

**BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED UNIVERSITY
NEW LAW COLLEGE, PUNE**

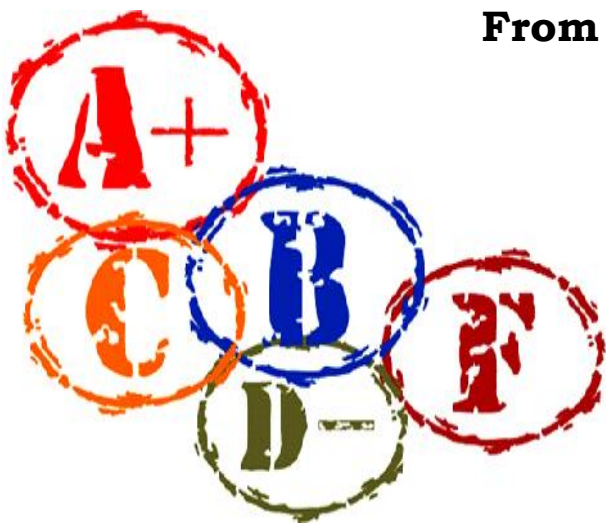
REVISED REGULATIONS

**RELATING TO THE TEN SEMESTERS
PATTERN OF LL.B 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME**



CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)

**From the Academic Year
2021-2022**



BHARATI VIDYAPEETH

Bharati Vidyapeeth, the parent body of Bharati Vidyapeeth University was established in May, 1964 by Dr. Patangrao Kadam with the objective of bringing about intellectual awakening and all sided development of the people of our country through education.

Bharati Vidyapeeth is now a leading educational institution in the country, which has created a history by establishing within a short span of 51 years or so 180 educational institutions imparting education from the pre-primary stage to post graduate stage. Our colleges and institutions of higher education impart education in different disciplines including Medicine, Dentistry, Ayurved, Homoeopathy, Nursing, Arts, Science, Commerce, Engineering, Pharmacy, Management, Social Sciences, Law, Environmental Science, Architecture, Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Physical Education, Computer Science, Library Science, Information Technology, Biotechnology & Agriculture.

These educational institutions which have achieved an acclaimed academic excellence cater to the educational needs of thousands of students coming from different parts of India and also abroad. Our teaching faculty includes highly qualified, experienced, dedicated and student-caring teachers. These educational institutions are located at various places viz. Pune, Navi Mumbai, Kolhapur, Solapur, Sangli, Karad, Panchagani, Jawhar and New Delhi. The spectacular success achieved by Vidyapeeth is mainly a creation of unusual foresight, exceptionally dynamic leadership and able guidance of the founder of Vidyapeeth, Dr. Patangrao Kadam. It has been our constant endeavour to impart high quality education and training to our students and so, no wonder that our institutions have become nationally known for their academic excellence. In recognition of the academic merit achieved by these institutions and potential for development which they have, the Department of Human Resource Development, Government of India and the University Grants Commission of India have accorded the status of a deemed to be university to Bharati Vidyapeeth with its twenty nine constituent units.

Besides these 180 educational institutions, Bharati Vidyapeeth has also been successfully running a Co-operative Bank, Co-operative Consumer Stores, a Co-operative Poultry, a Co-operative Sugar Factory, Charitable Hospitals and Medical Research Centre and the like.

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY, PUNE

As mentioned earlier, the Department of Human Resource Development, Government of India on the recommendation of University Grants Commission accorded the status of Deemed University to twelve units of Bharati Vidyapeeth (vide their notification No. F.9-15/95-U.3 dated 26/4/96 under the Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act. of 1956).

Subsequently, the Govt. of India on the recommendations of the UGC and AICTE brought some more institutions of Bharati Vidyapeeth within the ambit of Bharati Vidyapeeth University. At present there are 29 Constituent Unites.

- 1) BVDU Medical College, Pune
- 2) BVDU Dental College & Hospital, Pune
- 3) BVDU College of Ayurved, Pune
- 4) BVDU Homoeopathic Medical College, Pune
- 5) BVDU College of Nursing, Pune
- 6) BVDU Yashwantrao Mohite College of Arts, Science and Commerce, Pune
- 7) BVDU New Law College, Pune
- 8) BVDU Social Sciences Centre (M.S.W.), Pune
- 9) BVDU Yashwantrao Chavan Institute of Social Science Studies & Research, Pune
- 10) BVDU Center for Research & Development in Pharmaceutical Sciences & Applied Chemistry, Pune
- 11) BVDU College of Physical Education, Pune
- 12) BVDU Institute of Environment Education & Research, Pune
- 13) BVDU Institute of Management and Entrepreneurship Development, Pune
- 14) BVDU Poona College of Pharmacy, Pune
- 15) BVDU College of Engineering, Pune
- 16) BVDU Interactive Research School in Health Affairs (IRSHA), Pune
- 17) BVDU Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Information Technology & Biotechnology, Pune
- 18) BVDU College of Architecture, Pune
- 19) BVDU Abhijit Kadam Institute of Management and Social Sciences, Solapur
- 20) BVDU Institute of Management, Kolhapur
- 21) BVDU Institute of Management & Rural Development Administration, Sangli
- 22) BVDU Institute of Management & Research, New Delhi
- 23) BVDU Institute of Hotel Management & Catering Technology, Pune
- 24) BVDU Yashwantrao Mohite Institute of Management, Malakapur - Karad
- 25) BVDU Medical College & Hospital Sangli
- 26) BVDU Dental College and Hospital, Mumbai
- 27) BVDU Dental College and Hospital, Sangli
- 28) BVDU College of Nursing, Sangli
- 29) BVDU College of Nursing, Navi Mumbai

BHARATI VIDYAPEETH DEEMED University
NEW LAW COLLEGE, PUNE

The Bharati Vidyapeeth's New Law College, Pune, having the recognition from Bar Council of India, New Delhi, came into existence on 1st August, 1978 as a permanently affiliated college of the University of Pune, Pune. This college had a privilege of being inaugurated at the hands of Hon'ble Shri.Y.V.Chandrachud, former Chief Justice of India. When Bharati Vidyapeeth became a Deemed University in 1996, the New Law College became a constituent unit of the Bharati Vidyapeeth University. It was then resolved by the University authorities to shape the college as a centre of excellence in the field of legal education at national level. The College has celebrated its Silver Jubilee during the academic year 2002-2003.

Recognition of LL.B. Degree from Bar Council of India

The Bar Council of India has given the recognition to the Bachelor Degree of LL.B. offered by Bharati Vidyapeeth University, for LL.B. 5 Year and 3 Year Courses by vide letter No.BCI.D.699.1999 (LE/Mtg) dated 6th August, 1999. The college affiliation is approved by the Bar Council of India by vide letter No.BCI: D: 336:2002 (LE;Mtg) dated 11.3.2002.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND BHARATI VIDYAPEETH UNIVERSITY

The Bharati Vidyapeeth University, New Law College, has kept before itself the goals of advancement and dissemination of knowledge of law and legal processes in the context of national development. In accordance with these basic expectations the College is striving to achieve excellence in the field of legal education and research. The College while imparting the legal education has kept a goal in view that professional lawyers must be well equipped to perform the various roles which lawyers are expected to play in our society. The lawyer is not to be merely a craftsman, manipulating advocacy skills in the traditional role of conflict resolution in courts. There are other concurrent curricular goals and roles for legal education, some of which may be more important than litigation in the context of our society.

In pursuance of Bar Council of India's Directive No.4/1997 dated 21st October 1997, the Law Faculty of Bharati Vidyapeeth University has revised the entire syllabi of LL.B. of Three Year & Five Year Courses. The revised syllabi incorporate the theme of UGC Curriculum Report. The University has also introduced the semester programme (As per the Circular No.2/99 of Bar Council of India) for LL.B Three Year & Five Year Course from the academic year 2000-2001.

REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE SEMESTER PATTERN OF LL.B. 3 YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME- {SIX SEMESTER PROGRAMME WITH CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM (CBCS)}

1. The three years LL.B. Degree Programme approved by BCI is a Six semester programme.
2. The duration of each semester shall be of six months.
3. There shall be an Examination at the end of each semester which shall be conducted by the University.
4. Intake = 180
5. Admission to the Programme is by Merit only through All India Entrance Test conducted by Bharati Vidyapeeth University.
6. Eligibility for 3 year LL.B Programme: Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission: As prescribed by Bar Council of India, rule of education 2008, the applicant shall have passed the bachelors degree in any of the faculty of any recognized University or an examination recognized as equivalent there to and have obtained minimum 45% of the total marks in case of general category and minimum 40% of the total marks in case of SC & ST applicants.
7. Provisional Admission: Every admission given shall be provisional. Provisional admission is for a limited period. Its confirmation depends upon the clearance of eligibility as per rules of admission/examination. In case of non-clearance of eligibility within the period of first term, it stands cancelled automatically without any notice. In case of any doubt, the student shall contact the Principal immediately and shall clarify the doubts in writing.
8. LL.B 3 years programme shall have 152 credits in six semesters as prescribed in the table below.
9. The medium of instruction and of the examination shall be English.
10. The scope of the subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.
11. Each paper from Sem I to Sem VI shall be of 100 Marks.
12. In each paper out of 40 marks will be for Internal Examination and 60 marks for University Examination. This rule shall not be applicable for Practical Papers III and IV.

