

## Course outcome- Subject specific

1. Property law & Trust law
  - To understand that immovable property is precious and transactions in connection with immovable property are to be authenticated by the government via registration
  - After studying the subject, students shall be able to appreciate that the law requires that immovable property must remain in circulation for the benefit of society
  - Property law does not deal with all varieties of transfer. It is concerned with transfer between living persons.
  - Trusts are created for the benefit of both individuals and society
2. Special Contracts (Contract II)
  - People are free to enter into any kinds of contracts and the law comes in certain cases
  - If the parties have decided their rights and liabilities, the law usually enforces them
  - This subject deals mostly with movable property
  - There is no compulsion to enter into special contracts
3. ADR Law
  - Students shall be in a position to know litigation aspect and non-litigation aspects-its consequences
  - Enter into mediation and negotiation
  - Know to draft arbitration agreement, and arbitration clause- its importance
  - Developed skills in conciliation and mediation
  - Students have knowledge of win-win situation than win-lose situation
4. Moot Court exercise and practical papers
  - Students are in a position to identify different stages in civil and criminal cases
  - Shall understand the relevancy of documents and expert witnesses in special situations
  - When a commissioner is appointed and other courts designated officers in a given case along with their powers
  - They can draft notices- different pleadings in civil litigations
  - Shall be able to understand and prepare for court trial and proceedings like cross examinations and arguments
5. Public International Law
  - Students are in position to understand basic concepts of international law
  - Foundation for international trade & economics
  - Understand international relations in the legal perspectives
  - Understand the sources on which they have to rely in an international cases
  - Shall be in a position to draft treaties
6. Professional Ethics & Accountancy for lawyers
  - Need for professional ethics -7lamps of advocacy –importance of ethics 7 morality in the practice of law

- If professional ethics not followed then consequences –hearing by the Bar Council Proceedings and punishments
  - Duties and responsibilities towards court, client, general public, society and nation
  - Contempt of court by the lawyers and consequences
7. International Trade Economics
- Study on origin, development and functioning of WTO as trade regulatory body
  - Will understand the development of trade in international level
  - Focus on concepts like FDI norms, TBT, SPS, Dumping and related areas
  - Shall appreciate the process and conditions of technology transfer, foreign collaborations, NRI investments, etc.
  - Shall be in a position to know the policies and rules regulating international trade
8. Law of Taxation
- Shall be able to differentiate old tax system and new regime
  - Application of GST in taxation system and its working condition in the whole nation
  - To know fundamentals of taxation, income tax, custom tax, etc.
  - Shall be able file returns, make self assessments of tax
9. English-language paper
- To understand the principles of law its process and application in various streams in the legal world
  - Equip with legal knowledge and functional skills
  - Understanding of legal perspective of various global issues
  - Ethical reasoning and professionalism
  - Awareness on various political, socio-economic, environmental issues, etc.
10. Civil Procedure Code
- Enable the students to understand the procedure as litigation strategy
  - The development of trends and transmission of civil law and procedural implications
  - Incorporation of substantive civil law doctrines into practical aspects in Mock trails/practical training/drafting
11. Interpretation of Statutes
- To analyse the legislative intent of statute and various principles pertaining to that
  - The role of courts and guided principles for interpretation of any statutes
  - Will understand the provisions of law, the growth of judicial boundaries and limitations
12. Mohammedan Law
- Will comprehend codified and uncodified portions of Islamic civil law
  - Shall be able to apply legal provisions relating to marriage, Divorce, maintenance, succession
  - Understand the relevancy of Family courts Act and Indian Succession Act
13. Law of Torts

- The course is designed to understand the various rights and duties & liabilities available to individuals in society. It enables the pupils to know what amount to actionable civil wrongs and the remedies and defences available against them
- It enables students to know about individual civil rights and how these rights are protected in civil law

#### 14. Company law

- The course is developed for understanding corporate operations. The advantages of operating business in form of company along with incorporation process
- The financial structure, management, mode of investments and liabilities of company and other forms of business
- The course enables students to understand the statutory control and framework within which the business be conducted by formation of company

#### 15. Special English : Study of legal maxims

- Focuses on developing preliminary legal knowledge which inter-alia helps to cope with learning the law
- Précis writing/drafting reports etc. Caters to hone the interpretation skills and effective understating of judgements, law texts, etc.
- Essays written by eminent writers on law gives various dimensions on the legal professions and learning the law

