



REVA
UNIVERSITY

Bengaluru, India

SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES

HANDBOOK

for

BA LL.B (Hons) 2018

Approved by

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Batch: 2018-2023

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Chancellor's Message

"Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world."

- Nelson Mandela.

There was a time when survival depended on just the realization of physiological needs. We are indeed privileged to exist in a time when 'intellectual gratification' has become indispensable. Information is easily attainable for the soul that is curious enough to go look for it. Technological boons enable information availability anywhere anytime. The difference, however, lies between those who look for information and those who look for knowledge.



It is deemed virtuous to serve seekers of knowledge and as educators it is in the ethos at REVA University to empower every learner who chooses to enter our portals. Driven by our founding philosophy of 'Knowledge is power', we believe in building a community of perpetual learners by enabling them to look beyond their abilities and achieve what they assumed impossible.

India has always been beheld as a brewing pot of unbelievable talent, acute intellect and immense potential. All it takes to turn those qualities into power is a spark of opportunity. Being at a University is an exciting and rewarding experience with opportunities to nurture abilities, challenge cognizance and gain competence.

For any University, the structure of excellence lies in the transitional abilities of its faculty and its facility. I'm always in awe of the efforts that our academic board puts in to develop the team of subject matter experts at REVA. My faculty colleagues understand our core vision of empowering our future generation to be ethically, morally and intellectually elite. They practice the art of teaching with a student-centered and transformational approach. The excellent infrastructure at the University, both educational and extra-curricular, magnificently demonstrates the importance of ambience in facilitating focused learning for our students.

A famous British politician and author from the 19th century - Benjamin Disraeli, once said 'A University should be a place of light, of liberty and of learning'. Centuries later this dictum still inspires me and I believe, it takes team-work to build successful institutions. I welcome you to REVA University to join hands in laying the foundation of your future with values, wisdom and knowledge.

Dr. P. Shyama Raju

The Founder and Hon'ble Chancellor, REVA University

Vice-Chancellor's Message

The last two decades have seen a remarkable growth in higher education in India and across the globe. The move towards inter-disciplinary studies and interactive learning have opened up several options as well as created multiple challenges. India is at a juncture where a huge population of young crowd is opting for higher education. With the tremendous growth of privatization of education in India, the major focus is on creating a platform for quality in knowledge enhancement and bridging the gap between academia and industry.



A strong believer and practitioner of the dictum “Knowledge is Power”, REVA University has been on the path of delivering quality education by developing the young human resources on the foundation of ethical and moral values, while boosting their leadership qualities, research culture and innovative skills. Built on a sprawling 45 acres of green campus, this ‘temple of learning’ has excellent and state-of-the-art infrastructure facilities conducive to higher teaching-learning environment and research. The main objective of the University is to provide higher education of global standards and hence, all the programs are designed to meet international standards. Highly experienced and qualified faculty members, continuously engaged in the maintenance and enhancement of student-centric learning environment through innovative pedagogy, form the backbone of the University.

All the programs offered by REVA University follow the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) with Outcome Based Approach. The flexibility in the curriculum has been designed with industry-specific goals in mind and the educator enjoys complete freedom to appropriate the syllabus by incorporating the latest knowledge and stimulating the creative minds of the students. Bench marked with the course of studies of various institutions of repute, our curriculum is extremely contemporary and is a culmination of efforts of great think-tanks - a large number of faculty members, experts from industries and research level organizations. The evaluation mechanism employs continuous assessment with grade point averages. We believe sincerely that it will meet the aspirations of all

stakeholders – students, parents and the employers of the graduates and postgraduates of REVA University.

At REVA University, research, consultancy and innovation are regarded as our pillars of success. Most of the faculty members of the University are involved in research by attracting funded projects from various research level organizations like DST, VGST, DBT, DRDO, AICTE and industries. The outcome of the research is passed on to students through live projects from industries. The entrepreneurial zeal of the students is encouraged and nurtured through EDPs and EACs.

REVA University has entered into collaboration with many prominent industries to bridge the gap between industry and University. Regular visits to industries and mandatory internship with industries have helped our students. REVA University has entered into collaboration with many prominent industries to bridge the gap between industry and University. Regular visits to industries and mandatory internship with industries have helped our students become skilled with relevant to industry requirements. Structured training programs on soft-skills and preparatory training for competitive exams are offered here to make students more employable. 100% placement of eligible students speaks the effectiveness of these programs. The entrepreneurship development activities and establishment of “Technology Incubation Centers” in the University extend full support to the budding entrepreneurs to nurture their ideas and establish an enterprise.

With firm faith in the saying, “Intelligence plus character –that is the goal of education” (Martin Luther King, Jr.), I strongly believe REVA University is marching ahead in the right direction, providing a holistic education to the future generation and playing a positive role in nation building. We reiterate our endeavor to provide premium quality education accessible to all and an environment for the growth of over-all personality development leading to generating “GLOBAL PROFESSIONALS”.

Welcome to the portals of REVA University!

Dr. S. Y. Kulkarni

Vice-Chancellor, REVA University

PREFACE

At his best, man is the noblest of all animals; separated from law and justice he is the worst.

- Aristotle

Ubi jus ibi remedium, where there is right there is remedy. Law is a powerful tool for bringing positive social change. The duty of legal professionals is to identify the rights and seek the remedies to make the real promise of “equal justice”. The privilege of being a part of the legal profession compels us to promote the rule of law and its commitment to justice and equality.

Today, the best legal education must include an integration of theory, doctrine, and practice and must be delivered by a diverse faculty to a diverse student body. Legal education is no longer restricted to the traditional core subjects but it has interaction with public policy, business, information technology, bio medical technology, socio-political issues, ethical issues, cyber space environmental issues among others. The scope of legal education again is transgressing to international realm and providing a global perspective to students is a must.

Our school's commitment is to provide all round excellence to make our students adept to chart their own paths through unique programs that cross traditional disciplinary boundaries and provide opportunities to learn by doing. At REVA School of Legal Studies, students will not just learn to practice law, but they would learn to shape it. It is our aim to inculcate rigorous analytical skills needed as practitioner or as a Stewart of social, political and legal change. We aspire to prepare future leaders, lawyers, legal journalists, managers, business heads to serve their clients, the justice system and the public with a high level of accomplishment and a commitment to the highest ideals of the legal profession. We recognize the essential role of human creativity, intelligence, and initiative in education and therefore we strive to channelize the energies of our students for productive and creative purposes to develop their professional capacity. As a law school, we are committed to a healthy and respectful environment of free intellectual inquiry and exchange, and the protection of freedom of thought.

BBA LL.B program is designed keeping in view the current demographic need highlighted above and possible future developments, both at national and global levels. The course is a unique amalgamation of two professional degrees BBA and LLB and therefore provides an edge to our students for their future endeavour. While students will learn intricacies of business, they will be equally well-versed in nuances of regulatory affairs and corporate laws. The scheme of instruction

and curriculum is prepared by the Board of Studies consisting of notable scholars, academicians, lawyers, legal experts specialized in the field. Greater emphasis is laid on the practical aspects of legal education, internships, tutorials etc. School of Legal Studies intends to measure student's growth and development in the area of legal reasoning, analytical skills, refinement and conceptualization, assimilation of large amount of data and acquisition of the breadth of understanding and depth in the areas that interest the students most. Students will have access to various electives and this flexibility will be supported by a rigorous core program involving theory, study of doctrines, case-laws, case studies and practical training involving writing of research reports, internships, moots etc. The curriculum caters to and has relevance to Local, regional, National and Global developmental needs. Maximum number of courses integrated with cross cutting issues with relevant to Professional ethics, gender, human values, environment and sustainability.

This program is under CBCS and CAGP system where students have the opportunity to choose the subjects of their choice from wide era of subjects as soft core study and open elective.

The personal and professional interests in the above course are matched by our faculty's discipline-leading research providing manifestation of contemporary issues throughout the study period. Our well-qualified, experienced and committed faculty will guide you, monitor your progress, mould you and make your study interesting and fruitful. Exciting opportunities will be available to students to expand their practical know-how in the field through internships, judicial clerkships, participation on moot-courts, MUN's among others. The facilities for curricular and co-curricular activities in REVA University with dedicated supportive staff provide you conducive ambience for learning. The University fully understands that engagement with professionally relevant aspects in Business Administration as well as Legal Studies is what will make our graduates sought after future leaders in their respective fields.

I am sure the students choosing BA LLB in REVA University will enjoy the curriculum, learning environment as well as make the best use of the vast infrastructure and experienced teacher's guidance. We will strive to provide all needed comfort and congenial environment for your studies. I wish all students pleasant stay in REVA and grand success in their career.

