Territorial or Personal
- definitions under IPC Sections 6 – 33 and 39 – 52A
- General Exceptions: Sections 76 – 106
- Criminal act by several persons or group: Sections 34 – 38, 149
- Abetment: Sections 107 – 120
- Offences relating to obscenity 292-294
- Offences relating to religion: Section 295 – 298.

Crimes against person

- Murder and culpable homicide and Euthanasia
- Offences affecting human life, causing miscarriage, injuries to unborn children - Exposure of infants, child trafficking and begging. POSCO
- Hurt, Grievous Hurt - Wrongful restraint - Wrongful confinement - Criminal force and Assault (Sections 299 – 358).
- Kidnapping, Abduction.
- Rape: custodial rape, marital rape. Prohibition of indecent representation of women -
- Unnatural offenses.

Unit III

Crimes against society and state

- Criminal Conspiracy: Sections 120A & 120B
- Offences against State: Sections 121 – 130; Offences relating to document and property marks (Sections 463 – 480).
- Offences against the public tranquility: Sections 141 – 160; Offences relating to election: Sections 171A – 171; Contempt of Lawful authority and public servants: Sections 172 – 190;
- Social crimes, crimes against humanity and crimes against women and SC/ST, crimes against God
- Crimes against public health
- False evidence and offenses against public trust: Sections 172 – 229; Offences relating to coins and Government Stamps: Sections 230 – 263A; Offences relating to weights and measures: Sections 260 – 294A;
- Crime against woman under IPC
- Insulting the modesty of woman
- Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of woman
- Causing miscarriage without woman's consent; Causing death by causing miscarriage without woman's consent
- Kidnapping or abducting woman to compel her to marry or force her to illicit intercourse

- Buying a minor for purposes of prostitution
- Rape: Custodial rape, Marital rape
- Cruelty by husband or his relatives,

Unit IV

- Meaning Nature and kinds of Property
- Theft 378
- Punishment for theft 379
- Theft in dwelling house, etc 380
- Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master 381
- Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft 382
- Extortion 383
- Punishment for extortion 384
- Putting person in fear of injury in order to commit extortion 385
- Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt to 386
- Putting person in fear of death or of grievous hurt, in order to
- commit extortion 387
- Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, etc 388
- Putting person in fear of accusation of offence, in order to commit extortion 389
- Meaning and nature of robbery
- Meaning and nature of dacoity
- Distinction between robbery and dacoity
- Robbery 390
- When theft is robbery
- When extortion is robbery 391 Dacoity
- Punishment for robbery 392
- Attempt to commit robbery 393
- Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery 394
- Punishment for dacoity 395
- Dacoity with murder 396
- Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt 397
- Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon 398
- Making preparation to commit dacoity 399
- Punishment for belonging to gang of dacoits 400
- Punishment for belonging to gang of thieves 401
- Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity 402

Unit V Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Of Criminal Breach of Trust

- Dishonest misappropriation of property 403
- Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death 404

- Criminal breach of trust 405
- Punishment for criminal breach of trust 406
- Criminal breach of trust by carrier, etc 407
- Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant 408
- Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent Of the
Receiving of Stolen Property 409
- Stolen Property 410
- Dishonestly receiving stolen property 411
- Dishonestly receiving property stolen in the commission of a dacoity 412
- Habitually dealing in stolen property 413
- Assisting in concealment of stolen property 414
- Cheating 415
- Cheating by personation 416
- Punishment for cheating 417
- Cheating with knowledge that wrongful loss may ensue to person whose interest
offender is bound to protect 418
- Punishment for cheating by personation 419
- Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property 420
- Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution
among creditors 421
- Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors 422
- Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of
consideration 423
- Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property. 424
- Mischief 425
- Punishment for mischief 426
- Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees 427
- Mischief by killing or maiming animal of the value of ten rupees 428
- Mischief by killing or maiming cattle, etc, of any value or any animal of the value of
fifty rupees 429
- Mischief by injury to works of irrigation or by wrongfully diverting water .430
- Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or channel 431
- Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with
damage 432
- Mischief by destroying, moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark
433
- Mischief by destroying or moving, etc, a land-mark fixed by public authority
- Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one
hundred or (in case of agricultural produce) ten rupees 434
- Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc 436
- Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or one of twenty tons
burden 437

- Punishment for the mischief described in section 437 committed by fire or explosive substance 438
- Punishment for intentionally running vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc 439
- Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt 440
- Criminal Trespass and Housebreaking
- Offences relating to reputation and defamation
-

Course Outcome: The course is designed in such a way that, a student can understand the meaning, nature and scope of various offences in our legal system.

- **Recommended reading/ Textbook –**

S N Mishra ‘Indian Penal Code’ Central Law Publications, Allahabad

Dr. K D Gaur ‘Criminal Law’

Ratan Lal ‘Indian Penal Code’

Bare Act Indian Penal Code 1860 (must for everybody)

Reference book –

Bare Act Prohibition of indecent representation of women Act 1986

Bare Act criminal Law amendment Act 2013

Bare Act Protection of children from sexual offences Act.

Bare Act Indecent representation of Woman Act

Bare Act Dowry prohibition Act 1961

Bare Act Prevention of Immoral Traffic Act.1986.

Bare Act the Medical termination of Pregnancy Act 1973 with amendment 2002

12. Family Law II Muslim Law

Course Objectives: To Understand the legal regulations of the relations of Muslims and the personal law thereof

Unit-I

- Islam as religion and as law
- Understanding Islam
- Birth of Islam, Arab and Arab culture
- Islam wrongly associated with fundamentalism
- Islam and Muslim law
- Who is Muslim?
- Schools of Muslim Law
- Sources of Muslim Law
- The Concept and Background of Indian Muslims.
- Muslim law as applied and interpreted in India.

Unit-II

- Marriage (Nikah): Definition, Nature, Capacity, Classification and Legal Effect of Marriage
- Dower (Mahr)
- Divorce: Talaq, Ila, Khula, Mubarrat, Talaq-e-Tafweed, Lian, Faskh etc.
- Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939

Unit-III

- Legitimacy and Parentage (JayrajaurRishta)
- Guardianship (Valaya)
- Maintenance (Nafaqa)
- Maintenance of Wives with Special Reference to Section 125 Cr. P.C.
- Shah Banu Case and the Ensuing Legislation.

Unit-IV

- Wakf
- Gift
- Pre-emption (Shuafa)
- Shariyat Act 1937

Unit-V

- Will (Wasiyat)
- Administration of Estates and payments of Debts
- Inheritance

Course Outcome: Students are expected to know the law of Muslims on marriages, divorce, adoption, maintenance etc.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

Prof. R K Sinhs' Muslim Law' Published By Central Law Agency, Allahabad

Reference books -

D F Mulla 'Principles of Muslim Law

Faizee 'Principles of Muslim Law'

Abdul Rahim 'Muslim Jurisprudence' (TLL) published by Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.

Note – on Muslim Law, Tagore Law lectures are available since 1890. These lectures are of very high quality and students are expected to read all these attentively.

13. Contract-II Special Contract

Course Objectives: This course is the extension of basics of contract. It covers the special categories of contracts including Indemnity and Guarantee, Partnership, Sale of goods and Negotiable Instrument Act.