#### 16. Banking Law

- To know the history of banking in India and its evolution till date
- About banking regulation Act, 1949, which is the primary source of regulation for banking companies
- The Role of RBI, Deposit Insurance Corporation of India
- Understanding the legal relation between banker and customer
- Use of ICT in banking infrastructure and security issues

#### 17. Insurance Law

- To understand the conditions and principles of Insurance
- The role of consumer courts and Insurance ombudsman
- Insurance contract terns and liabilities, conations for claim and settles the litigations, etc.

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## **Syllabus of 3 years LLB Course**

### **Constitution**

Objectives:

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the basic postulates of the constitution like the constitutional supremacy, rule of law and concept of liberty. Give them a picture of constitutional parameters regarding the organization, powers and functions of the various organs of the government. The emphasis is also on the study of the nature of federal structure and its functioning. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing. Finally the students should be able to articulate their independent views over contemporary crucial constitutional issues.

### **Contract – I: Law of Contract**

Objectives:

Contracts are the basis of majority of transaction especially transactions dealing with property. Whether the transaction is in the ordinary course of life or in the electronic world (E-Commerce) the general principles governing contracts remain same. For this reason it is very important to introduce the students to the basic principles governing contracts and lay a powerful foundation for their study of other transactional and related laws in subsequent semesters.

### **Law of Torts**

Objectives:

This course is designed to study the principles of tortious liability, the defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connection there with. Further, this course is designed to study specific torts against the individual and property. With rapid industrialization, inadequacy of the law to protect the individual is exposed. An attempt shall be accorded to the individuals against mass torts and industrial torts. Keeping in the expensive character of judicial proceedings the students should reflect on the alternative forms, and also the remedies provided under the Consumer protection Act, 1986.

### **Family Law-I: Hindu Law**

Objectives:

This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Hindu law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, marriage and divorce, menace of dowry, etc.

### **Criminal Law-I: Indian Penal Code**

Objectives:

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crimes, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code.

### **Contract- II: (Special Contracts)**

Objectives:

This Course enables the students to better appreciate the law governing special contracts like, indemnity, guarantee, agency, etc. which are more relevant in the contemporary society. Law contained in several legislations apart from the Indian contract Act is taught in this course.

## **Company Law**

Objectives:

In view of the important developments that have taken place in the corporate sector, the course is designed to understand the formation, management and other activities of the companies. Important regulations pertaining to the issue of shares and the capital raising have come into force. This course aims to impart the students, the corporate management, control, possible abuses, the remedies, and government regulation of corporate business and winding up of companies.

## **Property Law**

Objectives:

The focus of this course is on the study of the concept of 'Property', the 'nature of property rights' and the general principles governing the transfer of property. A detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims will also be undertaken. The course also includes an exposure into the concept of trust.

## **Administrative Law**

Objectives:

Administrative law is basically concerned with triple function of administrative authorities, their constitutional limits and statutory limitations, the procedure to be followed in the exercise of their functions and the necessity to study in depth relevant remedies. Constitutional or otherwise in case of administrative arrogance and consequent abuse of power.

## **Family Law-II: Mohammedan Law and Indian Succession Act**

Objectives:

The knowledge of family laws is important for lawyers. This course is designed to endow the students with knowledge of both the codified and uncodified portions of Mohammedan Law. The course concerns itself with the sources, schools, institutions, succession, maintenance, marriage and divorce, menace of dowry, etc. In addition the students have to familiarize themselves with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act.

## **Jurisprudence**

Objectives:

Any academic discipline, worthy of the name, must develop in the student the capacity for critical thought. Legal education needs to teach both law and its context-social, political and theoretical.

At the heart of legal enterprise is the concept of law. Without deep understanding of this concept neither legal practice nor legal education can be a purposive activity. This course in jurisprudence is designed, primarily to induct students into a realm of questions concerning nature of law. Therefore the first part of the course is concerned with important questions like what is law, what are the purposes of law, the relationship between law and justice and the like. The second part is concerned with the important sources of law. The emphasis is on important issues concerning law with reference to ancient and modern Indian legal thought.