Dr. M L Kalicharan

Director, School of Legal Studies

RUKMINI EDUCATIONAL CHARITABLE TRUST

It was the dream of late Smt. Rukmini Shyama Raju to impart education to millions of underprivileged children as she knew the importance of education in the contemporary society. The dream of Smt. Rukmini Shyama Raju came true with the establishment of Rukmini Educational Charitable Trust (RECT), in the year 2002. **Rukmini Educational Charitable Trust** (RECT) is a Public Charitable Trust, set up in 2002 with the objective of promoting, establishing and conducting academic activities in the fields of Arts, Architecture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Environmental Science, Legal Studies, Management and Science & Technology, among others. In furtherance of these objectives, the Trust has set up the REVA Group of Educational Institutions comprising of REVA Institute of Technology & Management (RITM), REVA Institute of Science and Management (RISM), REVA Institute of Management Studies (RIMS), REVA Institute of Education (RIE), REVA First Grade College (RFGC), REVA Independent PU College at Kattigenahalli, Ganganagar and Sanjaynagar and now REVA University. Through these institutions, the Trust seeks to fulfill its vision of providing world class education and create abundant opportunities for the youth of this nation to excel in the areas of Arts, Architecture, Commerce, Education, Engineering, Environmental Science, Legal Studies, Management and Science & Technology.

Every great human enterprise is powered by the vision of one or more extraordinary individuals and is sustained by the people who derive their motivation from the founders. The Chairman of the Trust is Dr. P. Shyama Raju, a developer and builder of repute, a captain of the industry in his own right and the Chairman and Managing Director of the DivyaSree Group of companies. The idea of creating these top notched educational institutions was born of the philanthropic instincts of Dr. P. Shyama Raju to do public good, quite in keeping with his support to other socially relevant charities such as maintaining the Richmond road park, building and donating a police station, gifting assets to organizations providing accident and trauma care, to name a few.

The Rukmini Educational Charitable Trust drives with the main aim to help students who are in pursuit of quality education for life. REVA is today a family of ten institutions providing education from PU to Post Graduation and Research leading to PhD degrees. REVA has well qualified experienced teaching faculty of whom majority are doctorates. The faculty is supported by committed administrative and technical staff. Over 11,000 students study various courses across REVA's three campuses equipped with exemplary state-of-the-art infrastructure and conducive environment for the knowledge driven community.

ABOUT REVA UNIVERSITY

REVA University has been established under the REVA University Act, 2012 of Government of Karnataka and notified in Karnataka State Gazette No. 80 dated 27th February, 2013. The University is empowered by UGC to award degrees any branch of knowledge under Sec.22 of the UGC Act. The University is a Member of Association of Indian Universities, New Delhi. The main objective of the University is to prepare students with knowledge, wisdom and patriotism to face the global challenges and become the top leaders of the country and the globe in different fields.

REVA University located in between Kempegowda International Airport and Bangalore city, has a sprawling green campus spread over 45 acres of land and equipped with state-of-the-art infrastructure that provide conducive environment for higher learning and research. The REVA campus has well equipped laboratories, custom-built teaching facilities, fully air-conditioned library and central computer center, the well planned sports facility with cricket ground, running track & variety of indoor and outdoor sports activities, facilities for cultural programs. The unique feature of REVA campus is the largest residential facility for students, faculty members and supportive staff.

The University is presently offering 23 Post Graduate Degree programs, 20 Degree and PG Degree programs in various branches of studies and has 12000+ students studying in various branches of knowledge at graduate and post graduate level and 302 Scholars pursuing research leading to PhD in 18 disciplines. It has 800+ well qualified, experienced and committed faculty members of whom majority are doctorates in their respective areas and most of them are guiding students pursuing research leading to PhD.

The programs being offered by the REVA University are well planned and designed after detailed study with emphasis with knowledge assimilation, applications, global job market and their social relevance. Highly qualified, experienced faculty and scholars from reputed universities / institutions, experts from industries and business sectors have contributed in preparing the scheme of instruction and detailed curricula for this program. Greater emphasis on practice in respective areas and skill development to suit to respective job environment has been given while designing the curricula. The Choice Based Credit System and Continuous Assessment Graded Pattern (CBCS – CAGP) of education has been introduced in all programs to facilitate students to opt for subjects of their choice in addition to the core subjects of the study and prepare them with needed skills. The system also allows students to move forward under the fast track for those who have the capabilities to surpass others. These programs are taught by well experienced qualified faculty supported by the experts from

industries, business sectors and such other organizations. REVA University has also initiated many supportive measures such as bridge courses, special coaching, remedial classes, etc., for slow learners so as to give them the needed input and build in them confidence and courage to move forward and accomplish success in their career. The University has also entered into MOUs with many industries, business firms and other institutions seeking their help in imparting quality education through practice, internship and also assisting students' placements.

REVA University recognizing the fact that research, development and innovation are the important functions of any university has established an independent Research and Innovation division headed by a senior professor as Dean of Research and Innovation. This division facilitates all faculty members and research scholars to undertake innovative research projects in engineering, science & technology and other areas of study. The interdisciplinary-multidisciplinary research is given the top most priority. The division continuously liaisons between various funding agencies, R&D Institutions, Industries and faculty members of REVA University to facilitate undertaking innovative projects. It encourages student research projects by forming different research groups under the guidance of senior faculty members. Some of the core areas of research wherein our young faculty members are working include Data Mining, Cloud Computing, Image Processing, Network Security, VLSI and Embedded Systems, Wireless Sensor Networks, Computer Networks, IOT, MEMS, Nano- Electronics, Wireless Communications, Bio-fuels, Nano-technology for coatings, Composites, Vibration Energies, Electric Vehicles, Multilevel Inverter Application, Battery Management System, LED Lightings, Renewable Energy Sources and Active Filter, Innovative Concrete Reinforcement, Electro Chemical Synthesis, Energy Conversion Devices, Nano-structural Materials, Photo-electrochemical Hydrogen generation, Pesticide Residue Analysis, Nano materials, Photonics, Nano Tribology, Fuel Mechanics, Operation Research, Graph theory, Strategic Leadership and Innovative Entrepreneurship, Functional Development Management, Resource Management and Sustainable Development, Cyber Security, General Studies, Feminism, Computer Assisted Language Teaching, Culture Studies etc.

The REVA University has also given utmost importance to develop the much required skills through variety of training programs, industrial practice, case studies and such other activities that induce the said skills among all students. A full-fledged Career Development and Placement (CDC) department with world class infrastructure, headed by a dynamic experienced Professor & Dean, and supported by well experienced Trainers, Counselors and Placement Officers.

The University also has University-Industry Interaction and Skill Development Centre headed by a Senior Professor & Director facilitating skill related training to REVA students and other unemployed students. The University has been recognized as a Centre of Skill Development and Training by NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana. The Centre conducts several add-on courses in challenging areas of development. It is always active in facilitating student's variety of Skill Development Training programs.

The University has collaborations with Industries, universities abroad, research institutions, corporate training organizations, and Government agencies such as Florida International University, Oklahoma State University, Western Connecticut University, University of Alabama, Huntsville, Oracle India Ltd, Texas Instruments, Nokia University Relations, EMC², VMware, SAP, Apollo etc, to facilitate student exchange and teacher-scholar exchange programs and conduct training programs. These collaborations with foreign universities also facilitates students to study some of the programs partly in REVA University and partly in foreign university, viz, M.S in Computer Science one year in REVA University and the next year in the University of Alabama, Huntsville, USA.

The University has also given greater importance to quality in education, research, administration and all activities of the university. Therefore, it has established an independent Internal Quality division headed by a senior professor as Dean of Internal Quality. The division works on planning, designing and developing different quality tools, implementing them and monitoring the implementation of these quality tools. It concentrates on training entire faculty to adopt the new tools and implement their use. The division further works on introducing various examination and administrative reforms.

To motivate the youth and transform them to become innovative entrepreneurs, successful leaders of tomorrow and committed citizens of the country, REVA organizes interaction between students and successful industrialists, entrepreneurs, scientists and such others from time to time. As a part of this exercise great personalities such as Bharat Ratna Prof. C. N. R. Rao, a renowned Scientist, Dr. N R Narayana Murthy, Founder and Chairman and Mentor of Infosys, Dr. K Kasturirangan, Former Chairman ISRO, Member of Planning Commission, Government of India, Dr. Balaram, Former Director IISc., and noted Scientist, Dr. V S Ramamurthy, Former Secretary, DST, Government of India, Dr. V K Aatre, noted Scientist and former head of the DRDO and Scientific Advisor to the Ministry of Defense Dr. Sathish Reddy, Scientific Advisor, Ministry of Defense, New Delhi and many others have accepted our invitation and blessed our students and faculty members by their inspiring addresses and interaction.

As a part of our effort in motivating and inspiring youth of today, REVA University also has instituted awards and prizes to recognize the services of teachers, researchers, scientists, entrepreneurs, social workers and such others who have contributed richly for the development of the society and progress of the country. One of such award instituted by REVA University is 'Life Time Achievement Award' to be awarded to successful personalities who have made mark in their field of work. This award is presented on occasion of the "Founders' Day Celebration" of REVA University in presence of dignitaries, faculty members and students gathering and the first "REVA Life Time Achievement Award" for the year 2015 has been awarded to Shri. Kiran Kumar, Chairman ISRO on the occasion of Founder's Day Celebration, 6th January, 2016 and the second "REVA Life Time Achievement Award" for the year 2016 has been awarded to Shri. Shekhar Gupta, Renowned Journalist on the occasion of Founder's Day Celebration, 6th January, 2017.