THE GENERAL STRUCTURE

1. LL.B. 3 Years Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of a six semester programme of study.
2. Curriculum, studies, examinations, and continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results are given in this info let.
3. LL.B. 3 years Programme will have courses of 152 credits in six semesters, as given below:

<u>I-Semester</u>				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total No. of Papers (Per Semester)	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	5	06	20
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Total Credits in I-Semester				24
<u>II-Semester</u>				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in II-Semester				26
<u>III-Semester</u>				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses		Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in III-Semester				26
<u>IV-Semester</u>				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	5	06	20
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Total Credits in IV-Semester				24
<u>V-Semester</u>				
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses		Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical paper	6	1	06	6
Total Credits in V-Semester				26
<u>VI-Semester</u>				
Core Courses (Theory)	4 Credits Each	4	06	16
Core Elective	4	1	06	4
Practical Paper	6	1	06	06
Total Credits in VI-Semester				26
Total Credit requirement for LL.B. 3 Years Course				152

THE SEMESTER-WISE DETAILS OF COURSES/CREDITS ARE GIVEN BELOW:

LL.B. (3 Year Degree Programme)

I	LL.B First Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Constitutional Law – I	4
2.	Law of Contract	4
3.	Law of Crimes	4
4.	Legal Language	4
5.	Law of Torts Including Motor Vehicle Accident and Consumer Protection Act	4
6.	Optional – I	4
	A. Business Law Group – Banking Law including Negotiable Instrument Act	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Media and Law	
		Total = 24 Credits
II	LL.B Second Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Constitutional Law – II	4
2.	Special Contract	4
3.	ICT and Legal Research (Soft Skills)	4
4.	Practical Paper – I (Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations)	6
5.	Jurisprudence	4
6.	Optional – II	4
	A Business Law Group – Insurance Law	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Health Law	
		Total =26 Credits
III	LL.B. Third Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Family Law – I (Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Disputes)	4
2.	Civil Procedure Code	4
3.	Interpretation of Statute	4
4.	Practical Paper – II (Drafting Pleading & Conveyancing)	6
5.	Company Law	4
6.	Optional – III	4
	A Business Law Group – Merger and Acquisition	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Right to Information	
		Total =26 Credits

IV	LL.B. Fourth Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Family Law – II (Matrimonial Property, Guardianship And Adoption)	4
2.	Public International Law	4
3.	Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act & Probation of Offenders Act	4
4.	Law of Evidence	4
5.	Cyber Law	4
6.	Optional –IV	4
	A. Business Law Group – Competition Law and practice	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence	
	Total =24 Credits	

V	LL.B. Fifth Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Intellectual Property Law	4
2.	Property Law Including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act	4
3.	Administrative Law	4
4.	Practical Paper – III (Moot Court Pre-trial Preparations and Participation in Trial Proceedings)	6
5.	Mediation Conciliation Arbitration	4
6.	Optional – V	4
	A. Business Law Group – Direct Tax	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Law on Education	
	Total =26 Credits	

VI	LL.B. Sixth Semester Examination	Credits
1.	Labour Law	4
2.	Environmental Law	4
3.	Law of Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relationship	4
4.	Practical Paper-IV (Public Interest Layering Legal Aid and Para Legal Services)	6
5.	Defence and Strategic Studies /Sciences	4
6.	Optional – VI	4
	A Business Law Group – Indirect Tax	
	B. Constitutional Law Group – Human Rights Law & Practice	
	Total =26 Credits	

Total Credit requirement for LL.B 3 Years Programme = 152 Credits

COURSE DESIGN OF LL.B 3 YEARS PROGRAMME

The Scope of the Subjects shall be as indicated in the prescribed syllabus.

Semester	Foundational/ Compulsory Courses	Practical papers	Electives/ Optional	Total number of Papers	Total Marks Allotted	Total Credits
I	5	-	1	6	600	24
II	4	1	1	6	600	26
III	4	1	1	6	600	26
IV	5	-	1	6	600	24
V	4	1	1	6	600	26
VI	4	1	1	6	600	26
Total Number of Compulsory / Foundational Courses = 26		Total Number of Practical Papers = 04	Total Number of Electives = 06	Total Number of papers = 36	Total Marks = 3600	Total number of Credits for LL.B 3 Years Programme = 152

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

- | | | |
|---|--|------------|
| 1 | Class/ Home Assignments & Research Paper | - 10 Marks |
| 2 | Unit Tests | - 20 Marks |
| 3 | Tutorials Based On Case Studies & Legislative Analysis | - 05 Marks |
| 4 | Attendance | - 05 Marks |

Total = 40 Marks

GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

(Rules & Regulations)

1. CLASS/ HOME ASSIGNMENTS & RESEARCH PAPER :-

Long Term Paper - 05 Marks

2 research papers - 05 Marks (2.5 Marks Each)

Total = 10 Marks

EXPLANATION:-

In the Class/Home Assignments, the students are required to prepare a compulsory Long Term Paper. Besides this, the students shall also submit a minimum of two compulsory Research papers on any of the themes relating to the subject. The Submissions must be *free from plagiarism* and must meet international standards of modes of citation (except at places where only Indian Citation applies).

2. UNIT TESTS:-

Unit test I - 20 Marks

Total = 20 Marks

EXPLANATION:-

There shall be compulsory Unit written tests to be appeared by the students which shall consist of 20 Marks for each paper. The Topics for each paper shall be notified by the concerned subject teacher well in advance.

3. TUTORIALS BASED ON CASE STUDIES & LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS:-

Tutorial 1 (Case Study-I)	- 02 Marks
Tutorial 2 (Case Study-II)	- 02 Marks
Tutorial 3 (Legislative Analysis)	- 01 Marks

Total = 05 Marks

EXPLANATION:-

There shall be a minimum number of 3 Tutorials out of which 2 tutorials shall be based on the recent case studies while 1 tutorial shall be based on analysis of recent or landmark legislation relating to the subject to be appeared by the students in the Class.

4. ATTENDANCE:-

Attendance = 05 Marks

EXPLANATION:-

As per the norms of Bar Council of India, it shall be compulsory for all students to have a minimum of 75% of attendance per semester.

SPECIAL CLAUSE:-

The students who participate at the following activities with the prior permission of the Principal may be exempted from the above rules as a Special case:

- a) *A Student Who participated at Various national and International Moot Court Competitions in India or abroad; or*
- b) *A Student Who participated in Mock Trials, Debate, Essay or any other kind of competitions*
- c) *A Student who participated in any Model United Nations, Model Parliamentary Debate Competitions in India or abroad; or*
- d) *A Student Who actively volunteered in the College organized or any national NSS activity or any other extra-curricular activities; or*
- e) *A Student Who participated in assisting NLC's Free Legal Aid Clinic or other legal aid services, Legal Awareness camps etc. ; or*
- f) *A Student who participated in any cultural or sports activities held at national or international level; or*
- g) *A Student who is suffering from prolonged illness duly certified by the Registered medical practitioner*

Provided, the students who participated in the abovementioned activities, have sought prior permission, in writing, of the Principal, Law College to represent the institute at national and international level. The exemption granted under this rule shall solely be subject to the discretion of the Principal, Law College and no Student can claim the exemption as a matter of his/her right.

SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION:

Each paper shall be of out of which 40 Marks shall be for Internal Assessment (IA) and 60 Marks shall be for University Examination (UE). Internal Assessment (IA) and University Examination (UE) shall be conducted by the University for each Paper.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM:

The credits specified for LL.B. 3 year programme describe the weightages of various courses of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/ her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree. Description of credit distribution for core Courses, elective Courses, and language course has already been shown.

There shall be a 10-Point Absolute Grading System for grading in each head of passing. The system shall have seven, the highest being 10. The performance indicators O, A+, A, B+, B, and F shall respectively mean:

O	Outstanding
A+	Excellent
A	Very Good
B+	Good
B	Satisfactory
F	Fail

THE GRADING SYSTEM UNDER CBCS

Point Scale for Grading

Marks Range of marks (Out of 100)	Grade Point	Grade
80 \leq Marks \leq 100	10	O
70 \leq Marks \leq 80	9	A+
60 \leq Marks \leq 70	8	A
55 \leq Marks \leq 60	7	B+
50 \leq Marks \leq 55	6	B
Marks below < 50	0	F

EVALUATION AND COMPUTATION OF THE GRADE POINT AVERAGES:

Cumulative performance indicators such as GPA, SGPA or CGPA shall be calculated as described and illustrated below.

- A) The performances at UE and IA will be combined to obtain the Grade Point Average (GPA) for the Course/ Paper.
- B) The Weights for performance at UE and IA shall respectively be 60% and 40%.
- C) The Grade Point Average (GPA) for a Course/ Paper shall be calculated by first finding the total marks out of 100 for the Course/ Paper.
- D) Two kinds of performance indicators, namely, the Semester Grade point Average (SGPA) and the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) shall be computed at the end of each term. The SGPA measures the cumulative performance of a learner in all the Courses/ Paper in a particular Semester, while CGPA measures the cumulative performance in all courses/ papers since his/her enrollment. The CGPA of a learner when he/she completes the programme is the Final Result of the learner.

STANDARDS OF PASSING:

- A) In order to pass in a Semester, a Student must obtain a minimum grade point of 6.00 (50%) both at the UE and IA.
- B) A Student who passes in a Course/ Paper is said to have completed the Credits assigned to the Course/ Paper.
- C) A Student who completed the minimum Credits required for a programme will be declared to have completed the programme.
- D) Minimum passing grade shall be Grade 'B' for each course/ Paper.

RULES OF PROMOTION FOR LL.B 3 YEARS PROGRAMME:

The candidate, who has taken admission in LL.B 3 years Course, subject to the clearance of eligibility and after securing required credits as prescribed by the university, shall be automatically promoted to next year. However, a Student who has not put up sufficient credits shall not be promoted to next year. In order to take admission in the final year, the Candidate has to pass in all the papers of 1st year with minimum 6.00 Grade points at both University Examination and Internal Examination.

AWARD OF HONOURS:

A Student who has completed the minimum credits specified for the programme shall be declared to have passed in the programme. The Final result will be in terms of letter grade only and is based on the CGPA of all Courses studied and passed. The Criteria for the award of honours is given below.