One important branch of jurisprudence consists in analysis of legal concepts. The law of contract and tort is concerned with different rights, which one person may have against another. Jurisprudence, on the other hand, studies the meaning of the term "rights" in the abstract and seeks to distinguish various kinds of rights which are in theory possible under a legal system. Similarly, it investigates other legal concepts and tries to build up a general and more comprehensive picture of each concept as a whole. This course is designed primarily on English model but native India orientation is given wherever possible.

## **Labour law**

Objectives:

In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework. Further, the importance of the maintenance of industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of strikes and lockouts are to be emphasised. The main objective is to critically examine the provisions in the trade unions Act 1926, the machineries contemplated under the Industrial disputes Act 1947, for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes and other matters. Further the objectives underlying the Industrial employment (Standing orders) Act 1946, and disciplinary enquiry for misconduct are to be studied with a view to acquaint misconduct and the procedure to be followed before imposing punishment for misconduct alleged and established.

Referring wherever necessary to the constitutional provisions and the ILO conventions and recommendations will do learning of these legislations. We will be looking at the judicial response, legislative response and probable amendments required to the industrial relations laws to meet the challenges posed by economic liberalisation. In order to understand the above mentioned legislations in their proper perspective, a brief historical background of these legislations will also be examined.

In this course, students shall also acquaint with legal frame-work relating to social security and welfare. The concept of social security, its importance and also constitutional basis for the same are introduced. The importance of ensuring health, safety and welfare of the workmen, social assistance and social insurance schemes and the regulation of wages under various legislations are to be emphasised. The objective is also to understand the provisions of the employees compensation Act 1923, the employees state Insurance Act 1948, the payment of wages Act 1936, the factories Act 1948. These legislations are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students regarding various rights and benefits available to the workmen thereunder. Legislations are to be analysed by examining historical background, objectives underlying these legislations, judicial interpretations and effectiveness of these legislations in the changed economic policies.

## **Taxation**

Objectives:

Legal regime of tax encompasses the policies, laws and rules for Taxation process. Income tax law is concerned with tax imposed on various sources of Income. With regard to indirect tax latest in the pipeline of fiscal policy is introduction of uniform Goods and service Tax (G S T) regime by July 1<sup>st</sup>, 2017. Tax policy is related to duties on imports from foreign countries and all compulsory levies imposed by the government on individuals firms, limited companies, Govt. organisations, Local authorities and others for the benefit of the state. The object here is imparting conceptual understanding to the studies of the provisions of both direct and indirect tax laws. The students of law are required to know the impact of taxation on business transactions.

## **Criminal law-II: Criminal procedure code, 1973, Juvenile justice (Care and protection of Children's) Act 2000 and Probation of offenders Act, 1958**

Objectives:

Procedural law providing for a fair procedure is significant for a just society. The course is aimed at driving home the students how the pre-trial and the subsequent process are geared up to make the administration of criminal justice effective. The course will acquaint the student with organisation of the functionaries under the code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised. The students will also undertake the study of two cognate Acts as a part of this course Viz.; Juvenile justice Act and Probation of offenders Act. In additions the course teacher shall endeavour to familiarise the students with the case paper like FIR, Police statement, charge sheet, etc.

## **Clinical Course-I: Professional ethics and Professional accounting system**

Objectives:

Professions are noble. The movement of all professions, hitherto, has been from chaos to organisation, organisation to consolidation and consolidation to autonomy and monopoly. Same is true of the law profession also. 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 judgement 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.

### **Public International law**

Objectives:

This course includes the study of general principles of international law including law of peace. Third world concerns in respect of security and development and the role of U N and international agencies in structuring solutions in the context of changing balance of power are also to be appreciated.

### **Insurance law**

Objectives:

The insurance idea is an old institution of transactional trade. The main objective of every insurance contract is to give financial security and protection to the insured from any future uncertainties. Hence, insurance is considered as an inevitable component of economic development. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures, gave money by way of consideration to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the light of various legislations regulating insurance sector in India.

### **Banking law**

Objectives:

A vitally important economic institution, the banking is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes. The emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had moulded and affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices. A significant development in the banking system is diversification in banks financing. The commercial banks entered into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalization of banks.