Unit – I: Indemnity and Guarantee/Bailment and Pledge

- Meaning, Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee
- Right / Duties of Indemnifier, Indemnified and Surety
- Discharge of Surety
- Kinds of Guarantee
- Bailment and Pledge
- Meaning and Distinction
- Rights and Duties of Bailor/Bailee, Pawnor/Pawnee
- Lien
- Termination of Bailment
- Hire purchase Act

Unit – II: Agency

- Definitions of Agent and Principal
- Essentials of relationship of agency
- Creation of agency: by agreement, ratification and law.
- Kinds of agents
- Relation of principal / agent, subagent and substituted agent
- Duties and rights of agent
- Termination of agency

Unit – III: Sale of Goods Act

- Introduction:
- Definition and essentials of sale, Define Goods and Different kinds of goods
Difference between contract of sale and agreement to sell. Differentiate between hire-purchase and contract of sale.
- Implied conditions and Warranties in a contract of sale
- Transfer of property and Title:
- Transfer of property in Specific Goods, and Unascertained goods Transfer of title:
Rule of Nemo det quod non habet, Exceptions of the rule
- Performance of Contract:
- Kinds of delivery, Rules regarding delivery.

- Rights of Unpaid Seller: Rights to LIEN, Right to stoppage in transit and right to resale
- Suits for breach of Contract

Unit – IV: The Indian Partnership Act, 1932

- Nature of partnership firm
- Relations of partners to one another and outsiders
 - i. Rights /Duties of partners inter se
 - ii. Partnership Property
 - iii. Relations of Partners to third parties
 - iv. Liability for holding out
 - v. Minor as a partner
- Incoming and outgoing partners
- Dissolution
 - i By consent,
 - ii By agreement,
 - iii compulsory dissolution,
 - iv contingent dissolution,
 - v By notice,
 - vi By Court.
 - vii Consequences of dissolution
 - viii Registration of firms and effects of non-registration

Unit V - Negotiable Instruments Act

- Definition and essentials of Negotiable Instruments
- Promissory note:
 - Definition, Nature and Essentials of Promissory Note
 - Bill of exchange: Definition and essentials of a bill of exchange. Bills in sets
Distinction between Bill of exchange and Promissory Note
- Cheque: Definition and essentials of a cheque. Distinction between Cheque and Bill of exchange
- Negotiation: Endorsement and its kinds, Definition of holder, and, holder in due course
- Holder in due course: Rights and privileges of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument
- Payment in due course
- Parties to negotiable instruments and their liability.
- Modes of discharge from liability: payment cancellation, release, non-presentment, etc.
- Crossing of cheques
- Dishonour of cheques: Criminal liability of drawer for issuing cheques without funds
- Presentment: Presentment for payment
- Dishonour: Non acceptance, non-payment, Notice of dishonour
- Noting and protest
- Maturity of negotiable Instruments

Course Outcome: Specific contract is an extension of the law of contract I. Therefore, obviously it will help the students to enhance the skill in contract law. The specific contract makes aware the students about the specification exist in the bailment, pledge, indemnity, and guarantee. It extends the

scope of the course by adding the law of agency, Sale of Goods Act 1930, The Indian Partnership Act 1932 etc. It also enhances the scope of understanding about the negotiable instruments

Recommended reading

Textbooks-

'Law of simple contracts' by Prof. G. P. Tripathi, published by Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad.

Reference book –

Doctrine of Frustration in Law of Contract, Dr. G P Tripathi, ALA, Faridabad, Haryana, 2013

D F Mulla revised by Dr. R G Padia

Dr. G C Cheshire and Fifoot 'contract Act'

Anson ' Law of Contract'

Dr. Avtar Sing ' Law of Contract'

Bare Act Indian Contract Act Code (must for everybody)

14. Constitutional Law II

Course Objective: To understand about the nature of Constitution and its various features.

Unit I CONSTITUTIONALISM:

What is Constitutionalism? What is Constitution? Written Constitution and unwritten Constitution?

Historical evolution of Constitutional Governance

Separation of Power- Montesquieu

UNIT- 2 FEDERALISM IN INDIA

Models of Federal Government - U.S.A., Australia, Canada and U.K.

Difference, Between Federation and confederation

Evolution of federal government in India

Unit -3 Distribution of Legislative Power

Territorial Jurisdictions,

Distribution of Legislature powers

Principles of Interpretations

Repugnancy; Residuary Power

Parliamentary Legislation in the State field

Distributions of power in other Federations, Canada, USA, Australia

Unit IV Administrative and Financial relation

Distribution of Executive Power

Central- State Administrative Co-ordination

Power to carry on Trade

States not to impede the Centre

Center's Directives to the States

Unit V Union – State Financial Relations

Distribution of Fiscal Power;

Scheme of Allocation of taxing;

Extent of Union Power of Taxation; Residuary Power- inclusion of fiscal power ;

Restriction of fiscal power - Fundamental Rights - Inter-Government tax immunities - Difference between tax and Fee;

Distribution of Tax Revenue;

Borrowing power of the State;

Planning and Financial Relations

Full faith and credit

Inter-State Council

Zonal Councils

Inter-State disputes

Commerce clause

Freedom of Trade and Commerce

Exceptions to Freedom of Trade and Commerce

Course outcome: It enhances the skill of students to upgrade and do regulate the interest of different groups, castes, communities, castes and religion. It also makes aware about the social, political and economic development of the country.

15. Optional I

Students have to choose any one optional paper from the list of subjects given above. The detail syllabus is provided under the syllabus of optional paper.

SEMESTER -IV

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester IV | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 24 Credit Point |
|-----|--------------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. | LL.B 401 | Administrative Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 402 | Law of Property | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 403 | Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 404 | Public Interest Lawyering | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 405 Opt II | Optional Two | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 406 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

16. Property Law

Course Objective: To know about the law of property. To know about different modes of transfer by which property may be transferred from one person to another.

Unit I Introduction

- Transfer of property Act 1882
- Specialties of the 1882 Act
- Reality, real estate market and property dealing
- Marketing and corporate property
- Capital market, money market, call money markets, treasury bill market and non-banking finance companies and developmental financial institutions.
- Concept and Meaning of Property

- Kinds of Property
- Right to property and the Constitution (Article 300A)
- Statutory Enactments on Property
- Definitions (S. 1-4), TPA, 1882 - immovable property, Standing Timber, Notice, Actionable Claim, Attestation, Things attached to earth
- Transfer of Property
- Concept of Transfer of Property – Section 5
- Exceptions to transferability – spessuccessionis
- Operation of transfer
- Oral transfers
- Persons Competent to Transfer
- Conditions restraining alienation (section 101)
- Conditions on mode of enjoyment (section 11)
- Transfer to unborn (section 13)
- Rule against perpetuity (section 14 and 18)

Unit II

- Transfer to class 15, 16, 17
- Conditional transfers
- Condition precedents – section 25, 26, 29
- Conditions restraining alienations
- Restrictions repugnant to interest created
- Conditions making interest determinable on insolvency or attempted transfers
- Condition subsequent – sections 28, 29, 31
- Collateral conditions – sections 28
- Conditional limitations S 27
- Transfer to Unborn - S 13
- Rule against perpetuity – S 14
- Doctrine of Election and Apportionment (S. 35-37)
- Transfer of Interests (S. 13-20, 21-34)
- Vested Interests
- Contingent Interests
- Doctrine of Election S 35
- Apportionment S 36, 37
- Transfer of Immovable Property
- Sections 48-53A

Unit III - Mortgages

- Definition of Mortgage
- Types of Mortgage
- General Consideration in relation to Mortgages
- Rights of Mortgagees
- Rights of Mortgagor
- Charges
- Merger
- Different Kinds of Tenancies
- Rights and Liabilities of Lessor and Lessee
- Duties of Lessor and Lessee

- Determination of Lease
- Statutory leases
- Holding out
- Sales
- Definition of Sale
- Parties to Sale, Passing of ownership
- Disclosures, Title Deeds
- Discharge of encumbrances, Payment of Price
- Remedies before and after Conveyance
- Unpaid Vendor's Charge, encumbrances and Court Sales

Unit IV - Gifts, Exchange and Actionable Claims

- Definition of Gift and Kinds (Conditional Gift, Onerous Gift)
- Concept of Exchange
- Definition of Actionable Claims

Unit V - Indian Easement Act and Indian Trust Act, 1882.