The Criteria for the award of Degree are given as follows:

Range of CGPA	Final Grade	Performance Descriptor	Equivalent Range of Marks (%)
9.50 < CGPA < 10.00	O	Outstanding	80 <Marks <100
9.00 < CGPA < 9.49	A+	Excellent	70 <Marks <80
8.00 < CGPA < 8.99	A	Very Good	60 <Marks <70
7.00 < CGPA < 7.99	B+	Good	55 <Marks <60
6.00 < CGPA < 6.99	B	Satisfactory	50 <Marks <55
CGPA Below 6.00	F	Fail	Marks below 50

FIRST SEMESTER OF LL.B (3 YEAR) COURSE

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To impart the fundamental understanding of the founding document of the country• To sensitize the students about the rigorous efforts made by the drafters and founding fathers to accord valuable rights to individuals• To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital role to be played by the Constitutional Law in protecting the rights of citizens• To instill the fundamental understanding of the constitution and its various impacts• To impart a fundamental understanding of the interrelationship between Legislature, Executive and Parliament• To make students experts in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined under the Constitutional law of India• To make an informed citizenry responsible to the role to be played by them in the nation building
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the Constitutional Law knowledge in legal practice of law and justice• Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Constitution remains supreme law of the land and interpret its provisions to safeguard the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society.• Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of Constitutional Law, Fundamental rights and fundamental duties etc• Students should be able to understand the novel role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the rights mentioned in the constitution• Students should have the ability to use and evaluate both classical and contemporary perspectives hidden in the fundamental rights and the procedure for compliance of fundamental rights and Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court under Article 32 and 226.• Students should have the ability to interpret the duty of state and inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles• Students should have the ability to demonstrate knowledge of multiple key substantive areas within the field of law and evaluate competing perspectives.

Unit I: Introduction	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning and Significance of Constitution, Constitutional Law, Constitutionalism b. Salient features of the Indian Constitution, Preamble- its significance 	
Unit 2: Citizenship	(2 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provisions regarding citizenship 	
Unit3: Concept of Fundamental Rights	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Origin and Development of Fundamental Rights in India b. State under Article 12 c. Article 13 and Judicial Review, Justifiability of Pre and Post Constitutional Laws and its Doctrines (Severability, Eclipse and Waiver) 	
Unit 4: Equality and Social Justice (Art. 14 to 18)	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nature of the Doctrine of Equality under Art, 14, 15 and 16 - Old and New Doctrine. b. Test of Reasonable Classification, Protection against Discrimination, Protective discrimination c. Equality and Reservation Policy - Judicial Decisions d. Abolition of untouchability e. Abolition of titles 	
Unit 5: Freedoms	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Freedom of Speech and Expression (Art. 19 (1) (a) & (2)) – b. New Dimensions to Freedom of Speech and Expression Freedom of Press - Prior Restraints on Publication, Film Censorship and Obscenity c. Reasonable Restrictions under Art. 19 (2) - Grounds and Instances d. Other Freedoms e. Freedom of Assembly, Association Movement, Residence, Profession and Business under Art. 19 (1) (b) (c) (d) (e) and (g) f. Reasonable Restriction under Art. 19 (3)(4)(5) & (6) -Grounds and Instances 	
Unit 6: Safeguards to the persons accused of Crime (Art.20 & 22)	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Protection from the operation of Ex Post Facto Laws - Art. 20 (I) b. Protection from Double Jeopardy Art. 20(2) c. Prohibition against Self-Incrimination Art 20(3) d. Rights of Arrested Person- Art. 22 (1) to (3) e. Preventive Detention under Art 22 (4) to (7) - Constitutional Safeguards. f. Constitutional Validity of Preventive Detention Laws 	
Unit 7: Right to Life and Persons Liberty (Art. 21 &21A)	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nature and Scope of Art. 21 - Meaning of Life and Personal Liberty 	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. Pre and Post Maneka Gandhi Phase c. American Due Process clause and Procedure established by Law d. Expanding Horizons of Art. 21 - Capital Punishment, Bonded Labour, Compensation, Medical Help, Right to Education, Right to Live with Dignity, Right to Livelihood, Right to Privacy, Right to Die, Right to Environment, Animal Rights, Prisoner's Rights, Professional Obligation of Doctors, Free Legal Aid, Speedy Trial etc. 	
Unit 8: Right against Exploitation (Art. 23 & 24)	(2 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prohibition of trafficking in Human Beings and Forced Labour (Art. 23) b. Prohibition of Employment of Children in Factories etc. (Art. 24) 	
Unit 9: Right to Freedom of Religion (Art. 25-28)	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of Secularism b. Nature and Scope of Freedom of Religion c. Freedom to profess and practice religion d. Freedom of conscience e. Freedom to manage religions denomination and affairs f. Freedom from payment of Taxes, Prohibition of religious instructions in Educational Institutions. 	
Unit 10: Cultural and Educational Rights of Minority Community (Art. 29-30)	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning of minorities b. Protection of the interests of minorities (Art. 29) c. Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Art. 30) 	
Unit 11: Right to Constitutional Remedies	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nature and Scope of Art. 32 & 226 b. Nature of Review through writ Jurisdiction, Prerogative Writs, Locus Standi - Public Interest Litigation / Social Interest Litigation, Res Judicata, Delay and Laches, Exhaustion of Alternative Remedies c. Powers & Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High court d. Suspension of Fundamental Rights, Effect of Emergency on fundamental rights 	
Unit 12: Right to Property	(2 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. History of Right to Property prior to 44th Constitutional Amendment b. Meaning of Property and Doctrine of Eminent Domain c. 44th Amendment and Art. 300 - A 	
Unit 13: Directive Principles of State policy	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Relationship with Fundamental Rights 	
Unit 14: Fundamental Duties	(2 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Historical Background and Sources of the Duties, Significance, Nature, Scope and Enforcement of Duties. 	

Assignments

1. Research Article
2. Group discussions
3. Case Analysis
4. Alternative judgement writing
6. Review of current events in reference to specific constitutional provisions

Reference Books

Granville Austin: Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of Nation.

• Dr. Upendra Baxi: ""The Little Done, the Vast Undone"", JILL, (1969),323.

• H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India.

• Dhawan and Jacob: Indian Constitution: Trends and Issues (1978).

• M.P. Jain: Constitutional Law of India.

• M. Galanter: Competing Equalities: Law and the Backward Classes in India. (1984).

• B. Shiva Rao: Framing the India's Constitution (Text).

• A.L. Gandhi: Right to Property and its Changing Dimensions (1985).

• C.L. Anand: Equality, Justice and Reverse Discrimination in India (1987).

• V.N. Shukla: Constitutional Law of India, (Edited by M.P. Singh).

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1.	High court visit
2.	Supreme court visit
3.	Parliament visit
4.	Moot courts
5.	Reenacting of Constitutional Assembly debates
6.	Mock introduction and passing of amendments/bills

SUBJECT: LAW OF CONTRACT

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	Business being an inevitable part of society, individuals enters into various business transactions referred to as contracts. Hence the study law of contract is a must. The below syllabus not only gives a detail insight about the various provisions of law with respect to definition, formation and validity of a contract but also discusses the remedies available under the law in case of breach of contract.
Course Outcomes:-	The syllabus will enhance the advocacy skills of a law student in dealing with matters related to contract. As the syllabus highlights the emerging trends and challenges in the field of law of contract the student will be professionally equipped to deal with such matters. The syllabus so designed will make the students efficient in dealing with matters arising out of day to day business contracts and on the other hand handling the issues related to e - commerce transactions and e - contracts which are carried out on a large scale in today's time.

Unit 1: FORMATION OF CONTRACT	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of Contract & Agreement b. Definition of offer & acceptance c. Valid Offer & Valid Acceptance d. Communication & Revocation of Offer e. Communication & Revocation of Acceptance f. Tenders & Invitation to Offer g. Essentials of a valid contract h. Void Agreement & Illegal Agreement i. Void Contract & Voidable Contract 	
Unit 2: CAPACITY TO CONTRACT	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Competency of parties b. Position of minor c. Person of unsound mind d. Disqualified persons 	

Unit 3: FREE CONSENT	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Need and definitions b. Consensus ad-idem c. Factors invalidating free consent • Coercion • Undue influence • Fraud • Misrepresentation • Mistake 	
Unit 4: CONSIDERATION& OBJECT	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition, Essentials of Valid Consideration b. Privity of Contract & its Exceptions c. Exceptions to the Rule “No Consideration No Contract” d. Lawful Consideration & Object 	
Unit 5: VOID AGREEMENTS &CONTINGENT CONTRACT	(5 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Expressly declared b. Agreements in Restraint of Marriage c. Agreements in Restraint of Trade d. Agreements in Restraint of Judicial Proceedings e. Agreement by Way of Wager f. Contingent Contracts 	
Unit 6: PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Valid Performance b. Who can demand performance? c. By whom contracts must be performed. d. Time & Place of performance e. Mode of performance f. Contracts not requiring performance 	
Unit 7: DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discharge by Performance b. Discharge by mutual consent or agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Novation • Alteration • Rescission • Remission c. Discharge by impossibility of performance <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctrine of frustration • Grounds • Subsequent & Supervening impossibilities d. Discharge by lapse of time e. Discharge by operation of law 	

f. Discharge by breach of contract	
Unit 8: QUASI CONTRACTS	(4 Hrs)
a. Kinds & Consequences	
Unit 9: REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT	(5 Hrs)
a. Rescission of contract b. Suit for damages a. Ascertainment b. Kinds c. Remoteness of damages d. Interest on damages c. Suit for quantum merit	
Unit 10: SPECIFIC RELIEF	(3 Hrs)
a. Nature of specific relief b. Rectification, Rescission, Cancellation and Declaration c. Remedies- Specific Performance & Injunction	
Unit 11: RECENT TRENDS & CHALLENGES	(7 Hrs)
a. Standard form contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nature, advantages and unilateral character • Protection against the possibility of exploitation • Exemption clauses • Views of Law Commission of India b. Government contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional Provisions • Performance of Government contracts • Tender procedure in public contracts • Statutory Contracts c. Electronic contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of E-Contracts • Advantages and disadvantages of E-Contracts • Legality of E-Contracts 	

Assignments
Draft the following contract and also specify the legal aspects to be considered while drafting the same
1. Leave and Licence agreement
2. Employee service agreement

Reference Books
1. Bipin Chandra - The Rise and Growth of Economic Nationalism In India (1966)

(Especially For Unit I)
2. A.G. Guest (Ed.) - Anson's Law of Contract. (Oxford University Press)
3. P.S. Atiya - Introduction To The Law of Contract. (Oxford University Press)
4. Pollock and Mulla - Indian Contract Act and Specific Relief Act. (N.M.Tripathi, Mumbai)
5. Avtar Sing - Law of Contract. (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow).
6. B.M. Gandhi - Equity, Trusts and Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, Lucknows)

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics -

Sr. No	Topics
1	E Contracts
2	Standard form of contract

SUBJECT: LAW OF CRIMES

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Indian Criminal Justice System and its efficacy • To make students experts of Criminal law and the theories pertaining to the Indian Criminal Justice System • To make a thorough understanding of Adversarial and Inquisitorial System of Adjudication • To inculcate a fair understanding of the Common Law and Civil Law and its impact on criminal justice system in India
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should be able to defend their client successfully those who are accused by the legal system of the country based on the principle of 'Justice must be served, though Heaven falls'. • Students should be able to deal firmly with basic principles Law of crimes • Students should be able to understand the procedure involved in dispensing the criminal justice system successfully and efficiently • Students should be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding both in theory and practice of the crucial fundamental principles involved in the practice of criminal law in courts

Unit 1 : Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability and Punishment (6 Hrs)

Under The Criminal Law :

Development of Criminal Law In India, Concept of Crime and Criminal Liability - Doctrine of Mens Rea - Elements of Criminal Liability, Stages In Crime - Guilty Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Commission of Crime.