REVA organises various cultural programs to promote culture, tradition, ethical and moral values to our students. During such cultural events the students are given opportunities to unfold their hidden talents and motivate them to contribute innovative ideas for the progress of the society. One of such cultural events is REVAMP conducted every year. The event not only gives opportunities to students of REVA but also students of other Universities and Colleges. During three days of this mega event students participate in debates, Quizzes, Group discussion, Seminars, exhibitions and variety of cultural events. Another important event is Shubha Vidaaya, - Graduation Day for the final year students of all the programs, wherein, the outgoing students are felicitated and are addressed by eminent personalities to take their future career in a right spirit, to be the good citizens and dedicate themselves to serve the society and make a mark in their respective spheres of activities. During this occasion, the students who have achieved top ranks and won medals and prizes in academic, cultural and sports activities are also recognised by distributing awards and prizes. The founders have also instituted medals and prizes for sports achievers every year. The physical education department conducts regular yoga classes everyday to students, faculty members, administrative staff and their family members and organises yoga camps for villagers around.

Recognizing the fast growth of the university and its quality in imparting higher education, the BERG (Business Excellence and Research Group), Singapore has awarded BERG Education Award 2015 to REVA University under Private Universities category. The University has also been honoured with many more such honors and recognitions.

ABOUT SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES

The School of Legal Studies has experienced faculty members specialized in Law and Business Administration and supported by well experienced professors, legal experts and practicing advocates as visiting faculty members. The school has the state-of-art class rooms and well equipped laboratories, drawing and seminar halls. The school offers B.A., LL.B and B.B.A., LL.B programs and aims to offer many courses with specializations at bachelors and masters level. The curriculum of graduate degree program has been designed to bridge the gap between judiciary, industry and academia and hence they are practical oriented. The B.A., LL.B and B.B.A., LL.B programs aim to prepare human resources to play a leading role in the competitive Legal Studies excel in their endeavors. The programs also focus on specialized and allied fields like environmental law, cyber law, taxation law, banking and insurance law, international trade law, intellectual property law etc., to enable students to prepare themselves to face confidently the challenges of present and future dynamic society and become successful leaders in legal profession.

VISION

“To achieve excellence in educating professionals, advancing legal scholarship, serving the public, fostering justice and the well-being of society”

MISSION

To provide quality legal education at bachelors and masters level through technologically advanced learning resources and a highly respected and experienced faculty to prepare our students to succeed in a dynamic and ever-evolving legal and business environment and to do research to contribute to the advancement of justice

OBJECTIVES

- Educate graduates who will be excellent professionals: knowledgeable, innovative, thoughtful, practical, ethical, and well-prepared for the practice of law;
- Engage with the community and the University at all levels of our work, including teaching, scholarship, public service, and public policy;

- Create and disseminate knowledge to solve social and legal problems and to promote justice;
- Integrate programs of instruction that connect skills and knowledge, apply theory to practice, and respect and engage diverse points of view and diverse experiences;
- Produce graduates of high quality scholarship, enhance our national and international stature, attract excellent students, and take our place among the very best providers of legal education.

Core Values

- Respect the rights, differences, and dignity of others;
- Maintain Honesty and integrity in all dealings;
- Strive continuously for pursuit of excellence;
- Encourage innovative and effective teaching and learning;
- Create disseminate, and apply knowledge for advancement of legal profession;
- Contribute to a just society;
- Promote improvement of the legal system;
- Build and maintain strong connections with the legal community;
- Encourage productive involvement with the University and the broader community.

ADVISORY BOARD

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1	Prof. V.B. Coutinho, Former Vice-Chancellor, Gulbarga University	venitcoutho@gmail.com 09311263035
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Brief Summary of REVA University Regulations for Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) and Continuous Assessment Grading Pattern (CAGP) for FIVE Year Law Degree Programs

1. Teaching and Learning Process:

The five year B.A., LL.B and B.B.A LL.B programs comprise of various courses stipulated by the concerned Board of Studies. Each of the courses offered under both the programs will have three components associated with the teaching-learning process, namely:

(i) L= Lecture (ii) T= Tutorial (iii) P=Practice; where:

L stands for **Lecture** session consisting of classroom instruction.

T stands for **Tutorial** session consisting participatory discussion / self-study/ desk work/ brief seminar presentations by students and such other novel methods that make a student to absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in the Lecture classes.

P stands for **Practice** session and it consists of hands on experience / laboratory experiments / field studies / case studies that equip students to acquire the much required skill component.

2. Courses of Study and Credits

2.1 The study of various subjects in Law degree programs are grouped under various courses. Each of these course carries credits which are based on the number of hours of teaching and learning.

2.1.1 In terms of credits, every **one hour session of L amounts to 1 credit per Semester** and a minimum of **two hour session of T or P amounts to 1 credit per Semester or a three hour session of T or P amounts to 2 credits** over a period of one Semester of 16 weeks for teaching-learning process.

2.1.2 **The total duration of a semester is 20 weeks inclusive of semester-end examination.**

2.1.3 **A course shall have either or all the three components.** That means a course may have only lecture component, or only practical component or combination of any two or all the three components.

2.2. The total credits earned by a student at the end of the semester upon successfully completing the course are L + T + P. **The credit pattern of the course is indicated as L:**

T: P.

2.2.1. If a course is of 4 credits then the different credit distribution patterns in L: T: P format could be:

4 : 0 : 0, 1 : 2 : 1, 1 : 1 : 2, 1 : 0 : 3, 1 : 3 : 0,

2 : 1 : 1, 2 : 2 : 0, 2 : 0 : 2, 3 : 1 : 0, 3 : 0 : 1, 0

: 2 : 2, 0 : 4 : 0, 0 : 0 : 4, 0 : 1 : 3, 0 : 3 : 1,

2.2.2 The concerned BOS will choose the convenient Credit Pattern for every course based on the requirement. However, generally, a course shall be of FOUR Credits and occasionally may be of TWO Credits

Different **Courses of Study** are labeled and defined as follows:

a. Core Course:

A course which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core-requirement is termed as a Core course. The CORE courses of Study are of THREE types, viz – (i) Foundation Course, (ii) Hard Core Course, and (iii) Soft Core Course.

b. Foundation Course (FC):

The foundation Course is a core course which should be completed successfully as a part of graduate degree program irrespective of the branch of study.

c. Hard Core Course (HC):

The **Hard Core Course** is a Core Course in the main branch of study and related branches of study, if any that the candidates have to complete compulsorily.

d. Soft Core Course (SC):

A Core course may be a **Soft Core** if there is a choice or an option for the candidate to choose a course from a pool of courses from the main branch of study or from a sister/related branch of study which supports the main branch of study.

e. Open Elective Course:

An elective course chosen generally from other discipline / subject, with an intention to seek exposure to the basics of subjects other than the main discipline the student is studying is called an **Open Elective Course**.

f. Project Work / Dissertation:

Project Work / Dissertation is a special course involving application of knowledge in solving / analyzing /exploring a real life situation / difficult problem. A project work carrying **FOUR or SIX** credits is called **Minor Project work / Dissertation**. A project work of **EIGHT, TEN, TWELVE or SIXTEEN** credits is called **Major Project work / Dissertation**. **A Minor Project work may be a hard core or a Soft Core as decided by the BOS / concerned. But the Major Project shall be Hard Core.**

3. Duration of the programme and medium of instruction

- 3.1. The Duration of the programme shall be **FIVE academic years** comprising of **TEN semesters** and shall consist of 20 weeks duration including examination days.
- 3.2. A candidate who successfully completes 10 semesters and earns required number of credits shall be eligible for the award of B.A., LL.B / B.B.A., LL.B. A candidate can avail a maximum of 20 semesters – 10 years as per double duration norm, in one stretch to complete Law degree, including blank semesters, if any. Whenever a candidate opts for blank semester, he / she has to study the prevailing courses offered by the School when he/she resumes his / her studies.

4. Eligibility for Admission

- i. An applicant seeking admission to the B.A., LL.B. Degree Course shall have successfully completed Pre-University Course or Senior Secondary School course (10+2) or equivalent (such as 11+1, 'A' level in Senior School Leaving Certificate Course from a recognized

University in India or outside, or from a Senior Secondary Board or equivalent, constituted or recognized by the Union or by a State Government or from any equivalent institution from a foreign country recognized by the government of that country for the purpose of issue of quality certificate on successful completion of the course, securing in aggregate not less than 45% (in the case of SC/ST 40%, 43% for OBC) of the total marks.

- ii. Provided that applicants who have obtained 10+2 higher education passed certificate or First Degree Certificate after prosecuting studies in distance or correspondence method shall also be considered as eligible for admission in the integrated Five years Course.

(Explanation: The applicants who have obtained 10+2 or graduation / post-graduation through open universities system directly without having any basic qualification for prosecuting such studies are not eligible for admission in the law courses).

4.1 Age on admission:

(a) Subject to the condition stipulated by a University on this behalf and the high degree of professional commitment required, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of integrated Bachelor of law degree program, is limited to **twenty years** in case of general category of applicants and to **twenty two** years in case of applicants from SC, ST and other Backward communities.