- Easement in general
- Imposition and transfer of easements
- Incident of easements
- Distribution of easements
- Extinction, suspension and revival of easements
- Licenses and related Sections of Indian Easements Act
- Creation of Trust
- Rights, Powers, Duties and Liabilities of Trustee
- The Extinction of Trust
- Certain obligations in the nature of Trust

Course Outcome: Students will get acquainted with the proprietary rights of an individual. It helps the students to know about the various proprietary transactions and law thereon.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

‘Transfer of Property Act’ by Prof. G. P. Tripathi, published by Central Law Publications, Allahabad

Bare Act Transfer of Property Act 1882 (must read for everyone) \

D F Mulla ‘Transfer of Property Act’

Recommended reading

Textbook - ‘Transfer of Property Act’ by Prof. G. P. Tripathi, published by Central Law Publications, Allahabad

Indian Easement Act by Prof. G P tripathi published by Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad
Bare Act Transfer of Property Act 1882, Indian Easement Act (**must read for everyone**)

Reference Book – D F Mulla ‘ Transfer of Property Act’

17. Administrative Law

Course Objectives: To understand the nature and scope of administrative law. To know about the delegated legislation. To know about the principle of Natural justice.

UNIT I

- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law
- Rule of Law
- Separation of Powers
- Difference between Public Law and Private Law
- Evolution and Significance of Administrative Law in various forms of Government
- From Laissez Faire to a Social Welfare State
- Classification of Administrative Action
- Administrative Direction and Discretion
- Administrative Authorities – Government and Departmental Authorities – Statutory Authorities – Other Authorities under Article 12

UNIT II

- Delegated legislation, nature and importance in the present day administration
- Legislative Power of Administration and its Necessity
- Extent of Delegation and Control over Delegated Legislation
- Ultra Vires
- Sub-Delegation
- Judicial and Parliamentary Control over Delegated Legislation

UNIT III

- Principles of Natural Justice
- Judicial Power of Administration
- Nature of Procedure
- Due Process in the US – Principles
- Effect of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice
- Exceptions to the Principles of Natural Justice
- Doctrine of Bias

UNIT IV

- Judicial Control of Administrative Action
- Writs, Principles and Procedures
- Public Interest Litigation
- Administrative Finality and Exclusion of Jurisdiction of the Court
- Public Law Review and Private Law Review of Administrative Action
- Liability of State – Torts, Contracts, Promissory Estoppel
- Governmental Privileges
- Right to Information
- Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
- Doctrine of Accountability
- Waiver
- Doctrine of Proportionality
- Doctrine of Pleasure

UNIT V

- Corporations and Public Undertaking
- Commission of Enquiry

- Ombudsman – Concept – In India
- Central Vigilance Commission
- Parliamentary Committees
- Civil Service in India - Accountability and Responsibility - Problems and Perspectives
- Administrative Deviance – Corruption – Maladministration
- Control Mechanism of Accountability

Course Outcome: Administrative law is one of the most significant phases in legal education. It not only helps the student to work and understand the scope of administrative law but also make them enable to work where there is no law. The broad scope of the subject and attachment with the constitutional mechanism enhance the values of students. Understanding legitimate expectations, , accountability and pleasure is the expected outcome of the subject.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

Prof. I P Massey ‘Indian Administrative Law’

Reference books –

Jain and Jain ‘Administrative Law’

A T Marcos ‘Administrative Law’

18. CLINICAL III - PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS & BAR-BENCH RELATIONS

Course Objectives: To improve the proficiency of skills in the field of law. To add values in to the legal education of the students. To enhance the skill to understand the bench bar relationship.

This paper shall consist of four parts, Part A- professional ethics, Part B- accountancy for Lawyers, Part C – Bar- Bench relations, Part D – Viva-voce.

(A) Theory paper – maximum 40 marks

Course content for theory paper

There shall be only one theory paper which shall consist of three parts A, B and C. The paper setter is at liberty to choose his own format for setting theory paper in this subject. The effort shall however be made that all the three parts A, B and C are covered in theory paper.

A. Course content of theory paper on Professional ethics –

The legal profession and its responsibilities; The equipment of the Lawyer; Conduct in court; Professional conduct in general; Privileges of a Lawyer; Salient features of the Advocates Act, 1961.

Duty to the court; Duty to the profession; Duty to the opponent; Duty to the client; Duty to the self; Duty to the public and the state;

Contempt of Court Act, 1972, Advocates Act and Bar Council Rules.

B. Course content of theory paper Accountancy for Lawyers

Need for maintenance of accounts- Books of accounts that need to be maintained- Cash Book, journal and ledger

Elementary aspects of bookkeeping: Meaning, object, journal, double entry system, closing of accounts

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.

C: Course content of theory paper Bar Bench relations

Bar-Bench Relations-Meaning, necessity, nature and scope

Selected opinions of the Bar council of India

1. DC Appeal No. 16/93 1998 (Vol.1) IBR 135

| | | | | |
|-----|------------------------|------|--------------|---------|
| 2. | BCI Tr. Case No.40/91 | 1998 | (Vol.1) | IBR139 |
| 3. | DC Appeal No. 8/94 | 1998 | (Vol. 1) | IBR 153 |
| 4. | DC Appeal No. 20/94 | 1997 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 193 |
| 5. | BCI Tr. Case No. 76/95 | 1997 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 201 |
| 6. | DC Appeal No.43/96 | 1997 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 207 |
| 7. | DC Appeal No.18/91 | 1997 | (Vol. 1 & 2) | IBR 271 |
| 8. | DC Appeal No.24/90 | 1996 | (Vol.1) | IBR 135 |
| 9. | DC Appeal No.19/93 | 1996 | (Vol.1) | IBR 152 |
| 10. | BCI Tr. Case No.104/90 | 1996 | (Vol.1) | IBR 155 |
| 11. | BCI Tr. Case No.52/89 | 1994 | (Vol.1) | IBR 187 |
| 12. | BCI Tr. Case No.127/88 | 1992 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 125 |
| 13. | BCI Tr. Case No.39/87 | 1992 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 147 |
| 14. | BCI Tr. Case No.39/89 | 1992 | (Vol. 3 &4) | IBR 149 |
| 15. | BCI Tr. Case No.16/88 | 1989 | (Vol.1) | IBR 99 |
| 16. | BCI Tr. Case No.2/88 | 1989 | (Vol.1) | IBR 102 |

(B) Practical examinations – maximum marks 60

(A)Professional ethics (practical) 15 marks maximum

The students are expected to read the following decisions on professional ethics and prepare a note of these decisions and be ready for presentations/memorials.