Unit 2 General Exceptions Under Penal Code : (6 Hrs)

Mental Incapacity - Minority - Insanity - Medical and Emotional Insanity, Intoxication, Private Defenses, Necessity, Mistake of Fact, Act Done In Good Faith, Act Done By Consent.

Unit 3: Liability :	(4 Hrs)
Vicarious Liability, Group Liability and Preliminary Crimes, Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy	
Unit 4: Offences against the State (Sec. 121 To 130) :	(4 Hrs)
Waging War and Sedition.	
Unit 5: Offences against the Public Tranquility:	(7 Hrs)
Unlawful Assembly, Rioting, Affray.	
Unit 6: Offences by or Relating To Public Servant:	(6 Hrs)
Offences Committed By Public Servants - Relevant Provisions of the Prevention of Corruption Act.	
Unit 7: Offences Against Human Body :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Causing Death of Human Being – Culpable Homicide, Murder, Distinction Between Culpable Homicide and Murder, Specific Mental Element and Justifying Situations b. Hurt - Grievous and Simple. c. Assault and Criminal Force. d. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinements, Kidnapping and Abduction. 	
Unit 8: Sexual offences and offences Relating To Marriage :	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Insulting the Modesty of a Women and Assault or Criminal Force with Intent to Outrage The Modesty of a Women. b. Rape - Marital Rape, Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1987 and Unnatural offences. c. Fraudulent Conduct in Marriage, Bigamy. d. Adultery 	
Unit 9: Offences against Property and Documents :	(5 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity. b. Cheating, Criminal Misrepresentation and Criminal Breach of Trust, Mischief, Receiving of Stolen Property, Criminal Trespass. c. Forgery 	
Unit 10: Offences Affecting Reputation :	(4 Hrs)
Defamation (Sec. 499 To 502) and offences Relating To Intimidation, Insult and Annoyance (Sec.503 To 510)	

Assignments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study of the offence of Dowry Death and subjecting a wife to cruelty with relevant case laws • Critical analysis of differences between Theft, Extortion, Robbery and Dacoity • Comparative study of the meaning and definition of Rape before and after the Criminal (Amendment) Act, 2013 • Eve teasing and the study of the offences of Stalking, voyeurism, and sexual harassment

Reference Books
1. K.D. Gaur – Textbook on Indian Penal Code (Universal Law Publishing Company)
2. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal – The Indian Penal Code (34th Edition)(Lexis-Nexis)
3. Prof. S.N. Misra – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)
4. Batuklal – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Agency)
5. B.M. Gandhi – Indian Penal Code (Third Edition)(Eastern Book Company)
6. Prof. N.V. Paranjape – Indian Penal Code (Central Law Publications)

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Prison visit
2	In case of non-cognizable offences how police will deal with the first offenders and juvenile
3	Visit to Bharosa Cell

SUBJECT: LEGAL LANGUAGE

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	To inculcate legal language amongst the students by developing the reasoning and argumentative ability.
Course Outcomes	This subject teaches the students to put forth their arguments in a structured manner so as to impress the judge. Also, it helps the judicial aspirants to write good quality judgments. The units on legal drafting give practical exposure for drafting of legal documents. By developing the reasoning skills, it helps students to anticipate legal disputes in advance and give a proper and suitable solution to it. It enables a student to form an independent reasoned opinion of relative topic and communicate the same in organized manner.

Unit 1 : Law as a Synthesis of Order and Justice:	(6 Hrs)
Law and Fact – Meaning and Distinction with Practical Illustration.	
Unit 2 Interpretation:	(10 Hrs)
Meaning of Interpretation or Construction Intention of the Legislature, Two kinds of Interpretation and Three Rules of Interpretation, Meaning of Statutes, Harmonious Construction and Purposive Construction- Practical Illustration, Legislative Material, Internal and External Aids.	
Unit 3: Reasoning:	(9 Hrs)
Analytical and Dialectical Reasoning, Legal Reasoning, Judicial Reasoning– Case Law and Illustration.	
Unit 4: The Techniques of the Judicial Process:	(10 Hrs)
Meaning of Judicial Process, Judicial discretion how do judges exercise it, Doctrine of Precedent and rules of Precedent, Ratio decidendi and Obiter Dicta	
Unit 5: Maxims and Legal terms:	(9 Hrs)
a. Selected Legal Maxims b. Selected Legal Terms.	
Unit 6: Judgment Writing:	(6 Hrs)
a. Form and Nature b. Role of value Judgement in Law	
Unit 7: Drafts and Essay:	(10 Hrs)

- a. A Exercise on writing documents such as Will, Gift-deed, Lease, Sale-deed, Power-of-Attorney, Notice, Affidavit.
- b. Essay writing on topics of interest to the legal profession.
- c. Expressing opinions on the given statements upholding or denying the contents in the statements.

Assignments

1. Presentation on legal maxim/legal terms
2. Article review
3. Legislation Comment

Reference Books

1. Cohen and Nigel – Logic and Scientific Methods
2. B. Cardozo – Judicial Processes
3. Edgar Bodenheimer- Jurisprudence
4. Peter Clinch –Using a law library. (UBT Delhi 1995)
5. Maxwell –Introduction to Interpretation of Statutes
6. Mac Cornmik –Legal Reasoning and Legal Theory
7. Ishtiaq Abidi –Law and Language
8. Paul Rylance –Legal Writing and Drafting
9. Dr. Sen Amit –Legal Language, Legal Writing and Legal Drafting,- Karnal Law House, Calcutta.

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Presentation Technique: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Power point presentation b) Preparing for classroom presentation c) Resume writing d) Impromptu speeches
2	Letter writing <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Structure and layout (Business and official letters) b) Comprehensive legal passage c) Listing of conversation/ legal speeches and answering question d) Article review

**SUBJECT: LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT
AND CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To teach students the basic concepts of torts law. 2. To give students a general understanding of principles of negligence. 3. To bring into the light of students the various tort law's for the protection of personal interest 4. To make students aware of the defenses and remedies available in tort cases. 5. To enable students to apply tort law principles to different factual scenarios.
Course Outcomes:-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify the origins and functions of tort law 2. Demonstrate a specialised knowledge of the fundamental doctrines and principles of the law of torts and the characteristics of specific torts 3. Demonstrate an understanding of the inter-relationship between tort and the other branches of law particularly contract, law of crimes and constitutional law 4. Demonstrate foundation knowledge of the remedies available in tort and the legal underpinnings behind them 5. Research legal problems using both hard copy sources and online legal databases. 6. Apply basic tort law principles to practical, abstract factual situations arising in a legal context 7. Engage in basic legal reasoning and predictive analysis demonstrating knowledge of the principles of tort law

Unit 1	Nature and Definition of Tort :	(10 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition & Essential Conditions of Tort b) Mental element in Tortious Liability c) General Defenses in Tort – Volenti Non Fit Injuria, Plaintiff the wrongdoer, Inevitable accident, Act of God, Private Defence, Mistake, Necessity, Statutory authority 		
Unit 2	Torts against Person	(10 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Assault, Battery and Mayhem b) Causing Emotional Distress c) False Imprisonment and Malicious Prosecution d) Deceit and Conspiracy e) Defamation : Libel and slander, essentials of defamation- defenses, Cyber Defamation : Defamation in cyber space, Invasion of privacy and defenses 		

Unit 3	Tort against Property	(6 Hrs)
a) Trespass to Land b) Trespass to personal property c) Detention and conversion d) Passing off; Injury to trademark, patent and copyrights		
Unit 4:	Negligence, Nuisance & Nervous Shock	(10 Hrs)
a) Meaning, Essentials of Negligence b) Kinds of Negligence – Contributory & Composite c) Res Ipsa Loquitur (Proof of Negligence) d) Defenses to Negligence & Professional liability for Negligence e) Kinds of Nuisance – Public & Private Nuisance f) Defenses to Nuisance g) Nervous Shock		
Unit 5:	Strict, Absolute & Vicarious Liability	(6 Hrs)
a) Rule in Rylands v Fletcher & its applicability in India b) Rule of Absolute Liability (Rule in M.C Mehta Case) c) No Fault Liability d) Joint tort-feasors, joint and several liability e) Vicarious Liability of The State		
Unit 6:	Remedies under Law of Torts	(6 Hrs)
a) Kinds of damages, Meaning and Principles Remoteness to damage b) Injunction, c) Specific restitution of properties d) Discharge of torts		
Unit 7:	Consumer Protection Act, 2019	(6 Hrs)
a) Objects and Definitions b) Comparative study of Consumer Protection Act 1986 with Consumer Protection Act 2019 c) Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies d) E-Commerce website and Consumer Protection rights		
Unit 8	The Motor Vehicle Act, 2019	(6 Hrs)
a) Objects and Definitions, Compensation b) Liability Without Fault(sec 161-sec 164 D)Structured formula basis (Section 163A, 163B and Schedule), c) compensation in hit-and-run cases (Section 161 and 163) d) Motor Vehicle Accident Fund e) Powers and jurisdiction of a Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal, Introduction only to the scheme of compulsory insurance under the Act (Sections 2 (30), 145(b), 146 (1) and (2), 147(1)(i) and (2), 149, 151(1), 158(1), 160, 196)		
Assignments		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research Paper • Presentation 		