(b) Subject to the condition stipulated by a University, and the general social condition of the applicants seeking legal education belatedly, the maximum age for seeking admission into a stream of Three Year Bachelor Degree Course in Law, is limited to thirty years with right of the University to give concession of 5 further year for the applicant belonging to SC or ST or any other Backward Community.

4.2. Prohibition to register for two regular courses of study

No student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for a law degree program with any other graduate or postgraduate or certificate course run by REVA University or any other University

or an Institute for academic or professional learning excepting in the integrated degree program of the REVA University. Provided that any short period part time certificate course on language, computer science or computer application of an Institute or any course run by a Centre for Distance Learning of a University however, shall be accepted.

4.3. Students Intake

- i. Students' intake and admission will be as approved by Bar Council of India and Govt. of Karnataka.
- ii. No Student shall be allowed to simultaneously register for any other graduate or degree programme during the course of the B.A., LL.B./B.B.A, LL.B, Programme

4.4. Prohibition of Lateral Entry or Exit

- i. There shall be no lateral entry or exit. However, migration from similar programme of other Universities to the 3rd, 5th, 7th and 9th semesters is permissible subject to passing of the required courses of study of earlier semesters.

5. Scheme of Instruction and Training

- i. Hours of instruction per course per week shall be 4 + 1 hours conducted in day hours and the total number of class hours per week including tutorials, moot court exercises and seminars shall be 30 hours.
- ii. Each registered student shall have completed a minimum of 20 weeks of internship during the entire period of legal studies (at least 4 weeks in each year) under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory Authorities, Legislature and Parliament, other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies and Local Self Government. As part of the internship programme the College may, at the expense of the students, arrange for visits to the Supreme Court of India, Parliament House, Human Rights Commission, and Election Commission.
- iii. The course teacher shall utilize at least 20% of the teaching hours for conducting seminars, debates, assignments & tests.

6. Moot court exercise and Internship:

(a) **Moot Court:** Every student is required to do at least three moot courts in a year. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for written submissions and for oral advocacy and as per the prescribed marks / credits by the University.

(b) **Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal:**

Students are required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of B.A.LL.B / B.B.A.LL.B studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry marks / credits prescribed by the University.

(c) **Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary:**

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry prescribed marks / credits. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry prescribed marks / credits.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be **Viva Voce examination** on all the above three aspects carrying prescribed marks.

6.1. Internship - Minimum Period:

- i. Each registered student shall have completed minimum of 12 weeks internship for Three Year Course stream and 20 weeks in case of Five Year Course stream during the entire period of legal studies under NGO, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory authorities, Legislatures and Parliament, Other Legal Functionaries, Market Institutions, Law Firms, Companies, Local Self Government and other such bodies as the University shall stipulate, where law is practiced either in action or in dispute resolution or in management.
- ii. Provided that internship in any year cannot be for a continuous period of more than Four Weeks and all students shall at least gone through once in the entire academic period with Trial and Appellate Advocates.

- iii. Each student shall keep Internship diary in such form as may be stipulated by the University concerned and the same shall be evaluated by the Guide in Internship and also a Core Faculty member of the staff each time. The total mark shall be assessed in the Final Semester of the course in the 4th Clinical course as stipulated under the Rules in Schedule II.

6.2. Formal Dress Code during Internship:

Students placed under internship or in moot court exercise shall have formal dress of legal professional in pupillage as follows:

- a. (For all) White/Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black coat, black shoe and black socks. When students have problems of getting the entire formal dress for any reason, they have to have a white trouser, full sleeve shirt to be tucked in and covered shoe.
- b. (Optional for Girl students) Black printed saree, with white full sleeve blouse and covered black shoe or Lawyer's Suit with black covered shoe.
- c. The Organization or Advocate under whom the internee is placed is required to follow suitable dress code.

7. Credit Distribution

7.1. A candidate has to earn 240 credits for successful completion of FIVE year Law degree with the distribution of credits for different courses prescribed by the Board of Studies in Legal Studies.

7.2. Every course including project work, practical work, field work, self-study elective should be entitled as **Foundation Course (FC), Hard Core (HC) or Soft Core (SC) or Open Elective (OE)** as defined by the BOS concerned.

7.3. A candidate can enroll for a maximum of 32 credits and a minimum of 20 credits per Semester. However he / she may not successfully earn a maximum of 32 credits per semester. This maximum of 32 credits does not include the credits of courses carried forward by a candidate.

7.4. Only such full time candidates who register for a minimum prescribed number of credits in each semester from I semester to X semester and complete successfully 240 credits in 10 successive semesters shall be considered for declaration of Ranks, Medals, Prizes and are eligible to apply for Student Fellowship, Scholarship, Free ships, and such other rewards / advantages which could be applicable for all full time students and for hostel facilities.

8. Add-on Proficiency Certification and Diploma:

8.1. Add-on Proficiency Certification

To acquire **Add on Proficiency Certification** a candidate can opt to complete a minimum of 4 extra credits either in the same discipline / subject or in different discipline / subject in excess to 240 credits for the Bachelor's Degree in Law.

8.2. Add on Proficiency Diploma:

To acquire **Add on Proficiency Diploma**, a candidate can opt to complete a minimum of 18 extra credits either in the same discipline /subject or in different discipline / subject in excess to 240 credits for the Bachelor's Degree in Law.

8.3. The Add on Proficiency Certification / Diploma so issued to the candidate contains the courses studied and grades earned.

9. Scheme of Assessment & Evaluation for Five Year Degree Program

9.1. The Scheme of Assessment and Evaluation will have two parts, namely;

- ii. Internal Assessment (IA); and
- iii. Semester End Examination (SEE)

9.2. Assessment and Evaluation of each Course shall be for 100 marks. The Internal Assessment (IA) and Semester End Examination (SEE) of UG non engineering programs and PG programs shall carry 50 marks each (i.e., 50 marks internal assessment; 50 marks semester end examination).

9.3. The 50 marks of Internal Assessment (IA) shall comprise of:

Internal Test	= 30 marks
Assignments	= 10 marks
Seminars	= 10 marks

9.4. There shall be **three internal tests** conducted as per the schedule given below. **The students have to attend all the three tests compulsorily.**

- 1st test for 15 marks at the end of 5th week of the beginning of the Semester;
- 2nd test for 15 marks at the end of the 10th week of the beginning of the Semester; and
- 3rd test for 15 marks at the end of the 15th week of the beginning of the Semester.

9.5. The coverage of syllabus for the said three tests shall be as under:

- For the 1st test syllabus shall be 1st unit and 1st half of Second Unit of the Course;
- For the 2nd test it shall be 2nd half of Second Unit and Third Unit of the Course;
- For the 3rd test the syllabus will be 4th Unit of the Course.

9.6. **Out of 3 tests, the highest marks scored in two tests are automatically considered while assessing the performance of the students.**

9.7. There shall be two Assignments and two Seminars each carrying 5 marks. Hence two assignments carry 10 marks (5+5 marks) and two seminars carry 10 marks (5+5 marks) as stated at Sl.No. 3 above.

9.8. The Semester End Examination for 50 marks shall be held during 19th and 20th week of the beginning of the semester and **the syllabus for the semester end examination shall be entire 4 units.**

9.9. **The duration of the internal test shall be 75 minutes and for semester end examination the duration shall be 3 hours.**

10. Evaluation of Clinical practice / Moot Court/ Internship

10.1. A Moot Court mock shall be assessed on the basis of:

- a) Doctrinal Knowledge of relevant subject;
- b) Advocacy Skills involved;
- c) Decorum / Methodology.

10.2. In case of Moot Court / Clinical Practice / Internship course(s), the performance of a candidate shall be assessed for a maximum of 100 marks as explained below:

- (a) Continuous assessment (IA) = 50 marks
- (b) Semester end practical examination = 50 marks

10.3. The Moot Court / Clinical Practice shall be conducted throughout the Semester. The 50 marks meant for continuous assessment shall further be allocated as under:

i	Regular Participation in Moot Court / Clinical Practice throughout the semester	05 marks
ii	Written Submission/ Memorials	20 marks
iii	Oral Advocacy	20 Marks
iv	Dress / Court Decorum	05 marks
	Total	50 marks

10.4. The 50 marks meant for Semester End Examination for Moot Court / Clinical Practices, shall be allocated as under:

i	Written Submission (Content + Structure)	20 marks
ii	Oral Advocacy Skills (Presentation + Decorum)	20 marks
iii	Dress Code	05 marks
iv	Response to Queries (Questions and Answers)	05 marks
	Total	50 marks

10.5 The Semester End Examination for Moot Court / Clinical Practices will be conducted jointly by internal and external examiners. However, if external examiner does not turn up, then both the examiners will be internal examiners.

10.6. In case a course is partly P type i.e, (L=3): (T=0) (P=1), then the examination for Semester End component will be as decided by the BoS concerned.