1. In the matter of D, An Advocate, AIR 1956 SC 102.
2. P.J.Ratnam v. D.Kanikaram, AIR1964 SC 244.
3. N.B.Mirzan v. The disciplinary committee of Bar Council ofMaharashtra and Another, AIR 1972 SC 46.
4. Bar Council OfMaharashtra v. M.V.Dabholkar, etc., AIR 1976 SC 242.
5. V.C.Rangadurai v. D.Goplan and others, AIR 1979 SC 201.
6. Chandra ShekharSoni v. Bar Council of Rajasthan and Others, AIR 1983 SC 1012.
7. In Re an Advocate, AIR 1989 SC 245.
8. In Re Vinay Chandra Mishra, 1995 (Vol-I) IBR 118.
9. Supreme Court Bar Association v. Union ofIndia, AIR 1998 SC 1895.
10. Ex-Capt. Harish Uppal v. Union ofIndia, AIR 2003 SC 739.

(B)Accountancy for Lawyers (practical) – 15 marks maximum

This course is based on the syllabus provided for Advocate On Record examinations in Supreme Court of India. The practical of this paper consists of works of training under some accountants, ledger preparation and book binding and book keeping. The students are to prepare diary of work done during training under some accountant which shall be evaluated in viva voce.

(C)Bar bench relations - 15 marks maximum

Project/court diary report of the student, minimum one civil, one criminal and one writ petition of the case actually seen in the court have to be submitted

(D)Part D: Viva voce (15 marks)

Based on practical work done on A, B, C

Course Outcome: The students are expected to work on the line of professional ethics and for law school to arrange and improve the knowledge of students by introducing value added programmes for the enhancements of accountancy and proficiency of student as a lawyer. Involvement of the external in the process of part D helps to groom the knowledge of students.

Recommended readings

Textbooks-S

KailashRai's Moot Coot Advocacy and Bar Bench Relations

Reference books

Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy".

Bar Council ofIndia Rules

19. CLINICAL IV-PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING LEGAL AID & PARA LEGAL SERVICES

Course Objectives: To improve the knowledge on public interest Litigation, free legal aid and Para legal services.

This paper shall consist of four parts, part A- theory paper maximum (40 marks) and practical maximum (60 marks)

Theory paper – 40 marks maximum

Course content of theory paper

There shall be only one theory paper wherein Public interest Lawyering legal aid and Para legal services. All the three shall be included. The paper setter is at liberty to choose his own format for setting theory paper in this subject. The effort shall however be made that all the three parts are covered in question paper for theory exam.

(A) Theory paper course content

A. Public interest Lawyering –

Meaning, nature, scope and object of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

PIL against the State and other Public bodies.

Difference between Public Interest Litigation and

Private Interest Litigation; -Meaning of Social Action Litigation,

Concept of Locus standing

B. Legal aid

Legal Aid under the- Constitution, Code of Criminal Procedure; and Code of Civil Procedure

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Legal Aid and Law Schools, Legal Aid and Voluntary Organisations. Legal Aid and Legal Profession; District Legal Aid Committee. Lok Adalate-Their jurisdiction, working and Powers under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, Consumer Protection Act.

C. Para legal services

Meaning, nature and content of Para-legal services, qualities of advocate clerks, duties and responsibilities, training as judicial clerk, role of bar associations in legal education, control of legal education by LEC, apprentice Law training, LPOs, pleaders ad appearance through next friend.

(B) Course work for practical – 60 marks maximum

PIL petitions (15 marks) minimum 5 PIL petition have to be drafted

Must read minimum five such petitions filed in Supreme Court and High Court and prepare a brief of all these files in a register. Facts and arguments and analysis of those arguments of the court, minority opinion if any has to be specifically analyzed.

Applications for Legal Aid (15 marks) minimum 5 application for Legal Aid have to be drafted

Minimum five such applications shall be written and kept on record in register. The applications must show the acknowledgment of the receipt at DLSA.

Part C: Para legal training (15 marks) minimum 5 application for Para legal training have to be drafted

Para legal training as judicial clerk and advocates clerk and submit record with certificate of work done. All the students must prepare diary for these works. (must join some chamber of advocate or judge)

Part D: viva-voce (15 marks)

Based on practical work done in Part A, B, C

Course Outcome: Legal Aid camps, legal Literacy and Legal Education are the major outcome of the course. Involvements of externals in the process of evaluation of practical work help to make process valuable.

Recommended readings

Textbooks-KailashRai's Moot Court Advocacy and Bar Bench Relations

Reference books: Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy".

Bar Council of India Rule

20. Optional II

Students have to choose any one optional paper from the list of subjects given above. The detail syllabus is provided under the syllabus of optional paper.

SEMESTER-V

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester V | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 25Credit Point |
|-----|---------------------|--|---------|-----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. | LL.B 501 | Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 502 | Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 503 | Labour Law I | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 504 | Company Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 505 Opt III | Optional Three | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 506 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

21. Civil Procedure Code and Law of Limitation

Course Objectives: To know about the procedure of civil in nature. To understand the Easement and prescription. To know about the law of limitation.

UNIT-1 Introduction

- Concepts
- Definition Affidavit, order, judgment, decree, plaint, restitution, execution, decree-holder, judgment-debter, manse profits, written statement
- Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order Jurisdiction - Kinds
- Hierarchy of courts
- Suit of civil nature - scope and limits
- Res-subjudice
- Resjudicata
- Foreign judgment –

- Enforcement of foreign judgment
- Place of suing
- General rules Jurisdiction
- Institution of suit
- Parties to suit: joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties: representative suit.
- Frame of suit : cause of action
- Summons
- Stamp Act
- Suit valuation Act

UNIT-II

- Pleadings
- General rules of pleadings
- Signing and verification.
- Alternative pleadings
- Construction of pleadings
- Plaint
- Admission, return and rejection of plaints
- Written statement : particulars
- Set off and counter claim : distinction
- Discovery, inspection and production of documents.
- Interrogatories
- Privileged documents
- Appearance, examination and trial
- Summary trial
- attendance of witnesses

- Ex-parte proceedings
- Adjourments
- Interim orders and injunction
- Commission
- Arrest or attachment before judgment
- Appointment of receiver
- Interests and costs

UNIT-III

- Appeals
- Appeals from original decree
- First Appeals from appellate decree
- Second Appeals
- Appeals from orders
- Appeal is creature of statute
- General provisions relating to appeal
- Appeal to the Supreme Court
- Reference
- Review
- Revision
- Miscellaneous
- Transfer of cases
- Restitution
- Caveat
- Interpleader Suits
- Inherent powers of courts

UNIT-IV

- Suits in particular cases
- By or against government (ss.79-82)

- By aliens and by or against foreign rulers or ambassadors (ss.83-87A)
- Public nuisance (ss.91-93)
- Suits by or against firm
- Suits in forma pauperis
- Mortgages
- Suits relating to public charities
- Execution: The concept
- General principles
- Stay of execution
- Power of court that is executing decree
- Procedure for execution (ss. 52-54)
- Enforcement, arrest and civil detention (ss. 55.59)
- Attachment (ss. 60-64)
- Sale (ss.65-97)
- Delivery of possession of the property