Reference Books

1. S.P.Singh – Law of torts(Universal Law Publishing Co.)
2. Dr. N. V. Paranjape -Law of Torts, Consumer Protection Law and Motor Vehicle Act (Central Law Agency)
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal- Law of Torts (Wadhwa & Co)
4. Avtar Singh- Consumer Protection Act (Eastern Book Company)
5. R. K. Bangia- Law of Torts, Alhabad Law Agency

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Case –laws analysis : Analysis of the old decided cases vis-a vis the recent judicial pronouncements relating to Law of Torts, consumer protection and motor vehicles Act
2	Group Discussion on Legal aspects of Deficiency in various services under the Consumer Protection Act : Discussion (through case laws and examples) on what amounts to deficiency in services and what does not.
3	Research Project on duties in relation to negligence
4	Article writing on Defamation / Nuisance : Discuss various legal aspects

OPTIONAL-I
A. BUSINESS LAW GROUP

SUBJECT: BANKING LAW INCLUDING NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To Make students sensitize about the role of the Banking and Finance institutions play in the development of the Nation • To inculcate a thorough understanding of the changing notions of the Banking rules and regulations • To make students understand about the concepts of Nationalized Banks in India • To trace the brief historical background and origin of Banking and Finance law • To make students understand the crucial role of Reserve Bank of India and its attached rules and regulations • To make students understand the unique trustworthy rela
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To successfully practice and ear great reputation in the domain of Banking law • Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the law relating to Banking and Finance • Student should be able to understand the dynamic concepts of Banking regulations, and the various concepts pertaining to nationalization • Students should be able to grasp an in depth knowledge about the concepts of Banks and kinds of Banks in existence and also their upgradation from time to time • Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Banking law, its rules and regulations contribute to nation development of its economy

Unit 1 : Historical background of banking in India :	(8 Hrs)
History of Banking, banking system in India, Functions of commercial Bank, Structure of Banking system.	
Unit 2 Nationalization of Banks in India :	(6 Hrs)
Compelling reasons of Bank Nationalization, Argument against nationalization of banks, Development of Banking after Nationalization of Banks.	

Unit 3: Banking Regulation Act 1949 :	(8Hrs)
Definition of Bank, Types of Bank, Salient features of banking regulation Act 1949, Structure, Role of Reserve Bank of India under Banking Regulation Act 1949, Memorandum, reconstruction and Amalgamation, The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961.	
Unit 4: Reserve Bank of India :	(6 Hrs)
Constitution and Management, Functions of Reserve Bank of India, Central Banking Functions, Regulatory and Supervisory Functions.	
Unit 5: Relationship between Banker and Customer :	(6 Hrs)
Definition of Banker, the relationship between Banker and customers, General relationship between banker and customer, Special features of Relationship between banker and customer (Duties and Rights of Banker), Customers Duties to his Banker.	
Unit 6: Employments of Funds :	(10 Hrs)
Loans and Advances, Guarantees- Advances secured by collateral securities, Agency Services- Financing of exports, Advance to priority sectors, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Securitization Act 2002.	
Unit 7: Law relating to Negotiable Instruments 1881 with Amendments :	(8 Hrs)
Negotiable Instruments, Kinds, Holder and Holder in due course, Parties, Negotiation-presentments-Endorsement, liability of Parties, Noting and protest, Dishonor of Negotiable Instrument.	
Unit 8: Customers grievances and Redressal :	(8 Hrs)
Ancillary Services and E-Banking, Banking Ombudsman Scheme, Consumer Protection Act 1986, and Banking Services, Debt Recovery Tribunal- Establishment, Functions, Power and procedure.	

Assignments

- Case Study
- Article Writing
- Presentations

Reference Books

1. M.L. Tannan- Law of Banking
2. P.N. varshney- banking Law and Practice.
3. Dr. S. R. Myneni –law of Banking
4. Avtar Singh- Banking Law and Practice
5. Negotiable Instrument Act 1881

6. Banking Regulation Act 1949
7. Securitization Act 2002
8. Consumer Protection Act 1986
9. The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	CIBIL Report (Credit Information Bureau of India Limited) : What is the importance of CIBIL ? Advantages and Disadvantages of CIBIL , Use of CIBIL
2	Use of Online Banking , Digital Banking or Mobile Banking with Statistical Database of Online Banking Frauds
3	Security Measures to be taken to prevent Online Banking Frauds
4	Landmark & Latest Case Laws on Online Banking Fraud

SUBJECT: OPTIONAL-I
B. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

SUBJECT – MEDIA & LAW

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<p>To impart the basic knowledge of Mass communication & Journalism and related areas of studies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop the learner into competent and efficient Media & Entertainment Industry- ready professionals. • To empower learners by communication, professional and life skills. • To impart Information Communication Technologies (ICTs) skills, including digital and media literacy and competencies. • To imbibe the culture of research, innovation, entrepreneurship and incubation. • To inculcate professional ethics, values of Indian and global culture. • To prepare socially responsible media academicians, researchers, professionals with global vision.
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The young advocate will be able to identify and access the risks in publishing is the new digital literacy. Traditionally only journalists and some lawyers really needed to know about media law, but now every citizen must know the risks of publishing because we are all now publishers as we post to social media, send emails and release our blogs, videos, films, games, software and images. • The young advocates will be exposed to various facets as the media law presents a wonderful opportunity to explore the many competing rights and interests in society as the rights to free expression, information, and a free media compete with other important rights including reputation, a fair trial, privacy, confidentiality, intellectual property and national security, along with the right to be free from discrimination in all its forms. • Apart from just being a source of monetary gains the young advocates also gets insights to various other aspects as the media law offers insights into so-called ‘fake news’ and ‘false news’ by demonstrating how fair and accurate reporting and publications can earn special protections and how ethical research and reporting can be rewarded by the courts. • The young advocates also will learn that all laws can be improved, so you engage with the continuous process of media law reform. They learn about the reform process, access historical reform recommendations in your research, and have the opportunity to recommend their own reforms in areas of their interest.

Unit 1 : Introduction, history and the role of the media	(8 Hrs)
<p>A. Concept of the media, its various forms and legal implications.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Print media (ii) Cinematograph films (iii) Electronic media (iv) Digital media (v) Internet (vi) Social media (vii) OTT Platform <p>B. History of the Media in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Mughal era (ii) British era (iii) Post independence era <p>C. Role of the media in democratic Country like India, and the need for the media freedom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The role of the media as an unbiased informer. (ii) Media's role as an educator. (iii) Media's role as a mentor. (iv) Role of the media as a guardian of the society. (v) Role of the media as an instrument of social change. (vi) Role of the media in initiating the prosecution against the accused. 	
Unit 2: Constitutional position of the media in India	(7 Hrs)
<p>A. Freedom granted to the media by Indian Constitution, Article 19(1)(a)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>RomeshThapar v. State of Madras</i> (ii) <i>SakalNews papers v. Union of India.</i> (iii) <i>LIC v. MunnaBhai Shah.</i> (iv) <i>Ministry of Information v. Cricket Association of Bengal Association for Democratic Reforms v. Union of India.</i> <p>B. Limitations imposed on the media by the Indian Constitution, Article 19 (2)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) <i>Papnasam Labour Union v. Madura coats Ltd</i> (ii) <i>MadhuLimaye v Sub Divisional Magistrate Monghyr</i> (iii) <i>Virendra v. State of Punjab</i> (iv) <i>Jawali v. Sate of Madras.</i> (v) <i>BrijBhushan v. State of Delhi.</i> <p>C. Contempt of Court, and Contempt of Court Act 1971</p> <p>D. Defamation, and liability of the media, civil and criminal.</p> <p>E. Emergency and restriction of free flow of the media during the emergency, in the light of the position of the press during the Emergency of 1975.</p> <p>F. Situation of terror attacks, the position of the media, and the need for regulation of the media during the terror attacks.</p> <p>G. Increasing horizons of media and issues related to privacy.</p>	
Unit 3: Important legislations relating to the broadcasting media.	(6 Hrs)
<p>A. Cinematograph films Act 1952</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Constitution od censor board, Constitutional validity of the board of censor board, Mission vision of the censor board, criteria of censor, problems caused by the governments, flaws of censor board itself, steps to improve the censor board. (ii) <i>K.A. Abbas v. Union of India</i> (iii) <i>F.A. Picture Internationalv. Central Board of Film Certification and Anr.</i> (iv) <i>Srishiti School of Arts Designs and Technology v. The Chairperson, central Board of Film</i> 	

<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Certification and Anr</i></p> <p>(v) <i>Central Board of film certification v. Yedavalya films</i> (vi) <i>Bobby Art International v. Om Pal Singh Hoon&Ors</i> (vii) Other controversies.</p> <p>B. PrasarBharati Act 1990. (i) Need and implications of the Act. (ii) Composition of the PrasarBharati board (iii) Aim and objectives of the PrasarBharati</p> <p>C. Cable and Television Network (Regulation) Act 1995 (i) Object of the Act (ii) Content regulation (iii) Registration of cable operators (iv) Offences and penalties</p>	
Unit 4: Regulatory legislations regarding the Print Media	(6 Hrs)
<p>A. The Books and Registration Act 1886 (i) Objects of the Act (ii) Penalties under the Act</p> <p>B. Press Council Act 1978 (a) Concept and the Necessity of the Press Council (b) History of the Press Council in India, and the other similar bodies in the world. (c) Composition and aims and objectives of the press Council (d) Powers and functions of the Press Council (e) Role of Press Council in uplifting the standards of the journalism and road ahead.</p>	
Unit 5: Legislations having impact on the media	(9 Hrs)
<p>A. Official Secrecy Act 1923 B. Copyright Act 1957 C. Information Technology Act 2000 D. Right to Information Act 2005</p>	
Unit 6: Position and role played of the Media during contingencies	(8 Hrs)
<p>A. Terror Attack B. Covid 19 and similar contingencies C. Emergency</p>	
Unit 7: Flaws of the media	(9 Hrs)
<p>A. Media trial (i) Concept of Media trial (ii) Comparative analysis of Media trial in United States of America, United Kingdom, India (iii) Right to fair trial of the accused vis-a-vis Media trial. (iv) <i>Sheppard v Maxwells</i> (v) PriyadarshaniMatoo Case (vi) Aarushi Case (vii) Jessica Lal Case (viii) Shainy Ahuja Case</p> <p>B. Paid news</p>	