10.7. The duration for semester-end practical examination shall be decided by the concerned School Board.

11. Evaluation of Internship:

Right from the initial stage of Internship, the candidate has to maintain the Dairy record the activities daily, obtain countersignature from the supervisor. After completion of the internship the candidate has to prepare a draft report of the internship work done based on

the records in his/her diary under the guidance of the supervisor and submit the final report of the internship for final evaluation. The components of evaluation are as follows:

Component – I	IA	Daily Diary / Periodic Progress (25%)
Component – II	IA	Draft Report of Internship (25%)
Component– III	SEE	Final Evaluation of Internship report and Viva-Voce (50%). Evaluation of the report is for 30% and the viva-Voce examination is for 20%

11.1. Evaluation of Minor Project / Major Project / Dissertation / Internship:

Right from the initial stage of defining the problem, the candidate has to submit the progress reports periodically and also present his/her progress in the form of seminars in addition to the regular discussion with the supervisor. At the end of the semester, the candidate has to submit final report of the project / dissertation, as the case may be, for final evaluation. The components of evaluation are as follows:

Component – I	IA	Daily Diary / Periodic Progress (25%)
Component – II	IA	Draft Report (25%)
Component– III	SEE	Final Evaluation and Viva-Voce (50%). Evaluation of the report is for 30% and the Viva-Voce examination is for 20%

11.2. The details of continuous assessment are summarized in the following table:

Summary of Continuous Assessment and Evaluation Schedule

Type of Assessment	Period	Syllabus	Marks	Activity
Allocation of Topics for Assignments / Seminars	Beginning of 5 th Week	First Unit and Second Unit		Instructional process and Continuous Assessment

First Internal Test	Second Part of 6 th Week	First Unit and 1 st half of Second Unit	15	Consolidation of First Unit and 1 st half of Second Unit
Submission of Assignments	8 th Week	First Unit and Second Unit	5	Instructional process and Continuous Assessment
Seminars	9 th Week	First Unit and Second Unit	5	Instructional process and Continuous Assessment
Second Internal Test	2 nd Part of 13 th Week	2 nd half of Second Unit and Third Unit	15	Consolidation of 2 nd half of Second Unit and Third Unit
Allocation of Topic for 2nd Assignment / Seminars	11 th Week	Third Unit and Fourth Unit		Instructional process and Continuous Assessment
Submission of Assignments	13 th Week	Third Unit and Fourth Unit	5	Instructional process and Continuous Assessment
Seminars	14 th Week	Third Unit and Fourth Unit	5	Instructional process and Continuous Assessment
Third Internal Test	2 nd Part of 16 th Week	Fourth Unit	15	Consolidation of entire Fourth Unit
Semester End Practical Examination	17 th & 18 th Week	Entire syllabus	50	Conduct of Semester - end Practical Exams

Preparation for Semester–End Exam	17 th & 18 th Week	Entire Syllabus		Revision and preparation for semester–end exam
Semester End Theory Examination	19 th and 20 th Week	Entire Syllabus	50	Evaluation and Tabulation
	End of 21 st Week			Notification of Final Grades

Note: 1. *Examination and Evaluation shall take place concurrently and Final Grades shall be announced latest by 5 days after completion of the examination.*

1. *Practical examination wherever applicable shall be conducted after 3rd test and before semester end examination. The calendar of practical examination shall be decided by the respective School Boards and communicated well in advance to the Registrar (Evaluation) who will notify the same immediately*

12. Provision for Appeal

If a candidate is not satisfied with the evaluation of Internal Assessment components, he/she can approach the Grievance Cell with the written submission together with all facts, the assignments, test papers etc, which were evaluated. He/she can do so before the commencement of semester-end examination. The Grievance Cell is empowered to revise the marks if the case is genuine and is also empowered to levy penalty as prescribed by the university on the candidate if his/her submission is found to be baseless and unduly motivated. This cell may recommend taking disciplinary/corrective action on an evaluator if he/she is found guilty. The decision taken by the Grievance Cell is final.

For every program there will be one Grievance Cell. The composition of the Grievance Cell is as follows:

- The Registrar (Evaluation) - Ex-officio Chairman / Convener

- One Senior Faculty Member (other than those concerned with the evaluation of the course concerned) drawn from the school / department/discipline and/or from the sister schools / departments/sister disciplines – Member.
- One Senior Faculty Members / Subject Experts drawn from outside the University school / department – Member.

13. Eligibility to Appear SEE (Semester - end) Examination

Only those students who fulfill a minimum of 75% attendance in aggregate of all the courses including practical courses / field visits etc., as part of the course(s), as provided in the succeeding sections, shall be eligible to appear for IA3 examination.

14. Requirements to Pass the Semester and to Carry Forward the Failed Subjects / Courses:

14.1. Requirements to Pass a Course

A candidate's performance from IA & SEE components will be in terms of scores, and the sum of all three scores will be for a maximum of 100 marks (IA=50; + SEE=50) and have to secure a minimum of 40% to declare pass in the course. However, a candidate has to secure a minimum of 30% (15 marks) in SEE which is compulsory.

14.2 Provision to Carry Forward the Failed Subjects / Courses:

A student who has passed in at least one course in each of odd and even semesters but failed in remaining courses shall move to next semesters of succeeding years up to 6th semester of the study. But, to move to VII semester of study, the student should have passed in all courses of I and II semesters. However, he / she may carry forward a maximum of 6 courses from III to VI semesters together. Such a student who carries forward the previous year's courses shall appear for Semester end examinations of failed courses of previous semesters concurrently with odd semester end examination and / or even semester end examinations of current year of study. Further, he / she shall have to clear all courses of both odd and even semesters of III and IV semesters to register for IX semester. However, he / she shall have to clear all courses of all semesters within the double duration, i. e., within ten years of admission of the first semester failing which the student has to re-register to the entire program.

Examples:-

- a. Student "A" has passed in one Course in First Semester and one course in II Semester and has failed in all other Courses of I Semester and II Semester. He / she is eligible to seek admission for III Semester and appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of I Semester concurrently with III Semester End examination. Likewise, he / she is eligible to move to IV semester and appear for Semester End examination of all the failed Courses of II Semester concurrently with IV Semester End examination.
- b. Student "B" studying in 2nd year of law program and has passed in one course in III Semester and one course in IV Semester and has failed in all other Courses of III Semester and IV Semesters. He / she is eligible to seek admission for V Semester and further move to VI semester. He / she may appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of I and III semesters concurrently with V Semester End examination and all failed Courses of II and IV Semesters concurrently with VI Semester End examination.
- c. Student "C" who has completed 3 years of studies in law program and has passed in all the courses I and II Semester and has passed in 1 Course in each of III, IV, V and VI Semesters. He / she is eligible to seek admission for VII Semester and appear for Semester end examination of all failed Courses of III and V Semesters concurrently with VII Semester End examination. Likewise, he / she is also eligible to move to VIII semester and appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of IV and VI Semesters concurrently with VIII Semester End examination.
- d. Student "D" has completed 3 years of studies in law program and has passed in all courses of I Semester but has failed in few courses in II semester. He / she has passed in few courses of III semester and few courses in IV semester and has also has passed in 1 Course in each of the V and VI Semesters. The student 'D' is not eligible to move to VII semester unless he / she reappears and pass in all courses of II semester, and hence, he / she is detained. However, he / she may appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of III and V semester examination concurrently in the coming years' odd Semester End examination and also appear for all failed courses of II, IV and IV Semesters concurrently in the coming years of even Semester End examination.
- e. Student "E" who has completed 4 years of studies in law program and has passed in all the courses of I,II,III and IV Semesters. He / she has also passed in 1 Course in each of V, VI, VII and VIII Semesters. The student "E" is eligible to seek admission for IX Semester and move forward to X semester. He / She may appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of V and VII Semesters concurrently with IX Semester End examination and all failed Courses of VI and VIII Semesters concurrently with X Semester End examination. However, he / she has

to pass all the failed courses of V, VI, VII and VIII along with IX and X Semester courses to earn Law Degree (BA LLB / BBA LLB).

- f. Student "F" has completed 4 years of studies in law program and has passed in all courses of I, II, IV and V Semesters but has failed in few courses in III semester, few courses in VI semester. He / she has also has passed in 1 Course in each of the VII and VIII Semesters. The student 'F' is not eligible to move to IX semester because he / she has not passed in III semester and hence he / she is detained. Therefore, student "F" has to appear for Semester End examination of all failed Courses of III semester and pass to become eligible to move to IX semester. However, the student "F" may appear for Semester End examination of all the failed courses of VII semesters in the coming years' odd semester End examination and also appear for all failed courses of VI and VIII Semesters concurrently in the coming years of even semesters' Semester End examination.

15. Re-Registration and Re-Admission:

a) In case a candidate's class attendance in aggregate of all courses in a semester is less than 75% or as stipulated by the University, such a candidate is considered as dropped the semester and is not allowed to appear for semester end examination and he / she shall have to seek re-admission to that semester during subsequent semester / year within a stipulated period.

b) In such case where in a candidate drops all the courses in a semester due to personal reasons, it is considered that the candidate has dropped the semester and he / she shall seek re-admission to such dropped semester.

16. Attendance Requirement:

(a) All students must attend every lecture, tutorial and practical classes.

(b) Any student with less than 75% of attendance in aggregate of all the courses including practical courses / field visits etc., during a semester shall not be permitted to appear to the semester end examination and such student shall seek re-admission as provided above.

(c) A candidate who has officially represented the University / College / State / Nation in Sports, NCC, NSS, Cultural Programme, Moot Court Competition, Legal Aid, Lok Adalat or involved in preparation of Public Interest Litigation, shall be exempted from attendance requirement to the extent of the days of such participation, which shall not exceed 15 days per semester.