The conventional banking system found to be deficient for planned developmental purposes, paved the way for developmental banking. The fag of the last millennium witnesses influx of foreign banking companies into India and a shift in the banking policy as part of the global phenomenon of liberalization. The legal system is adopting itself into the new mores.

This course is designed to acquaint the student with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system.

## **Clinical course-II: Alternative dispute resolution systems**

Today alternative dispute resolution systems have become more relevant than before both at local, national and international levels. Certain of the disputes, by nature are fit to be resolved through specific method of resolution. Each of these dispute resolution systems involves different style of planning and execution. The skills involved are also different as also preparation. This course trains the students in ADRs. The course teacher shall administer simulation exercised for each of the methods.

## **Civil procedure Code and Limitation Act**

Objectives:

Study of procedural law is important for a law student. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation. The course teacher shall endeavour to familiarise the students with case paper (like complaints, written statement, interlocutory application, etc.) involved in civil cases and touch upon the provision of evidence Act wherever necessary.

## **Intellectual property rights-I**

Objectives:

Intellectual property law has assumed a great importance in recent time as a result of the recognition that “knowledge is property”. The creations of the human brain as IP are required to be understood and protected. The syllabi encompassing all relevant IP legislation in India with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative work is useful to society and law relating to innovation / creativity i.e. intellectual property is one of the fastest growing subjects all over the globe because of its significance and importance in the present era. Disseminate information on national and international IPR issues. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness; and familiarizes the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India. The subject IP law divided into two papers namely paper – I and Paper –II of 100 marks each.

## **Interpretation of statutes & principles of legislation**

Objectives:

As it is difficult to have legislation without ambiguous provisions, there is a need to make proper study of the rules and principles relating to interpretation of statutes. Legislation is the major source of law of modern era. Legislatures enact laws after much deliberation. No doubt in this process they have to take into account the present and future needs of the people. What are the matters to be reckoned with by legislature while enacting laws? With the emergence of legislation, interpretation of statutes became a method by which judiciary explores the intention behind the statutes. Judicial interpretation involves construction of words, phrases and expressions. In their attempt to make the old and existing statutes contextually relevant, Courts used to develop certain rules, doctrines and principles of interpretation. Judiciary plays a highly creative role in this respect. What are techniques adopted by courts in construing statutes? How far are they successful in their strategy? With the above problems and perspectives in view, this paper is framed.

## **Drafting, Pleading and conveyance**

Objectives:

Translation of thoughts into words-spoken and written is an essential ingredient of an effective lawyer. The students should be trained in drafting of pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents. The skill of drafting can be acquired and sharpened by undertaking the exercises under the supervision of an expert in the field. The course aims at equipping the students with drafting skills.

## **Law of Evidence**

Objectives:

The law of evidence has its own significance amongst procedural laws. The knowledge of law of evidence is indispensable for a lawyer. The course is designed to acquaint the students with the rules of evidence in relation to relevancy of facts and proof. In addition they are introduced to law relating to production of evidence. The course teacher shall familiarize the students with appreciation of evidence and use innovative techniques like simulation exercises wherever necessary.

## **Environmental law**

Objectives:

Environmental problems have attained alarming proportions. It is essential to sensitise the students to environmental issues and the laws. The important principles in the field like inter – generation equity, carrying capacity, sustainable development, and precautionary principle, polluter pay principle are to be appreciated. The law in practice is to be analysed and evaluated. The course is designed toward these objectives.

## **Intellectual property Rights- II**

Intellectual property law has assumed a great importance in recent time as a result of the recognition that “knowledge is property”. The creations of the human brain as IP are required to be understood and protected. The syllabi encompassing all relevant IP legislation in India with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative work is useful to society and law relating to innovation / creativity i.e. intellectual property is one of the fastest growing subjects all over the globe because of its significance and importance in the present era. Disseminate information on national and international IPR issues. The course is designed with a view to create IPR consciousness; and familiarizes the learners about the documentation and administrative procedures relating to IPR in India.

## **Law relating to International Trade Economics**

International trade has assumed great importance in 21<sup>st</sup> century and its regulation under law has become a necessity to prevent exploitation of the weaker people. A new legal regime to regulate international trade is emerging. Students of law should have understanding of these developments. This course is worked out to provide the future lawyers basic inputs in the area of international trade law.