<p>C. Neglecting important issues D. Glorification of crimes E. Cross media holdings F. Concept of sting operations, constitutional status and the gross misuse of sting operations G. Biased news and loss of credibility of the media in modern days.</p>
<p>Unit 8: Regulatory bodies and Media (7 Hrs)</p>
<p>A. Role of NBA B. Self regulating guidelines of the media C. Broadcasting Service Regulating Act 2007</p>

<p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Case Analysis • Article Writing
--

<p>Reference Books</p>
<p>1. Durga Das Basu : Law of Press</p>
<p>2. Vidhisha Barua : Press & Media</p>
<p>3. C-S Raidu, S-B Nageshwar Rao : Mass Media Law & Regulations</p>
<p>4. Justice E.S. Venkatramiah : Freedom of Press Some Recent Trends</p>
<p>5. Madhavi Goradia Diwan : Facets of Media Law</p>
<p>6. Dr. S. R Myneni : Media Law</p>

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Visit to the news channel offices and understand the difficulties of journalist and prepare research project on it.
2	Visiting the office of press council and understanding the working of Press Council and prepare a research paper

SECOND SEMESTER OF LL.B. (3 YEAR) DEGREE COURSE

SUBJECT: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To impart the fundamental understanding of the founding document of the country • To understand the students the fabric of federalism adopted by the drafters of the constitution and its very nature customized specially for the country. • To explain the novel role of various organs of the Governments such as Executive, Legislature and the Indian Judiciary in order to be a successful democracy in the world • To sensitize the students about the rigorous efforts made by the drafters and founding fathers to accord valuable rights to individuals • To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital role to be played by the Constitutional Law in protecting the rights of citizens • To instill the fundamental understanding of the constitution and its various impacts • To impart a fundamental understanding of the interrelationship between Legislature, Executive and Parliament • To make students experts in the various concepts of rights and duties enshrined under the Constitutional law of India • To make an informed citizenry responsible to the role to be played by them in the nation building
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the Constitutional Law knowledge in legal practice of law and justice • Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how Constitution remains supreme law of the land and interpret its provisions to safeguard the rights of the vulnerable sections of the society. • Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of Constitutional Law, Fundamental rights and fundamental duties etc • Students should be able to understand the novel role of Indian Judiciary in protecting the rights mentioned in the constitution • Students should have the ability to use and evaluate both classical and contemporary perspectives hidden in the democratic organs and its effective functioning • Students should have the ability to interpret the duty of state and inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles • Students should have the ability to demonstrate knowledge of multiple key substantive areas within the field of law and evaluate competing perspectives

Unit 1 : Federalism :	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning of Federalism b. Comparative study of other federalism c. Cooperative Federalism d. Asymmetric Federal Relations- Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir 	
Unit 2 Federal Relations :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Legislative relations between Centre and the States. b. Administrative Relations. c. Financial Relations 	
Unit 3: President of India :	(5 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Position, Election, Qualifications, Impeachment etc. b. Council of Ministers, Prime Minister - Cabinet System - Collective responsibility - Individual responsibility, President & P.M. relationship c. Scope and Extent of Judicial Review of Executive Action 	
Unit 4: Governor:	(4 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Constitutional Relationship with State Government b. Powers and functions of Governor c. Discretionary powers and immunities 	
Unit 5: Party systems:	(3 Hrs)
Anti Defection Law	
Unit 6: Parliamentary privileges	(2 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Freedom of Members of Parliament and Legislatures. 	
Unit 7: Emergency	(8 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Need of the provision - Types of emergency b. Proclamation, conditions, Emergency and fundamental rights. c. Effect of emergency on Centre - State Relations 	
Unit 8:: Services under the Constitution:	(4Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Doctrine of pleasure, protection against Arbitrary Dismissal b. Removal or Reduction in Rank - Exceptions to Art. 311. 	
Unit 9: Legislative processes:	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Provisions as to introduction and passing of Bills b. Money Bill - Procedure in financial matters. 	
Unit 10: Method of Constitutional Amendments:	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Limitations upon Constitutional Amendments - Basic structure doctrine as a limitation b. Pre- Keshvananda and Post-Keshavanda Bharti cases 	
Unit 11: Tortuous Liability of Government:	(3 Hrs)
Sovereign Immunity, Statutory Function, Damages and Writs.	

Unit 12: Elections:	(3 Hrs)
Election Commission, Legislative Power regarding Election, Election Dispute.	

Assignments
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research Article 2. Group discussions 3. Case Analysis 4. Alternative judgement writing 6. Review of current events in reference to specific constitutional provisions

Reference Books
1. T. K. Tope - Constitutional Law of India. (Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
2. G. Austin - Indian Constitution: Corner-stone of a Nation. (Oxford)
3. M. P. Jain - Constitutional Law of India. (N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai)
4. V. N. Shukla -Constitutional of India, Edited by M. P. Singh (Eastern Book Com. Lucknow)
5. D. D. Basu - Introduction to the Constitution of India.(Prentice Hall)
6. H. M. Seervai - Constitutional Law of India (Vol. I, II & III). (N.M. Tripathi, Mumbai)
7. J.N. Pandey - Constitutional Law of India.(Central Law Agency, Alla.)

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	High court visit
2	Supreme court visit
3	Parliament visit
4	Moot courts

SUBJECT: SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	Business transactions are carried out by entering various contracts which are specific in nature. Law related to these contracts also being specific, the syllabus gives an input to the students about the nature of these contracts and also the rights and duties of the parties related to these contracts. The syllabus covers all the provisions defining these special contracts bringing out the specific remedies made available for the parties.
Course Outcomes:-	The syllabus will enhance the advocacy skills of a law student in dealing with matters related to special contracts entered into while carrying out business. As the syllabus highlights the specific provisions and related amendments with respect to each type of contract, the student will be able to achieve a professional expertise to deal with such matters.

Part- A LAW OF CONTRACT –	
Unit 1 : Indemnity and Guarantee :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contract of Indemnity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definition of Indemnity ii. Rights of Indemnity holder iii. Indemnifier’s liability b. Contract of Guarantee <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definition of guarantee ii. Nature and Extent of Surety’s liability iii. Discharge of surety’s liability 	
Unit 2 Bailment and Pledge :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Contract of Bailment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definition ii. Rights & Duties of Bailor and Bailee iii. Termination of Bailment iv. Finder of goods b. Contract of pledge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Definition ii. Rights & Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee iii. Pledge by non-owners 	

Unit 3: Contract of Agency :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of Principal & Agent, b. General rules of agency c. Test of agency d. Creation of Agency e. Termination of Agency f. Liability of Principal and Agent g. Rights and duties of Agent & Principal h. Delegation of Agents authority - Sub Agent and Substituted Agent 	
Unit 4: Contract of Sale of Goods :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition of sale, Goods, Kinds of Goods b. Essentials of valid Sale c. Conditions and warranties d. Transfer of property e. Performance of contract of sale f. Rights of Unpaid Seller 	
Unit 5: Contract of Partnership:	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition, b. Test of Partnership c. Essential elements of Partnership d. Registration of Partnership Firm e. Dissolution of firm – applicability of IBC f. Rights & Duties of Partners g. Incoming Partner & Outgoing Partner h. New Concept of LLP 	
Unit 6: Negotiable Instruments :	(10Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition & Characteristics, b. Kinds of Negotiable Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Promissory Note ii. Bill of Exchange iii. Cheque c. Presentment & Maturity of Negotiable Instruments d. Holder and Holder in due course e. Modes of Negotiation & Kinds of Endorsement f. Dishonour of Negotiable Instruments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Dishonour by Non- Acceptance ii. Dishonour by Non-Payment iii. Dishonour of Cheque – Latest Amendments 	

Assignments

Draft the following contract and also specify the legal aspects to be considered while drafting the same

1. Indemnity agreement
2. Contract of Pledge

Reference Books

1. Elements of Mercantile Law, N. D. Kapoor, Sultan Chand & Sons
2. Mercantile Law, M.C.Kuchhal, Vikas Publication House Pvt. Ltd
3. Contract II, Dr.R.K.Bangia, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Business Law: Principles of Mercantile Law, Dr.Avtar Singh, Eastern Book Company (2012)
5. Indian Business Laws (second Edition), By S. K. Aggarwal, Galgotia Publications.

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics -

Sr. No	Topics
1	Partnership and LLP
2	Decriminalization of S.138 of Negotiable Instrument Act

SUBJECT: ICT AND LEGAL RESEARCH (SOFT SKILLS)

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To generate techno-savvy generation of brigade of future young lawyers • To inculcate a thorough understanding of the vital role to be played by the ICT and information technology in the lives of lawyers and judges • To impart a fundamental understanding of the Computer technology • To make students experts in the various uses of computer soft-wares like MS Word, Excel, Power-point and other related useful tools
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students should be able to demonstrate the ability to apply both in theory and in practice the ICT knowledge in legal practice of law and justice • Students should possess the ability to articulate and evaluate how information technology is revolutionizing the legal field • Students should be able to possess immense skill sets with the enormous knowledge of online legal databases useful for their research activities in their practice of law • Students should possess the ability to formulate effective and convincing thoughts on the legal research and ICT • Students should be able to understand the originality of legal research and the concerns about the plagiarism

Unit 1 : Introduction to Information Technology	(8 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Information Technology and Legal Education, Challenges and Significance b. International Lawyering : A Look At Global Opportunities c. Significance of Soft Skills For Lawyers d. Relationship Building With Clients, Lawyers, Judges, and Other Citizens e. Approaches to Develop Better Communication Skills, Service Orientation, Communication, Verbal Non-Verbal Communication, Barriers In Communication. 	
Unit 2 Fundamentals of Computer	(8 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction to Ms office, Word, PowerPoint, Excel, Access, b. Basic Concepts of IT, Data Processing: Data and Information. c. Introduction to Computers: Classification, History, Types of Computers. d. Introduction to Various Units. Hardware: CPU, Memory, Input and Output Devices, Auxiliary Storage Devices. Software: System and Application Software. e. The Binary Number System f. Computers and Communication: Introduction to Computer Networks, Internet and World Wide Web, Ftp, Electronic Mail. 	