(d) Teachers offering the courses will place the above details in the School Board meeting during the last week of the semester, before the commencement of Semester End examination, and

subsequently a notification pertaining to the above will be brought out by the Director of the School before the commencement of Semester End examination. A copy of this notification shall also be sent to the office of the Registrar & Registrar (Evaluation).

16.1 Absence during Internal Assessment Tests:

In case a student has been absent from a Internal Tests due to the illness or other contingencies he / she may give a request along with necessary supporting documents and certification from the concerned class teacher / authorized personnel to the concerned Head of the School, for make-up examination. The Head of the School may consider such request depending on the merit of the case and after consultation with course instructor and class teacher, and arrange to conduct a separate Internal Test for such candidate(s) well in advance before the Semester End Examination of that respective semester. Under no circumstances Internal Test(s) shall be held and Assignment(s) are considered after Semester End Examination.

17. Grade Card and Grade Point:

- a. **Provisional Grade Card:** The tentative / provisional grade card will be issued by the Registrar (Evaluation) at the end of every semester indicating the courses completed successfully. The Provisional Grade Card provides **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**.
- b. **Final Grade Card:** Upon successful completion of B.A.L.L.B./B.B.AL.L.B. Degree, a Final Grade Card consisting of GRADES of all courses successfully completed by the candidate will be issued by the Registrar (Evaluation).
- c. **The Grade and the Grade Point:** The Grade and the Grade Point earned by the candidate in the subject will be as given below:

Marks	Grade	Grade Point (GP=V x G)	Letter Grade
P	G		
90 > 100	10	v*10	O
80 > 90	9	v*9	A+
70 > 80	8	v*8	A
60 > 70	7	v*7	B+

55 > 60	6	v*6	B
50 > 55	5.5	V*5.5	C+
40 > 50	5	v*5	C
0-40	0	v*0	F
ABSENT			AB

O - Outstanding; A+-Excellent; A-Very Good; B+-Good; B – Above Average, C+ - Average;

C-Satisfactory; F – Unsuccessful (Fail)

Here, P is the percentage of marks ($P = \frac{[(IA)+M]}{M}$) secured by a candidate in a course which is **rounded to nearest integer**. V is the credit value of course. G is the grade and GP is the grade point.

18. Computation of SGPA and CGPA

The SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student in a given semester

a. **Computation of SGPA :**

Following is the procedure to compute the Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):

SGPA (Si) = $\frac{\sum(C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$ where C_i is the number of credits of the course and G_i is the Grade Point scored by the student in the course.

Illustration No. 1

Course	Credit	Grade Letter	Grade Point	Credit Point (Credit x Grade)
Course 1	4	A+	9	4X9=36
Course 2	4	A	8	4X8=32

Course 3	3	B+	7	3X7=21
Course 4	3	O	10	3X10=30
Course 5	3	P	5	3X5=15
Course 6	3	B	6	3X6=18
Course 7	2	O	10	2X10=20
Course 8	2	A	8	2X8=16
	24			188

Thus, **SGPA = $188 \div 24 = 7.83$**

Illustration No. 2

Course	Credit	Grade letter	Grade Point	Credit Point (Credit x Grade point)
Course 1	4	A	8	4X8=32
Course 2	4	B+	7	4X7=28
Course 3	3	A+	9	3X9=27
Course 4	3	B+	7	3X7=21
Course 5	3	B	6	3X6=18
Course 6	3	P	5	3X5=15
Course 7	2	B+	7	2X7=21
Course 8	2	O	10	2X10=20
	24			175

Thus, **SGPA = $175 \div 24 = 7.29$**

Illustration No.3

Course	Credit	Grade Letter	Grade Point	Credit Point (Credit x Grade point)
Course 1	4	O	10	4 x 10 = 40

Course 2	4	A+	9	4 x 9 = 36
Course 3	3	B+	7	3 x 7 = 21
Course 4	3	B	6	3 x 6 = 18
Course 5	3	A+	9	3 x 9 = 27
Course 6	3	B+	7	3 x 7 = 21
Course 7	2	A+	9	2 x 9 = 18
Course 8	2	A+	9	2 x 9 = 18
	24			199

Thus, **SGPA = 199 ÷ 24 = 8.29**

b. Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

Overall Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of a candidate after successful completion of the required number of credits (240) for B.A.L.L.B./B.B.AL.L.B. Degree is calculated taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a program, i.e. :

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum(C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

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

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Illustration:

CGPA after Final Semester

Semester (ith)	No. of Credits (C_i)	SGPA (S_i)	Credits x SGPA ($C_i \times S_i$)
1	24	6.83	24 x 6.83 = 163.92
2	24	7.29	24 x 7.29 = 174.96
3	24	8.11	24 x 8.11 = 192.64
4	24	7.40	24 x 7.40 = 177.6
5	24	8.29	24 x 8.29 = 198.96

6	24	8.58	$24 \times 8.58 = 205.92$
7	24	9.12	$24 \times 9.12 = 218.88$
8	24	9.25	$24 \times 9.25 = 222.00$
9	24	9.35	$24 \times 9.35 = 224.40$
10	24	9.50	$24 \times 9.50 = 228.00$
Cumulative	240		2007.28

Thus, **CGPA** =

$$\frac{24 \times 6.83 + 24 \times 7.29 + 24 \times 8.11 + 24 \times 7.40 + 24 \times 8.29 + 24 \times 8.58 + 24 \times 9.12 + 24 \times 9.25 + 24 \times 9.35 + 24 \times 9.50}{240} = 8.36$$

240

c. CONVERSION OF GRADES INTO PERCENTAGE:

Conversion formula for the conversion of CGPA into Percentage is:

Percentage of marks scored = CGPA Earned \times 10

Illustration: CGPA Earned $8.36 \times 10 = 83.6$

19. Classification of Results

The Final Grade Point (FGP) to be awarded to the student is based on CGPA secured by the candidate and is given as follows:

CGPA	Grade (Numerical Index)	Letter Grade	Performance	FGP
	G			Qualitative Index
$9 \geq \text{CGPA} \geq 10$	10	O	Outstanding	First Class with Distinction
$8 \geq \text{CGPA} < 9$	9	A+	Excellent	
$7 \geq \text{CGPA} < 8$	8	A	Very Good	First Class
$6 \geq \text{CGPA} < 7$	7	B+	Good	
$5.5 \geq \text{CGPA} < 6$	6	B	Above average	Second Class
$> 5 \text{ CGPA} < 5.5$	5.5	C+	Average	

> 4.5 CGPA <5	5	C	Pass	Satisfactory
<4 CGPA	0	F	Unsatisfactory	Unsuccessful

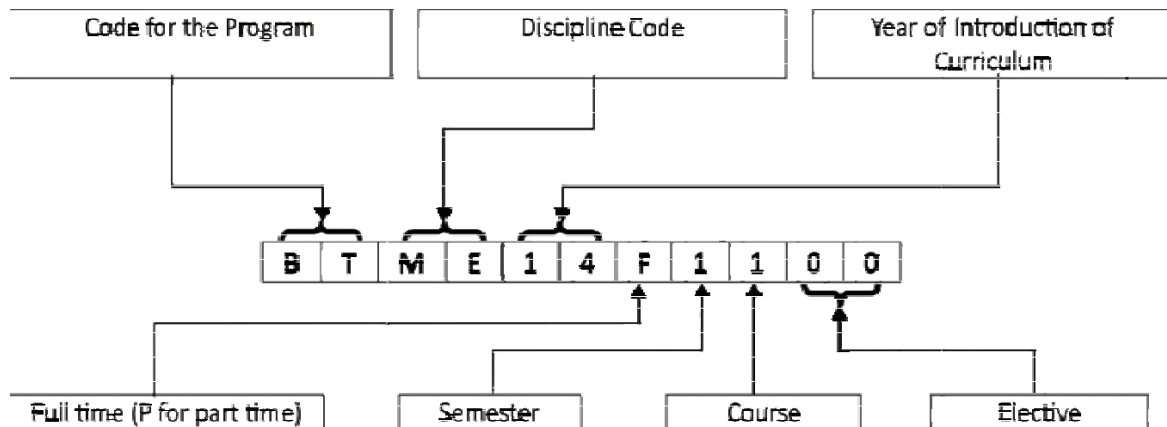
Overall percentage=10*CGPA

20. Challenge Valuation

- a. A student who desires to apply for challenge valuation shall obtain a photo copy of the answer script by paying the prescribed fee within 10 days after the announcement of the results. He / She can challenge the grade awarded to him/her by surrendering the grade card and by submitting an application along with the prescribed fee to the Registrar (Evaluation) within 10 days after the announcement of the results. This challenge valuation is only for marks secured in Semester End Examination.

- 21.** The answer scripts for which challenge valuation is sought for shall be evaluated by the external examiner who has not involved in the first evaluation. The higher of two marks from first valuation and challenge valuation shall be the final.