UNIT-V

- Legal Services Authority Act
- Arbitration and conciliation Act
- Alternative disputes resolution (ADR)
- Law reform: Law Commission on Civil Procedure- amendments
- Law of Limitation
- The concept - the Law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights. - Object
- Distinction with laches, acquiescence, prescription.
- Extension and suspension of limitation
- Sufficient cause for not filing the proceedings
- Illness
- Mistaken legal advice
- Mistaken view of Law
- Poverty, minority and Purdha
- Imprisonment
- Defective vakalatnama
- Legal liabilities
- Foreign rule of limitation : contract entered into under a foreign Law
- Acknowledgement - essential requisites
- Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract

Course Outcome: Present course helps the students to know about the distinctions between procedural and substantive aspects of law. It helps the students to enhance the skill of practice in the court of law. It's one of the subjects which assure the employability of law student. It also helps the student to know about the law of limitation and prescription. The ground for extension of limitation, laches and understanding of the computation period are some of the essential outcome of the present course.

Recommended reading-

Textbook –

Prof. T P Tripathi 'Code of Civil Procedure' published by Allahabad Law Publication, Allahabad

C K Takwani 'civil procedure code'

Bare Act Civil Procedure Code (must read for students)

Reference book

D F Mulla 'Civil Procedure Code'

22. Labour Law-I

Course Objective: To understand the industrial law. To understand the colonial and modern labour law, policies. To make aware about the legal regulation of labour relation management.

Unit-I

- Industrial Disputes Act- central and state acts
- Historical perspectives on Labour
- Labour through the ages - slave labour - guild system - division on caste basis - labour during feudal days.
- Colonial labour law and policy
- Labour capital conflicts: exploitation of labour, profit motive, poor bargaining power, poor working conditions, unorganised labour, bonded labour, surplus labour, division of labour and super-specialisation - lack of alternative employment.
- Theories of labour and surplus value
- From laissez faire to welfarism and to globalisation: transition from exploitation to protection and from contract to status : changing perspectives on labour.
- Trade unionism
- Labour movement as a counter measure to exploitation - history of trade union movement in India.
- Right to trade union as part of human right to freedom of association – international norms and the Indian Constitution.
- Legal control and protection of trade union: registration, amalgamation, rights, immunities, liabilities and dissolution.
- Problems: multiplicity of unions, over politicisation - intraunion and inter-union rivalry, outside leadership, closed shop and union-shop, recognition of unions.
- Trade Unions Act – central and state act
- Collective bargaining
- The concept
- International norms - conditions precedent - merits and demerits.
- Bargaining process – Negotiation, Techniques of pressurization : strike and lockout, go-slow, work to rule, gherao, bundh
- Structure of bargaining : plant, industry and national levels
- Duration and enforcement of bipartite agreement
- Reforms in law

Unit-II

- Workmen Compensation Act
- State Regulation of Industrial Relations
- Theoretical foundations: social justice, labour welfare, public interest, productivity, industrial peace and development and price control.
- Methods of regulation:
- Recognition of mutual arrangements
- Assistance to bipartite settlement: conciliation, voluntary arbitration, formulation of standing orders.
- State prescription of machinery: reference for adjudication (the 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 lay off, strike, lockout, retrenchment, closure and transfer of undertakings
- The conceptual conundrum : industry, industrial dispute, workmen.
- Unfair labour practices.
- Discipline in industry
- Doctrine of hire and fire - history of management's prerogative.
- Fairness in disciplinary process:
- Punishment for misconduct - meaning of misconduct
- The right to know : the charge sheet
- The right to defend : domestic enquiry, notice, evidence, cross-examination, representation, unbiased inquiry officer and reasoned decision.
- Prenatal (permission) and postnatal (approval) control during pendency of proceedings (S.33 of the I.D. Act.)
- Role of management and labour
- Minimum Wages Act
- Remuneration for Labour
- Theories of wages : marginal productivity, subsistence, wages fund, supply
- Concepts of wages (minimum wages, fair wages, living wages, need-based minimum wages)
- Components of wages : dearness allowance, principle of fixation.
- Disparity in wages in different sectors - need for rationalisation and national approach
- 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
- Concept of bonus - computation of bonus
- Protection of wages : non-payment, delayed payment, unauthorised deductions - remedial measures.
- Health and Safety
- Obligations for health and safety of workmen - legislative controls : factory, mines and plantations.
- Employer's liability:
- Workmen's compensation
- Employee's State Insurance
- Liability for hazardous and inherently dangerous industries - environmental protection

Unit-III

- Standing orders
- Labour Welfare
- Welfare provided by the employers and through bipartite agreements and by statutory prescription.
- Provident fund and family pension.
- Gratuity
- Inter-state migrant workmen - regulation of employment and conditions of service.
- Employment of young persons : prohibition of employment of children, regulation of employment of young persons.

- Woman and labour force
- Equal remuneration law, maternity benefits, protective provisions for women under factories, plantations and mines laws
- Protection of the weaker sectors of labour
- Tribal labour : need for regulation
- Unorganized labour like domestic servants : problems and perspectives
- Bonded labour: socio-economic programmes for rehabilitation.
- Contract labour - regulation
- Daily wage workers.

Unit IV

- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- Concept of 'accident arising out of' and 'in the course of the employment';
- Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril;
- Total and partial disablement;
- Quantum and method of distribution of compensation.
- Employees state Insurance act, 1948
- Important Definitions
- Benefits provided under the Act
- Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions
- Machinery for the implementation of the Act
- ESI court and appeal to High Court
- Law relating to retirement benefits:
- Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- Important Definitions
- Exempted Establishments
- Registrations
- contributions
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Concept of gratuity;
- Eligibility for payment of gratuity;
- Determination of gratuity;
- Forfeiture of gratuity.

Unit-IV - Social Welfare Legislations

- Factories Act, 1948
- Important Interpretations
- The Inspecting Staff
- Provisions related to Health, safety and welfare
- Provisions related to Adults and Young Employees
- Penalties and Procedures
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Equal remuneration to men and women
- Appointment of authorities
- penalties
- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Important Definitions
- Payment of Maternity Benefit

- Kinds of Leave
- Deduction of Wages
- Powers and duties of Authorities

Course Outcome: Students will get aware about the basic concepts of labour law. Students will acquaint with the legal control of labor relation management. Protection of weaker section in industrial law, to study the legal regulation of relations between employer and employee, employee and employee and employer and employer is the major outcome of the course

Recommended reading

Textbooks

1. Misra. S.N – Labour and Industrial Laws
2. S.C. Srivastva “Industrial Relations and Labour Law” Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., Part IV (1999) Bare Acts of Labour law enacted By Chhattisgarh State

23. Company Law

Course Objectives: To know about the law of company. To know about the meaning, nature and legal regulation of corporation.