- g. Front-page, Html, Primary Key and Secondary Key, Information Security and Integrity

Unit 3: Information Technology and Legal Education

(15 Hrs)

- a. Use and Significance of Information Technology In Legal Education
- b. Understanding Legal Data Bases, Use of Online Legal Databases and Its Significance In Legal Research
- c. Useful Legal Web-Portals For Lawyers, Useful Websites In Legal Education
- d. Data Basics and E-Library
- e. Other tools For Legal Research and Use of Search Engine
- f. Data Security, Document Management
- g. Open Access Journals and Its Importance in Legal Research
- h. Role of ICT In Courts. Application of ICT in Court Administration, E-Court, E-Litigation
- i. E-Governance In Court Procedure, E-Courts: Needs of The Present Era
- j. ICT Application In Teaching-Learning Purpose In Legal Education
- k. Merits of ICT Application In Legal Education
- l. National Policy For Implementation of ICT In Judiciary
- m. ICT Application In Justice Delivery System

Unit 4: Information Technology and Legal Research

(15 Hrs)

- a. Information Technology and Research
- b. Legal Research- Nature and Scope, Objectives, Characteristics
- c. Basic Concepts In Research- Data Collection, Classification of Data, Analysis of Data, Research Methodology, Hypothesis, Research Design, Citation, Endnote, Footnote.
- d. Use of Information Technology In Legal Research, Significance
- e. Use of Search Engines In Collection of Data
- f. Using The Internet Explorer For Legal Information
- g. Different Modes of Communication Though Internet
- h. Bulletin Boards
- i. Retrieving Files
- j. Important Internet Sites On Law
- k. Advantages of Computer Organized Or Assisted Legal Research (COLR/CALR)
- l. Disadvantages or Problems Or Limitation of COLR

Unit 5: Plagiarism

(15 Hrs)

- a. Introduction, Definition, Meaning and Concept of Plagiarism
- b. Types of Plagiarism
- c. Student Attitude towards Plagiarism, Plagiarism By Student
- d. Plagiarism and Research Ethics
- e. Plagiarism In Research: Problems and Solutions
- f. How to Detect Plagiarism
- g. Consequences of Plagiarism

Assignments

1. Writing of Blogs
2. Exploration of legal databases.
3. Presentations
4. Learning of website creation & all development to enhance use of ICT

Reference Books

1. Prof. Dr. Rattan Singh, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2013.
2. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, 2004
3. Dr. S.R. Myneni, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2012.
4. Dr. H.N. Tewari, Legal Research Methodology, Allahabad Law Agency, 2008
5. Raja Raman V., "Fundamental of Computers" (4th Edition.), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
6. Norton, Peter, "Introduction to Computers, Mc-Graw-Hill.
7. B. Ram, "Computer Fundamentals", New Age International Pvt. Ltd
8. S. Jaiswal, "Fundamental of Computer & It", Wiley Dreamtech India.

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1.	E-Filing
2.	E-Business through Apps,
3.	Development of Work from Culture with the help of ICT

**SUBJECT: PRACTICAL PAPER- I (PROFESSIONAL ETHICS,
ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS AND BAR BENCH
RELATIONS)**

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	06
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	06

Course Objective	Learning the ethical standards, To maintain honor and dignity of the legal profession Professional ethics is the key to maintaining the independence and accountability of the legal profession
Course Outcomes:-	Legal Profession is noble profession. The prime reason for conferring autonomy and monopoly by the society on the professionals is the fact that they are a body of learned persons and the interest of society and individuals is safe in their hands. The Bar should set enviable standards of ethics and scrupulously adhere to them as also enforce them. It is too good of the society to trust the learned body of the professionals to regulate themselves and not to empower an outsider to sit in judgment over their activities. The trust reposed by the society in profession is to be zealously guarded. The Bar should live up to the expectations of the society. The society has a right to expect of the professionals such ideal behaviour. The course is designed to imbue students with these high values forming the basis of the profession so that they can live up to those standards in their professional life. The lawyer and client relationship, in particular, the duties owed by the lawyer to his or her client. This includes matters such as client care, conflict of interest, confidentiality, dealing with client money, and fees.

Part- A	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
Unit 1 : Legal Profession:	(10 Hrs)
Historical perspective, Role of a lawyer in Independent India. Concept and necessity of Professional Ethics, Code of conduct, All India Bar.	
Unit 2 Norms of Professional Ethics regarding the client and general public :	(10 Hrs)

Lawyer's ten commandments, Duty to the client, Duty to opponent, Duty to public, Duty to self, Duty to render legal aid, restrictions on the engagement of other employment's.	
Unit 3: Professional Ethics and Etiquettes: (10 Hrs)	
Fee- Structures, Refusal of briefs, Power of compromise, Retainers, Negligence, General Rules of Professional etiquettes to be observed in court, Brief - Stealing, under - cutting, not to used touting, Ethics, Integrity and Aptitude: Court Manners and Etiquettes-	
Part- B ACCOUNTANCY FOR LAWYERS	
Unit 4: Fundamentals of Double Entry : I (9 Hrs)	
Object of Account keeping, Essentials of a proper record, Personal Accounts, Books of Accounts - Ledgers, Cash Books, Bill Book, Purchase Book, Journal, Bank Reconciliation Statement, Trial Balance, Balance Sheet.	
Unit 5: Fundamentals of Double Entry : II (9 Hrs)	
Capital and Revenue, Income and Expenditure, Receipts and Payments Accounts; Bills of Exchange, Promissory notes and cheque, Partnership Accounts, Single entry system, Depreciation and Reserves, Solicitor's Account.	
Part- C BAR BENCH RELATIONS	
Unit 6: Duties of Advocate to Judge and Court : (9 Hrs)	
Rules of the Bar Council of India framed under Sec. 49 (C) of the Act.	
Unit 7: Control of Professional Misconduct by Bar Council of India and State: (9 Hrs)	
Function of the Bar Council, Disciplinary Committee- Power in conducting inquiry, When a State Bar Council can initiate action against an Advocate? and for What? Limitation of time of inquiry and its consequences, Costs, Review of orders; withdrawal of proceedings.	
Unit 8: Appeals to the Bar Council of India, and to the Supreme Court: (10 Hrs)	
10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the contempt proceeding.	
Unit 9: Disciplinary proceeding against the lawyer for the violation of ethic rules: (9 Hrs)	
Rules relating to the Disciplinary Proceedings and Review; Complaint and Inquiry under Sec. 35,36, and 36B of the Advocates Act.,	
Part- D	VIVA – VOCE (5 Hrs)

Assignments
Journal Writing (Ten Case Laws)

Reference Books
1. Krishnamurthy Iyer - Advocacy.
2. The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
3. The Contempt Law and Practice
4. Upendra Baxi - "The Pathology of the Indian Legal Profession". 13 Indian Bar Review 1986 P-455.
5. J.R. Batliboy - Advanced Accounting
6. Krishnamurthy Iyer - Advocacy.

Decisions Of Supreme Court On Contempt – (Cases for the study of Unit No. 6)	
1. Advocate General Bihar v. M.P. Khair Industries 1980 (3)SCC 311.	
2. Naraindas v. Govt. of M.P. (19100) 3 SCC 31.	
3. Re : Vinay Chandra Mishra. (1995) 2 SCC 584.	
4. M.B. Sanghi Advocate v. High Court of M.P. AIR 1991 SC 1834.	
5. Pritam Pal v. High Court of M.P. 1993 Supp. (1) SCC 529.	
6. R.K. Garg v. Shanti Bhusan (1995) 1 SCC 3.	
7. E.S. Reddy v. The Chief Secretary (1987) 3 SCC 258.	
8. Afzal v. State of Haryana 1995 Supp. 2 SCC 388.	
9. Harbans Kaur v. P.C. Chaturvedi 1969 (3) SCC 712.	
10. C. Ravichandran Iyer v. Jurlice A.M. Bhattacharjee 1995 (5) SCC 457.	

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1.	Client Counselling- Make a project on an effective method for establishing a comprehensive communication in the whole process.
2.	Court Etiquettes - Section 49(1)(c) of the Advocates Act, 1961, engages the Bar Council of India to make obligations in order to endorse the gauges of professional conduct and decorum to be seen by the advocates in the court. Make a detailed report on the same.
3.	Case Review- A study of human perspective (Judges) in delivering various judgements.
4.	Privileged Communications- Make a report on how does confidentiality clauses between an advocate and client leads to a better trust between them, rather than a misuse of information delivered

SUBJECT: JURISPRUDENCE

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	Jurisprudence is a window that gives insight into meaning and nature of law. It brings forth study of different theories and their relevance in Modern Times. This course also intends to familiarize students with legal concepts and sources of law.
Course Outcomes:-	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand and explain the differences between the major schools of jurisprudence concerning the nature of law and their application in Indian context. 2. Identify the sources of law – precedent, legislation & Custom. 3. Demonstrate understanding of different legal concepts and successfully bridge gap between theory and practice. 4. They will understand the meaning of justice. Corrective and distributive justice and how it is applicable in our legal system, with the help of constitutional law.