Course Numbering Scheme



List of Codes for Programs and Disciplines / Branch of Study

Program Code	Title of the Program	Discipline Code	Name of the Discipline / Branch of Study
BA	Bachelor of Arts	AE	Advanced Embedded Systems
BB	BBM (Bachelor of Business	AI	Advanced Information Technology
BC	B.Com (Bachelor of	AP	Advanced Power Electronics
BR	B. Arch (Bachelor of Architecture)	CA	Computer Aided Structural Engineering
BS	B.Sc., BS (Bachelor of Science)	CE	Civil Engineering
BT	B.Tech (Bachelor of	CH	Chemistry

	Technology)		
BP	Bachelor of Computer Applications	CO	Commerce
BL	LL.B (Bachelor of Law)	CS	Computer Science and Engineering / Computer Science
MA	Master of Arts	DE	Data Engineering and Cloud Computing
MB	MBA (Master of Business Administration)	EC	Electronics and Communication Engineering
MC	M.Com (Master of Commerce)	EN	English
MS	M.Sc. / MS (Master of Science)	MD	Machine Design and Dynamics
MT	M Tech (Master of Technology)	ME	Mechanical Engineering
MC	Master of Computer Applications	EE	Electrical & Electronics Engineering

B..A., LL.B (Honors) Program

Program Overview

The School of Legal Studies offers BA LL.B (Hons) Law Program which is a five year integrated graduate academic degree which integrates the Arts stream with that of Law, which is designed as per the BCI norms to equip students with a sound understanding of the foundations of legal knowledge and develop students' analytical and research skills, generic skills which they need in their future careers in Legal Profession. The program offers students the opportunity to study law from an extensive catalogue of related subjects and optional subjects, covering vast range of legal knowledge. The students of law are encouraged to learn on the complexity of legal practice and of the variety of ways of understanding role of law in contemporary society. The students are also provided with internship under NGOs, Trial and Appellate Advocates, Judiciary, Legal Regulatory Authorities, other Legal Functionaries, Law Firms, Companies, and Local Self Government. They are also facilitated with practical training through participation in Moot Court exercises, Legal Aid Clinic, and Lok Adalat. The completion of the program ensures that they will be able to walk into any courtroom and feel right at home.

The eligibility requirement for Law degree was that the applicant should already have a Bachelor's degree in any subject from a recognized institution (3 year LL.B). But now, universities offer 5 year integrated degree with the title of B.A., LL.B. (Honors), B.B.A, LL.B. (Honors) etc. as per the norms of BCI. India, today produces the largest number of legal professionals in the world. According to reports, about half a million law students pass out from various colleges in India. The Indian legal market is in a nascent stage in terms of growth. A law student with all desired skills, inherent interests has a wide range legal professional opportunities available these days. One way, lawyers are required in all walks of life.

The law graduates have ample career opportunities to serve/practice in Courts and Tribunals ranging from District Court to the High Court in different capacities. They also have an opportunity to prosper as successful lawyers at district, state and national levels. Legal professionals also have opportunities of being appointed by business firms, industrial sectors, insurance companies and several such sectors as legal knowledge in various sectors has become an essence.

In this context, an integrated Program in legal studies leading to B.B.A., LL.B., (Honors) degree of REVA UNIVERSITY is designed to create legal professionals to meet the human resources requirements of various sectors of Society.

The program offers students an opportunity to study law by choosing courses from a repository of related courses.

Program Educational Objectives (PEOs)

The aim of the program is to produce legal Professionals with advanced legal knowledge and to bring the critical, analytical, problem solving legal skills and Critical thinking and logical reasoning skills to meet higher level expectations of legal system, academics, and research establishments.

The Program Educational Objectives are to prepare the students to:

1. Be advocate to practice in different Courts and Tribunals in India.
2. Be part of Indian judicial system like magistrate, civil judge, presiding officers in different judicial forums.
3. To act as Legal Services Director in public, private and government organizations.
4. Pursue higher degrees to work in Colleges, Universities as professors.
5. Be independent tax consultant.
6. To be arbitrator and mediator in the process of outside court settlement.
7. Can start his own Law Firm.
8. Work as member of Law Firm and can also head a wing of the law firm.
9. Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.
10. To be a socially responsible citizen
11. Develop the knowledge to create legal awareness in society for attaining social and economic justice

PROGRAM OUTCOMES: -

After undergoing this program, a student will be able to: -

1. Explain and analyse the substantive and procedural laws.
2. Analyse legal document and resolve problems legally to achieve social and economic justice.
3. Understand the principles of law, its processes, procedures and relevant application in the legal world.
4. Demonstrate and provide adequate legal skills in different areas of legal profession.
5. Conduct legal research using analytical and critical thinking.
6. Develop a global perspective towards various legal issues.
7. Practice advocacy skills in different legal profession.
8. Develop the skill in Drafting of legal documents and Law reports.
9. Work as individual and team member in resolving issues in Legal Profession
10. Update the legal knowledge with the latest amendments.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the structure, components and functioning of the various institutions of the Indian legal system and the role of law in day to day life.
2. Describe the general principles of law with the nature and sources of law, relation of law with human and institutional agencies responsible for the protection of human rights, liberty and balancing the interests of the individuals and society. .
3. Demonstrate the concepts of the legal provisions by addressing the ideological framework and analyse and apply for the benefit of the larger society

Mapping of Course Outcomes with programme Outcomes 2018-19 BA LLB

Course Code	POS/COs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	P7	PO8	PO9	PO 10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
B18AL1010	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2			
	CO2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2			
	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3			
B18AL1020	CO1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2			
	CO2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	2	2	1			
	CO3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2			
	CO4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	3			
B18AL1030	CO1	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3			
	CO2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2			
	CO3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3			
	CO4	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	2			
B18AL1040	CO1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1			
	CO2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1			
	CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2			
	CO4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
B18AL1050	CO1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO2	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	3
B18AL1060	CO1	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	3
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	CO3	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	3	2	3	3	3
	CO4	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
B18AL2010	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2			

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	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2			
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3			
B18AL2020	CO1	2	3	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2			
	CO2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1			
	CO3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	3	2			
	CO4	3	3	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	1			
B18AL2030	CO1	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	2			
	CO2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2			
	CO3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3			
	CO4	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3			
		3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3			
B18AL2040	CO1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	2			
	CO2	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	1			
	CO3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	1	1			
	CO4	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	1			
B18AL2050	CO1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
B18AL2060	CO1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
B18AL3010	CO1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	3			
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	1	1	2	3	2			
	CO3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	1	3			
	CO4	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	1			

B18AL3020	CO1	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	2			
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B18AL3030	CO1	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	3			
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	CO4	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3			
B18AL3040	CO1	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3
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	CO3	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	2	2	2	3
	CO4	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	2
B18AL3050	CO1	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
B18AL4010	CO1	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	3	2	1			
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	CO3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2			
	CO4	3	2	1	2	3	2	2	3	2	3			
B18AL4020	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO3	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
B18AL4030	CO1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO2	1	1	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	3	3	3
	CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
	CO4	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
B18AL4040	CO1	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3

	CO2	1	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
B18AL4050	CO1	3	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO3	2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
B18AL5010	CO1	1	2	2	1	2	3	1	1	2	2			
	CO2	1	1	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1			
	CO3	2	2	2	1	2	3	1	2	2	2			
	CO4	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	1			
B18AL5020	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
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B18AL5030	CO1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
	CO2	1	2	3	1	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3
	CO3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3
B18AL5040	CO1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
B18AL5050	CO1	3	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL5060	CO1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3

	CO2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
B18AL6010	CO1	1	2	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	2			
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	CO3	2	2	2	3	2	2	1	2	1	2			
	CO4	2	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	3	3			
B18AL6020	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3
	CO4	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	3	3	3
B18AL6030	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL6040	CO1	3	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	3	3	3
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	CO4	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL6050	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	2
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B18AL6060	CO1	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	3	3	3			
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	CO3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	3			
	CO4	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2			
B18AL6071	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3

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	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL6072	CO1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	3	3	3	3
	CO2	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3
	CO3	2	2	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	2	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	3
B18AL7010	CO1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3
	CO3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL7020	CO1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	1	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL7030	CO1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	3	2	2	2	2
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2
	CO3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	2	2	2
	CO4	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	1
B18AL7040	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
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	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL7061	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
	CO2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL7062	CO1	1	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	1	1	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	3	3	3

	CO3	3	2	2	2	2	1	3	3	1	2	3	3	3
B18AL7071	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL7072	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
	CO2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL8010	CO1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3
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	CO3	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	3	3	2	3	3	3
	CO4	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	3
B18AL8020	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL8030	CO1	2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2			
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	CO3	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2			
	CO4	2	2	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	2			
B18AL8040	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL8050	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3			
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	2	3	2			
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3			
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	3	3			

B18AL8060	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL8071	CO1	3	1	3	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL8072	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
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	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL9010	CO1	2	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2				
	CO2	3	2	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	3				
	CO3	3	2	3	1	3	2	2	1	1	3				
	CO4	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1				
B18AL9020	CO1	2	3	1	3	1	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	3	3
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	CO3	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO4	1	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL9030	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL9040	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3
B18AL9050	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3	3