UNIT-I

- Meaning of Corporation – birth growth and problems of corporations
- Theories of corporate personality – fiction theory (Solomon view), concession theory (linked with philosophy of sovereign national state), purpose theory (ByZweckvermogen), symbolised theory and bracket theory (Ihering and Marquis De VareillesSommières), realist theory (Gierke)
- Creation and extinction of corporations.
- Attributes of legal person
- Piercing the veil, why there is a problem in veil piercing
- Diagnostic approach, categories analysis, Ottolenghi’s analysis (analysis of Glazer Vs. commissioner on ethics for public employees 40 TCM. P 1065, 1980)
- Animals and trees, can these be legal person
- Reforms needed in company law
- Forms of Corporate and Non-Corporate Organisations
- Corporations, partnerships and other associations of persons, state corporations, government companies, small scale, co-operative, corporate and joint sectors.

UNIT-II

- Law relating to companies - public and private – study of the objects and relevant provisions of Companies Act 2013
- Need of company for development, formation of a company, registration and incorporation. (S 3-22), Registration offices and fees. Companies to furnish statistics.
- Provisions relating to promotion and establishment of a company - Promoters - position - duties and liabilities
- Association and companies – relevant provisions of Societies registrations Act 1860 and co-operative societies act and Companies act 2013.
- Companies authorized to register under companies act 2013 (Part I sec. 366 -378)

- Memorandum of Association - various clauses - alteration therein -doctrine of ultra vires. (S 4-10).
- Articles of Association - binding force - alteration - its relation with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management - exceptions.

UNIT III

- Prospectus - issue - contents - liability for misstatements - statement in lieu of prospectus. (S 23-41) Public issue of securities and private placement
- Shares and dividends (S 43-72) - general principles of allotment statutory restrictions - share certificate its objects and effects - transfer of shares - restrictions on transfer - procedure for transfer - refusal of transfer- role of public finance institutions - relationship between transferor and transferee - issue of shares at premium and discount – depository receipts - dematerialised shares(DEMAT), Declaration and payment of dividends (S 123-127).
- Shareholder - who can be and who cannot be a shareholder - modes of becoming a shareholder - calls on shares - forfeiture and surrender of shares - lien on shares.
- Share capital - kinds - alteration and reduction of share capital - further issue of capital - conversion of loans and debentures into capital - duties of courts to protect the interests of creditors and share holders
- Debentures (S 71-72), charges and registration of charges

UNIT IV

- Management and administration (S 88-122).
- Directors - position - appointment - qualifications - vacation of office - removal - resignation - powers and duties of directors - meeting, registers, loans – remuneration of directors - role of nominee directors - compensation for loss of office – managing directors - compensation for loss of office - managing directors and other managerial personnel
- Meetings - kinds - procedure – voting, voting by proxy and postal ballots
- Borrowing powers - powers - effect of unauthorized borrowing - charges and mortgages - loans to other companies - investments - contracts by companies
- Private companies - nature and advantages– holding and subsidiary companies

UNIT-V

- Corporate Liability
- Legal liability of companies
- Civil liability
- Constructive Criminal liability
- liability of the directors in cases involving mens rea
- Remedies against them civil, criminal and tortuous - Specific Relief Act, writs, liability under special statutes.
- E-governance
- Register of companies, removal of the name of company from the register, appeal through tribunal against removal
- Competition Act 2002

Course Outcome: The present course helps the students to understand the corporate liability. It also enhances the knowledge of students about the role of directors. It also helps the students to make them understand the criminal liabilities of secretaries and other officials.

Recommended reading

Textbook –

S M Shah ‘ company Law

Avtar Sing ‘company law’

Palmar ‘company Law’

Bare Act Company Law, FEMA (must read for every student)

Reference book –

Palmer ‘Company Law’

24. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

Course Objectives: To enhance the knowledge of students to understand the law on drafting, pleading and Conveyancing.

Unit I

Course contents: this paper shall be divided in four parts. Part A- Drafting, Part B- Pleading Part C- Conveyancing, Part D- viva.

40 marks for all the three parts are assigned for written examination. 45 marks are assigned for course work and 15 marks for viva.

Theory paper maximum (40 marks)- mode of examination, written paper

There shall be only one theory paper wherein A, B and C, All the three shall be included. The paper setter is at liberty to choose his own format for setting theory paper in this subject. The effort shall however be made that all the three parts A, B and C are covered in theory paper.

Course content of theory papers (40 marks)

Students are expected to know the principles, rules and matters relating to actual practice, in re pleading drafting and Conveyancing.

Drafting

The question shall be set on the basis of rules of various orders

- From 1 to 4 and 52 of Civil Procedure Code).
- Drafting of memo of appeal, memo of revision and review and writ petitions and lodging of caveat.
- General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules

Pleading

- General rules of pleading, order 6 to 11 of Civil Procedure Code.
- Pleadings in General, Object of pleadings, Fundamental Rules of Pleadings,

Conveyancing

- Conveyancing of deeds, documents, and applications
- Conveyancing in General, Object of Conveyancing, Component parts of a deed, Forms of deeds and notices.

Practical

In this paper students are expected to write the following

Part A Drafting and diary preparation (15 marks)

1. **Civil:** Plaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal, Revision and lodging of caveat.
2. **Petition under** - Article 226 and Article 32 of the Constitution of India.
3. **Criminal :** FIR, Complaints, framing of charges, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, protest applications and, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.

Part B Pleading (15 marks)

Suit for recovery under Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil procedure 1908, Suit for Permanent Injunction. Application for Temporary Injunction Under Order 39 Rules 1 and 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Application under Order 39, rule 2-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908. Suit for Ejectment and Damages for Wrongful Use and Occupation. Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights under S. 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Petition for Judicial Separation under S. 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Petition for Dissolution of Marriage by Decree of Divorce under S. 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Petition for Dissolution of Marriage by Decree of Divorce under S. 13B(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955. Petition for Grant of Probate in High Court, Petition for Grant of Letters of Administration, Contempt Petition under Ss. 11 and 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 before the High Court, Caveat under s. 148-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, Caveat for Special Leave Petition (Civil) under Art.136 of the Constitution of India, Special Leave Petition (Civil) under Article 136 of the Constitution of India, Counter Affidavit in Special Leave Petition (Civil)

Application for Bail

Application for Grant of Anticipatory Bail

Complaint under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Application U/S. 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Special Leave Petition (Criminal) under Article 136 of the Constitution of India

Transfer Petition (Civil) U/S. 25 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Curative Petition under Articles 129, 137, 141 and 142 of the Constitution of India

Complaint under Section 12 of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Written Statement to the Complaint under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

Part C (15 marks)

Sale Deed, Mortgage Deeds, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney - General and Special Power of Attorney, Will, Relinquishment Deed, Partnership Deed, Deed of Dissolution of Partnership, Hire-Purchase Agreement, Deed of Family Settlement between Rival Claimants of an Estate

Notice of Ejectment to the tenant under s.106 of the T.P.Act, 1882, Notice under Section 80 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

Part D Viva-voce examination (15 marks)

Based on work done in A, B, and C above.

Course Outcome: To make the student employable in the present market is the major outcome of the present course. Involvements of external examiner in to the process of evaluation add certain values to make the process more transparent. It will help the students to collaborate with other firms and corporates for their internship.

Recommended readings

Textbooks-

C K Takwani, Civil Procedure Code

D F Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure

Kailash Rai's Moot Court Advocacy and Bar Bench Relations

Reference books

Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy".

Bar Council of India Rule

25. Optional -III

Students has to choose any one optional paper from the list of subjects given above. The detail syllabus is provided under the syllabus of optional paper .