Part- A Legal Theory and Sources of Law	
Unit 1 : Nature of Jurisprudence:	(8 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning, Nature definition & Scope of Jurisprudence b. Utility, significance and application of Jurisprudence in study of Law c. Jurisprudence: Trends in India d. Dimensions of Law & Morality 	
Unit 2 Natural Law Theories:	
	(6 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning of Natural Law b. Natural Law in Greek, Roman and ancient India c. Medieval period d. Natural Law and social Contract theory e. Decline of Natural Law f. Revival of Natural Law in Nineteenth Century. Neo Naturalist-John Finnis, Fuller and HLAHart g. Natural law and Indian Constitution 	
Unit 3: Analytical Positivism	
	(10 Hrs)
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning of Analytical Positivism b. Jeremy Bentham (1748-1832) c. John Austin (1790-1899) d. Hans Kelson Pure theory of Law e. HLA Hart's dual system of Law f. Relevance of Analytical Jurisprudence in present time 	

Unit 4: Sociological Jurisprudence.	(5 Hrs)
a. Meaning and Nature of Sociological school b. Rudolf Von Ihering (1818-1892) c. Roscoe Pound's theory of Social Engineering and its relevance in Modern period	
Unit 5: Historical school	(5 Hrs)
a. Background b. Savigny's theory of volksgeist c. Henery maine d. Indian Volksgeist and its diversity	
Unit 6: Realist School	(5 Hrs)
a. American School b. Scandinavian School c. Indian Perspective	
Unit 7: Economic Approach	(2 Hrs)
a. Karl Marx	
Unit 8: Sources of Law	(6 Hrs)
a. Precedent b. Custom c. Legislation	
Unit 9: Concept of Justice	(5 Hrs)
a. Theories of Justice b. Distributive & corrective justice c. Rawls theory of Justice and its application in India	
Unit 10: Legal Concepts	(8 Hrs)
a. Legal right & duties b. Possession & ownership c. property d. Legal personality e. Liability and obligation	

Assignments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of jurisprudential theories with reference to landmark case laws • Article writing and Research paper writing • Blog writing

Reference Books
1. Salmond - Jurisprudence.(N.M. Tripathi - Mumbai)
2. Dias - Jurisprudence. (Aditya Books, New Delhi)
3. Friedmann - Legal Theory. (Sweet & Maxwell, London)
4. G.S. Sharma (Ed.) - Essay In Indian Jurisprudence. (Jaipur)
5. Venkat Subba Rao - Legal Theory & Jurisprudence.(Eastern Book Co.)
6. C.K. Allen - Law In The Making (Oxford).
7. Bodenheimer - Philosophy of Law. (Oxford).
8. P. Raja Ram - Jurisprudence (Ashwin Publication, Chennai, 1998)

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Analysis of the principles of Natural Justice in India- Make a report on how should the principle of natural justice and reformative justice shall go hand in hand with the current changing dynamics of modern society and evolving criminology
2	Theory of Property-Make an analysis on the various kinds of theory of properties and their utility in the real-life situations.

OPTIONAL-II
A. BUSINESS LAW GROUP
SUBJECT: INSURANCE LAW

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction with the fundamentals of the principles of Insurance Law and its efficacy in the lives of individuals and society • A fair understanding of the General principles pertaining to insurance law and the government policies • A fair understanding of the functioning of the Insurance agencies and the challenges one faces at the time of insurance claim • To inculcate knowledge of the history of classical and modern practices of Insurance Law and Contemporary practices • Learning to understand the fundamental values and ethical issues contested in the various kinds of insurance such as General Insurance, marine Insurance, goods insurance etc
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • be able to demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of various kinds of insurance laws, rules and regulations • Students should be able to understand the crucial role to be played by the Insurance policy framework established for better community reach • Students should be able to make ethical inquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of Insurance and related activities • Students should be able to identify and appreciate the interplay between the intertwined concepts of Insurance and law

Unit 1 : Nature of Insurance contracts various Kinds of Insurance:	(4 Hrs)
Proposal, Policy, Parties consideration almost good faith insulates interest indemnity.	
Unit 2 General principles of Law of Insurance:	(4 Hrs)
Definition, nature and histories.	
Unit 3: Indian Insurance Law in General :	(10 Hrs)
History and development a. The Insurance Act 1938 b. Insurance Regulatory Authority Act 2000.	
Unit 4: Mutual insurance companies & cooperative	(8 Hrs)
a. Life insurance societies. b. Double insurance and re insurance.	
Unit 5: Marine Insurance :	(9 Hrs)

a. Nature of the Contract b. The Marine Adventure.	
Unit 6: Voyage change of voyage, deviation perils of Sea:	(8 Hrs)
Definition, Excluded losses.	
Unit 7: Fire insurance :	(6 Hrs)
Meaning of five & Loss by five Nature of Fire Insurance Contract standard five policy.	
Unit 8: Life Insurance :	(4 Hrs)
a. .Formation of Life Insurance Contract b. Insurable interest c. Proposal and Policy	
Unit 9: Motor Vehicle Insurance:	(4 Hrs)
Nature and Scope, Third Party or compulsory insurance of motor vehicles.	
Unit 10: Miscellaneous Insurance:	(3 Hrs)
Nature & Scope Personal Accident insurance, Bunglay Insurance Liability Insurance – Public Liability Insurance.	

Assignments

- Article Writing
- Presentations

Reference Books

1. Modern Law of Insurance-Ksn. Murthy & Dr. Kvs Sarma.
2. Principles of Insurance Law -M.N. Srinivasan.

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Motor Vehicle Insurance : Use of Third party Insurance and Comprehensive Insurance at the time of Accident with Latest Case Laws till 2021, Benefits of having Third Party Insurance or Comprehensive Insurance Statistically
2	" Importance of Mediclaim Policies and Health Policies have increased after Covid " Discuss with reference to Covid Health Insurance Policies and it's Statistic
3	Discuss in detail the Term Insurance Policies and it's growing importance over the period of time
4	4) IRDA Regulates the licences of Insurance Agents ? how?

OPTIONAL-II

B. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW GROUP

SUBJECT: HEALTH LAW

Designation of Course	LL.B. First Year		
Teaching Scheme:	Examination Scheme:	Marks	Credits Allotted
Core Course (Theory):- 6 Hours/ Week	University Examination	60	04
	Internal Examination	40	
	Total	100	04

Course Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Objective of Health law aims to give students an adequate knowledge of law relating to health,• It emphasizes to understand the law relating to rights of health of women, children, infants etc.• It explains the importance of Public health laws as they are absolutely essential for proper and effective regulation of health system. The scope of public health is not limited to one area, but it is very extensive. Hence, public health laws are also wide based. In every aspects of community health, public health laws are important. Therefore, to solve public health problems, effective laws are utmost essential. So health law aims to focus in public health laws.• It also explains the workings of WHO (World Health Organization) and other international health based conventions and treaties.• There are many Acts Such as NDPS Act, Maternity benefit Act, Mental health Act, Pre-natal diagnosis techniques Act, etc which helps to give detailed explanation of rights covered under the Act. One can understand the is legal and right under the health law and importance of how to protect and promote public health, To Control the risk to public health Rules related to disease control and medical care Infectious disease, non-infectious disease.
Course Outcomes:-	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This subject help one to understand the law relating to health and rights which are conferred to an individual relating to health, it Demonstrate a solid grounding in the basics of health law. Identify forms of legal remedies available under health laws.• Identify the steps of the litigation process. It also help to Identify situations that frequently present legal issues in the healthcare industry and understand the legal, social, and economic risks of potential legal claims.

Unit 1 : Introduction :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Right to Health- International Perspectiveb. Role of WHO and WHO's role in the pandemic situation.c. Health as a Human Right<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Constitutional perspectiveii. Fundamental Rights (Art-21 & 24)iii. Directive principles of state policy (Art- 41,42)iv. Fundamental Duties.(Art 51A(g)	
Unit 2 Health: Legislative Perspective :	(12 Hrs)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940 b. Environment Protection Act-1986 c. Maternity Benefits Act,1961(Include Maternity Benefits Act 2017) d. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act,1971 e. Mental Health Act,1987 f. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance, Act-1985 g. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994 	
Unit 3: Inter Relation of Law and Health :	(12 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. AIDS and the law b. Transplantation of Human Organs Act-1994 and rules 1995 c. Health relating to Children d. Health relating to women – Reproductive rights and family planning 	
Unit 4: Medical Profession, Patient and the Law :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Doctor and patient relationship b. Medical Negligence (Sec-304-A of I.P.C.) and Medical Malpractices. c. Consent and Informed Consent d. Confidentiality e. Duty to take care and duty to treat f. Medical Council Act,1956 and code of medical ethics 1972 g. Euthanasia- Marcy killing- role of Doctor 	
Unit 5: Hospital Administration :	(10 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Professional liability of Hospitals b. Civil liabilities –Tort c. Criminal liabilities- Indian Penal Code d. Contractual liabilities e. Statutory liability -Consumer Protection Act, 1986 	
Unit 6: Medical Insurance	(6 Hrs)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction of Medical Insurance – Various types, Significance and Kind of Medical Insurance/Policies. b. Mediclaim Insurance and Health Insurance Difference between them. 	

Assignments

- Article and research paper writing
- Paper presentation
- Case study

Reference Books
1. Bakshi P.M. Law and Medicine, [1993], UP Institute of Judicial Training and Research, Lucknow
2. Modi's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, Lexis Nexis, Butterworth Publication.
3. M.L. Bhargava's Guide to Medical Laws Containing 37 Acts ,Laws and Regulations, Lawnann's Kamal Publishers New Delhi
1. Y.V. Rao, Law Relating to Medical Negligence, Asia Law House, Hyderabad
2. Dr. Nandita Adhikari, Law and Medicine, Central Law Publication
3. Dr. Lily Srivastava law and Medicine, Universal Law Publishing Co. New Delhi

Unit Test:

Unit Test	20 Marks
-----------	----------

Project Based Learning Topics –

Sr. No	Topics
1	Project topic names - 1) Status of Mental health in India: A legal study 2) Reproductive rights of women 3) Standard of care in medical negligence : Comparison with laws of other countries 4) Right to termination of pregnancy : Legal perspective 5) Euthanasia : A legal critique 6) Effect of Covid 19 in Medical Industry .
	Note - Fieldwork should be done on the topic which student may select for the project from above, to do survey and collect some information relevant to his topic, Interview people , ask them questions, jot down their views and add the report to the project topic