SEMESTER-VI

| S.N | Course Codes | Semester VI | Lecture | Tutorials | Practical | 26 Credit Point |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. | LL.B 601 | Law of Taxation | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 2. | LL.B 602 | Public International Law | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 3. | LL.B 603 | Labour Law II | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 4. | LL.B 604 | Intellectual Property Rights | 4 | 1 | | 5 credits |
| 5. | LL.B 605 Opt IV | Optional Four | 3 | 1 | | 4 credits |
| 6. | LL.B 606 | Internship | | | 2 | 2 credits |

26. Public International Law

Course Objectives: To understand the concept of International Law. To understand the working of various International Organization at different levels.

UNIT-I - Introduction- law of peace

- Definition of International Law
- Nature and Basis of International Law
- Sources of International Law
- History and development of International Law including Schools of International Law
- Codification and Progressive development of International Law
- Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
- Subjects of International Law and the place of individual in International Law
- Nature of State and different kinds of states and Non-state entities
- State Responsibility
- Recognition
- State succession
- Intervention

- State Jurisdiction
- State Territory
- Neutrality
- Non Alignment policy

UNIT-II – law of war

- Maintenance of International Peace and Security : Appraisal and new Trends
- Disarmament
- Settlement of International Disputes
- War, its legal character and effect
- Enemy character
- Belligerent Occupation
- Contraband
- War crimes
- Genocide
- Non-International Armed conflicts
- Right of angary
- Hot and persuit

UNIT-III

- The Law of the Sea
- The International Law for the Law of the Sea and Sea, Bed disputes chamber
- Piracy
- Air Law (Including Aircraft- Hijacking)
- Outer Space
- Nationality
- Extradition
- Asylum
- Treatment of Aliens

UNIT-IV

- International Criminal Law and the establishment of An International Criminal Court
- International Economics co-operation and the evolution of a new International Economic order
- Development and Environment
- Diplomatic Agents
- Treaties

UNIT-V – International Organizations

- Definition, function and evolution of International Organization
- The League of Nations
- Origin, Purpose, Principle. Membership etc. of the United Nations
- Amendment of the U.N. charter
- Evaluation of the work of the United Nations

- The General Assembly of the United Nations
- The Security Council
- The Economics and Social Council
- The International Trustship systems and the Trustship Council
- The Secretariat
- ILO, UNESCO
- The International Court of Justice
- Collective Security

Course Outcome: It helps student to understand different International principles and norms, and how it shall be relevant to Indian legal System.

Recommended reading

Textbook – Prof. Hari Om Aggrawal ‘Public International Law’ published by Central law Publications, Allahabad

Reference book –

Oppenheim ‘public international law’

J G Starke ‘public International law

27. Intellectual Property Rights

Course Objectives: To understand about the fourth generation of Human Rights. To know about various aspects of Intellectual property.

Unit-I

- Introductory
The meaning of Intellectual property
Competing rationales of the legal regimes for the protection of intellectual property
- The main forms of intellectual property : copyright trademarks, patents, designs
- The competing rationales for protection of rights in – Copyright, Trade marks, Patents, Designs, Trade secrets, Other new forms such as plant varieties and geographical Indians
- Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights: the Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union TRIPS the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation (WIPO) and the UNESCO.

Unit-II

- Indian copyright Act
- Select aspects of the law of copyright in India
- Historical evolution of the law
- Meaning of copyright
- Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works
- Copyright in sound records and cinematograph films
- Copyright in computer programme
- Ownership of copyright
- Assignment of copyright
- Author's special rights

- Notion of infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works.
- Importation and infringement
- Fair use provisions
- Piracy in internet
- Aspects of copyright justice
- Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.
- Indian Copyright Law: Introduction and overview of copyright
- History of the concept of copyright and related rights
- Nature of copyright: Salient features of Copyright Act
- Subject matter of copyright; Literary work
- Dramatic work
- Musical works
- Artistic works
- Cinematographic films
- Sound recordings
- Term of copyright
- Computer software and copyright protection; Author and ownership of copyright; Rights conferred by copyright; Assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright; Infringement of copyright; Remedies against infringement of copyright

Unit-III

- Indian Patent Act
- Concept of patent
- Historical view of the patents law in India
- Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing creation of new forms of life.
- Patent protection for computer programme
- Process of obtaining a patent : application, examination, opposition and sealing of patents : general introduction
- Procedure for filing patents. Patent co-operation treaty
- Some grounds for opposition
 - The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specially in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters
 - Wrongfully obtaining the invention
 - Prior publication or anticipation
 - Obviousness and the lack of inventive step
 - Insufficient description
- Rights and obligations of a patentee
 - Patents as chose in action
 - Duration of patents : law and policy considerations
 - Use and exercise rights
 - Right to secrecy
 - The notion of "abuse" of patent rights
 - Compulsory licenses
- Special Categories
 - Employee Invention: Law and Policy Consideration

International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self-reliant development

- Infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- Onus of Proof
- Modes of Infringement : the Doctrine of Colourable Variation
- Defences in suits of infringement
- Injunctions and related remedies.

Unit IV

- The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000
- Trade Marks Act, 1999.
- Intellectual Property in Trademarks
- The rationale of protection of trademarks as (a) an aspect of commercial and (b) of consumer rights.
- Definition and concept of trademarks
- Registration
- Distinction between trademark and property mark
- The doctrine of honest Current User
- The doctrine of deceptive similarity
- Protection of well-known marks
- Passing off and infringement
- Criteria of infringement
- Standards of proof in passing off action
- Remedies

Unit V

- The Biological Diversities Act, 2002
- Biological Diversity Law: Introduction and overview of Biological Diversity; Meaning and scope of Biological Diversity; Biological resources and traditional knowledge; Salient features of Biological Diversity Act; Biological Diversity concerns and issues; Bio piracy; Regulation of access to Biological Diversity; National Biodiversity Authority; Functions and powers of Biodiversity Authority; State Biodiversity Board; Biodiversity Management Committee and its functions.
- Designs Law: design Act
- Introduction and overview of Designs Law; Salient features of Designs Law; Procedure for registration; Rights conferred by registration; Copyright in registered designs; Infringement ; Powers and duties and Controller; Distinction between design, trade mark, copyright & patent.
- Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection Act, 1999).

Course Outcome: It enhances students to understand recent development in the field of IPR.

Recommended reading –

Textbooks –

1. P. Narayanan - Intellectual Property Law
2. B. L. Wadehra – Intellectual Property Law Handbook
3. M K Bhandari, Intellectual property Rights
4. Nagarjun, Intellectual Property Law, ALA
5. Kalra, Leading cases on IPR, CLP

6. Minupal, Intellectual Property Law, ALA

Reference books –

1. WIPO Reading Material on Intellectual Property Law
2. Brainbridge, David – Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law, 2nd ed. London, Pitman Publishing 1999.
3. Cornish W.R. Cases and Materials in Intellectual Property Law, 3rdEd, Sweet &Maxell 1999.
4. Patents(Amendment) Act, 2002
5. Copyright Act, 1957

28. Law of Taxation

Course Objective: To understand the Indian Taxation system and to study its various forms and modes of collecting and levying it. It also differentiate between Direct and Indirect Tax.

UNIT – I

- Concept of Taxation
- Why Tax?
- Constitutional Framework of Direct Taxation in India
 - (a) Separation of Powers between States & Centre
 - (b) Financial Relation between States & Centre
 - (c) Role of Financial Commission
 - (d) Levy, Assessment and Collection
- Comparative Study of Income Tax Act 1961 and Direct Tax Code 2012
- Learning the issues of Double Taxation Avoidance Treaties
 1. Definitions –(S.2) Person, Assesse, Income.
- Concept of Income under Income Tax 1961 - Understanding the term “Gross Total Income”, “Total Income” and “Net Income”, Residential Status
- Computation of Total Income and Tax Liability - Incomes which are not included in Total Income, Indian Income and Foreign Income

UNIT –II

- Basis of Charge (S. 3to 9)
 - Previous Year, Assessment Year, Residential Status,
 - Scope of Total Income, Deemed income
- Different heads under which Income is Computed and Taxed, Taxing the Income of Individual under the head of “Salaries, Income under the head of “Income from House Property”
- Gift tax Act
- Wealth tax Act
 1. Computation of Income and tax for Individual, Firm and Company (excluding MAT)
 2. Advance Tax payment- S 208
 3. Provisions for filing of returns (Including forms of Return) Sec-139(1), 139(5)

4. Taxing the Income of Individuals and Corporates
 - (a) Income under the head of “Profit and Gain of Business or Profession”
 - (b) Income under the head of “Capital Gains”
5. Exclusions from Total Income (S.10)
 - Exemptions related to specified Heads of incomes to be covered with the relevant provisions such as Salary, Income from Other Sources.
 - Agricultural Income
 - Sum received from HUF by a member
 - Share of a profit from Firm
 - Income from Minor Child
 - Dividend

UNIT –III

- Heads of Income
 - (Including relevant items from S 2 and S 10)
 - Salary (S. 15 to S. 17)
 - Income from house Property (S. 22 to S. 27)
 - Profits and Gains from Business, Profession & Vocation (S.28 to 32 35, 36, 37, 40, 40A, 43B)
 - Capital Gains (S. 45 to S 50C)
- Income from Other Sources (S.56 to S. 59)
- Deduction U/s 80 - S. 80C, 80CCF: 80D, 80DD, 80DDB, 80E, 80U:
- Central Excise Act
- Sale or purchase of goods:
- Meaning of sale
- Sale in the course of inter-state trade and commerce
- Sale to take place outside a state
- Sale in the course of export or import
 - Charge of tax
 - Exemption and rebate
 - Sales tax authorities
 - Offences and penalties

Unit V

- Trade Tax Act
- VAT
- Profession tax
 - Service Tax
 - Taxable service
- Meaning and importance of service tax
- Constitutional perspective
- Salient provisions of the service tax law
- Valuation of taxable service
- Offences and penalties

- Back Ground of GST - What is GST? - Process of introduction of VAT at the Centre and the States - Process of preparation for GST – Comprehensive structure of the GST model - FAQs on GST u/s. 4
- Justification for introduction of GST - Shortcomings at the Central
- Level - Advantage at the Central Level on introduction of GST - Shortcomings at the State Level - Advantage at the State Level on introduction of GST
- Salient Features of Proposed GST Model - CONCURRENT DUAL GST (i) Dual GST model (ii) Applicability of GST (iii) Apportionment of GST between Central and States (iv) Input tax Credit under GST (v) Cross utilization of ITC between the Central GST and the State GST (vi) Refund and Adjustment of GST (vii) Collection of GST (viii) Administration (ix) Chargeability (x) Compounding Option (xi) Returns under GST (xii) Registration Number (xiii) Audit and Assessment
- Other Features of Dual GST Model
- Inter State Goods and Service Tax - Major advantages of IGST
- Model - Interstate Goods & Service Tax-illustration
- GST Rate Structure – GST rates in prominent Countries - Zero
- Rating of Exports - GST on Imports - Special Industrial Area Scheme
- Transactions within a state –under GST & Inter-State
- Transactions – Under GST
- Taxes and Duties subsumed under GST - Taxes & Duties outside the purview of GST – (i) Tax on items containing Alcohol (ii) Tax on Petroleum Products Other Taxes & Duties on special items (i) Tax on Tobacco products (ii) Taxation of Services

Course outcome: It enables Student to understand the system of generating and Collecting Revenue in Indian legal System.

Recommended readings-

Textbooks-

Girish Ahuja and Ravi Gupta- Systematic Approach to Income – tax and Sales–tax, Bharat Law House.

Atal Kumar, Income Tax Law, Published by CLP, Allahabad

S R Maini, Income Tax Law, ALA, Faridabad, Haryana

Kailash rai, Income Tax law, ALA, Faridabad, Haryana

Bare acts (must read for every student)

Income Tax Act

Reference books-

Sampath Iyengar’s Law of INCOME TAX (In 8 vols.), Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd.
Chaturvedi ‘Income tax’.

29. Labour Law II SOCIAL SECURITY LEGISLATIONS

Course Objectives: To study the social security legislation in the spare of labour law. To understand the nature and scope of compensatory justice. To enhancing the knowledge on the gratuity , insurance and other forms of social security measures.

- The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
- Concept of 'accident arising out of' and 'in the course of the employment';
- Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril;
- Total and partial disablement;
- Quantum and method of distribution of compensation.

Unit-II

- Employees state Insurance act, 1948
- Important Definitions
- Benefits provided under the Act
- Employees State Insurance Fund and Contributions
- Machinery for the implementation of the Act
- ESI court and appeal to High Court

Unit-III - Law relating to retirement benefits:

- Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
- Important Definitions
- Exempted Establishments
- Registrations
- contributions
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
- Concept of gratuity;
- Eligibility for payment of gratuity;
- Determination of gratuity;
- Forfeiture of gratuity.

Unit-IV - Social Welfare Legislations

- Factories Act, 1948
- Important Interpretations
- The Inspecting Staff
- Provisions related to Health, safety and welfare
- Provisions related to Adults and Young Employees
- Penalties and Procedures
- Equal Remuneration Act, 1976
- Equal remuneration to men and women
- Appointment of authorities
- penalties

Unit V

- Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- Important Definitions
- Payment of Maternity Benefit
- Kinds of Leave
- Deduction of Wages
- Powers and duties of Authorities

Course Outcome: The major outcome of the present course is to highlight the health, safety and security measures. The legal regulations of social welfare activities for vulnerable.

Recommended reading

1. Misra. S.N – Labour and Industrial Laws
2. S.C. Srivastva “Industrial Relations and Labour Law” Vikas Publishing House Pvt., Ltd., Part IV (1999)

Bare Acts (must read for every one)

Employees state Insurance act, 1948

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

Equal Remuneration Act, 1976

Workmen Compensation Act
Minimum Wages Act
Factories Act, 1948
Bare Acts of Labour law enacted By Chhateesgarh State

Reference Books

Memoria and Memoria “Dynamics of Industrial Relations”, Himalaya Publishing House, C.7,11,14 & 16 (2001)
Malhotra.O.P “The Law of Industrial Disputes” Vol-I and II, Universal Law Publishing Co., Pvt., Ltd (1999)
V.B. Karnik- “Strikes in India”.

30. Optional-IV

Students have to choose any one optional paper from the list of subjects given above. The detail syllabus is provided under the syllabus of optional paper.