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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL9060	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL9071	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
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	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL9072	CO1	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	4	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	4	2	2	3	1	3	3	3	3
B18AL9X20	CO1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	3	1	3	3	3
	CO2	2	3	2	3	2	2	1	2	3	2	3	3	3
	CO3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
	CO4	3	2	3	2	1	2	2	3	2	2	3	3	3

**BA.LL.B (Hon's) PROGRAM
SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION**

FIRST SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	HC/ SC/ FC/ OE	CREDITS			TOTAL
			L	T	P	
B18AL1010	Law and Language-I	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1020	Political Theory	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1030	General Principles and Economics	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1040	Essentials of Sociology	FC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1050	Legal Methods and Legal Systems	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1060	Law of Torts, Consumer protection Act & Motor Vehicle Act	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL1070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2
TOTAL						26

SECOND SEMESTER

B18AL2010	Law and Language-II	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2020	State and Political Obligations	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2030	Managerial Economics	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2040	Law and Social Issues in India	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2050	Jurisprudence	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2060	Law of Contract-I	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL2070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2
TOTAL						26

SUMMER INTERNSHIP: 4 WEEKS (to be evaluated in the III semester)

THIRD SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	HC/ SC/ FC/ OE	CREDITS			TOTAL
			L	T	P	
B18AL3010	International Relations	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL3020	Money, Banking & Public finance	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL3030	Exploration of Social Inequalities	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL3040	Constitutional Law- I	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL3050	Law of Contract-II	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL3060	Sports, yoga, Music, Dance, Theater	HC	0	0	2	2
B18AL3070	Moot Court	SC	0	0	2	2
B18AL3080	Summer Internship (Evaluation)*	HC	0	0	2	2
TOTAL						26

*Marks allocation for the report submission of summer training undertaken at the end of **II Semester** with a corporate Lawyer or Law Firm.

FOURTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	HC/SC/ FC/OE	CREDITS			TOTAL
			L	T	P	
B18AL4010	Public Policy and Public Administration	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL4020	Law of Crimes (IPC 1860)	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL4030	Public International Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL4040	Constitutional Law- II	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL4050	Administrative Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL4060	MOOC, Swayam, EDX, CM Certificate	SC	0	0	2	2
B18AL4070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2
B18AL4080	Soft Skills	SC	0	0	2	2
TOTAL						26
SUMMER INTERNSHIP: 4 WEEKS (to be evaluated in the V Semester)						

FIFTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS				TOTAL
		HC/ SC/	L	T	P	
B18AL5010	Political Science V (Anatomy of Political Institutions)	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5020	Family Law -I	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5040	Law of Evidence	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5050	Corporate Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5060	Labour Law -I	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5070	Transfer of Property	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL5080	Soft Skill	SC	0	0	2	2
B18AL5090	Summer Internship (Evaluation)*	HC	0	0	2	2
TOTAL						28

*Marks allocation for the report submission of summer training undertaken at the end of **IV Semester** with a corporate Lawyer or Law Firm.

SIXTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS				TOTAL
		HC/	L	T	P	
B18AL6010	Political Science VI Comparative Politics & Governance	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6020	Family Law- II	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6040	Criminal Procedure Code, Probation of Offenders Act & Juvenile Justice Act	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6050	Labour Law - II	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6060	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Limitation	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6070	Soft Skill	SC	0	0	2	2
Optional I (choose any one):						
B18AL6081	Criminology & Penology	SC	3	1	0	4
B18AL6082	Information Technology Law	SC	3	1	0	4
TOTAL						26
SUMMER INTERNSHIP: 4 WEEKS (to be evaluated in the VII semester)						

SEVENTH SEMESTER

COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS				TOTAL
		HC/ SC/ FC/ OE	L	T	P	
B18AL7010	Environmental Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL7020	Intellectual Property Right	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL7030	International Human Rights Law	HC	3	0	1	4
B18AL7040	Summer Internship (Evaluation)*	HC	0	0	2	2
B18AL7050	Open Elective	OE	3	0	1	4
Optional II Choose any ONE of the following						
B18AL7061	Law Relating to Mergers and Acquisition (Honours)	SC	3	0	1	4
B18AL7062	Indirect Taxation (Honours)					
Optional III Choose any ONE of the following						
B18AL7071	Banking and Insurance Law (Honours)	SC	3	0	1	4
B18AL7072	International Criminal Law (Honours)					
TOTAL						26
*Marks allocation for the report submission of summer training undertaken at the end of VI semester with a corporate Lawyer or Law Firm.						

*OE = to be offered by School of Legal Studies

EIGHTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	HC/SC /FC/OE	Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
B18AL8010	Law of Taxation	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8020	International Humanitarian & Refugee Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8040	International Trade Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8040	International Air and Space Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8050	Trade in Service & Immigration Laws	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8060	MOOC, Swayam, EDX, CM Certificate	SC	0	0	2	2

Optional IV Choose any ONE of the following						
B18AL8071	Maritime Law	SC	3	1	0	4
B18AL8072	Media Law	SC	3	1	0	4
TOTAL						26
SUMMER INTERNSHIP: 4 WEEKS (to be evaluated in the IX semester)						

NINTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	HC/SC /FC/OE	Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
B18AL9010	Professional Ethics and Accountancy	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL9020	Research Methodology	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL9030	Moot Court & Internship	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL9040	Drafting, Pleadings and conveyancing	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL9050	Infrastructure Law	HC	3	1	0	4
B18AL9060	Summer Internship (Evaluation)*	HC	0	0	2	2
Optional V Choose any ONE of the following						
B18AL9071	Investment and Competition Law	SC	3	0	1	4
B18AL9072	Women and Law (Honours)					
TOTAL						26
Marks allocation for the report submission of summer training undertaken at the end of VIII semester with a corporate Lawyer or Law Firm.						

TENTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title	HC/ SC /FC/ OE	Credits			
			L	T	P	Total
B18ALX010	Dissertation	HC	0	0	8	4
B18ALX020	Alternative Dispute Resolution	HC	3	1	0	4
TOTAL						08

Total 244 Credits

DETAILED SYLLABUS of BA LL.B (Hons.) 2018-2019

FIRST SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1010	General English	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Outline:

This is a 4 credit course for first semester consisting of 4 hours of teaching learning per week, inclusive of direct classroom teaching, practice in language lab and tutorials.

Course Objectives:

- To initiate the students to a sound knowledge of grammar.
- To develop the communicative skills of the students.
- To introduce the students to select works of literature in order to stir a literary interest in them which will give them an exposure to real-life scenarios.

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Build a strong base of grammatical knowledge to improve their communicative skills.
- Make use of their communicative skills to express themselves in personal and professional spaces.
- Demonstrate an understanding of select literary works and also extend their cognition to appreciate other literary works as well which mirror life.

Unit	Description	Evaluation Pattern	Topics	Teaching Hours
I	Functional English	25 Marks Fill in the blanks/ MCQs	1.Tenses 2.Conditional Sentences 3.Auxillaries(modals/primary) 4.Narratives 5.Active and Passive voice	14 Hours
II	Professional Communication Skills (Oral)	25 Marks Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers/ Comprehension Tasks	1.Introducing Yourself (Formal and Informal) 2.Public Speaking 3.Group Discussion 4. Interview Skills 5.Presentation Skills	14 Hours

III	Professional Communication Skills (Written)	25 Marks Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers	1.Paragraph Writing 2. Notice/Agenda/Minutes 3.Note Making 4.Summarising 5.Memorandum	14 Hours
IV	Literary Readings & Social Skills – I	25 Marks Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers	1. William Shakespeare: <i>The Merchant of Venice</i> (Act-IV, Court Scene) 2. Norman Mckinnel: <i>The Bishop's Candle Sticks</i> (Short Play) 3. M.K. Gandhi: <i>My Experiments with Truth</i> (Extract) 4. Rudyard Kipling: Justice (Poem) 5. William Cowper: Divine Justice Amiable (Poem)	14 Hours

References:

1. Green, David. *Contemporary English Grammar Structures and Composition*. New Delhi: MacMillan Publishers, 2010.
2. Thorpe, Edgar and Showick Thorpe. *Basic Vocabulary*. Pearson Education India, 2012.
3. Leech, Geoffrey and Jan Svartvik. *A Communicative Grammar of English*. Longman, 2003.
4. Murphy, Raymond. *Murphy's English Grammar with CD*. Cambridge University Press, 2004.
5. Rizvi, M. Ashraf. *Effective Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill, 2005.
6. Riordan, Daniel. *Technical Communication*. New Delhi: Cengage Publications, 2011.
7. Sen et al. *Communication and Language Skills*. Cambridge University Press, 2015.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1020	Political Theory	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective:

This his course aims at introducing the philosophical ideas underlying constitution and other branches of law. Knowledge of these ideas will enable the students to understand the legal principles in a better way.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course you should be able to:

- Will deal with the contributions of Greek thinkers and the evolution of concepts like democracy and justice.
- Will deal with the impact of medieval thinkers and their contributions to political thought
- Will deal with the renaissance and modern political thinkers social contract theories that attempt to explain the origin of the state.
- Will deal with the prominent thinkers of liberal and conservative thought.
- Will deal with the writings of Hegel, Karl Marx and the revisionist thinkers.
- Will deal with contemporary political thought in India.

Unit – I: Introduction and theories

- What is Political Science - Definition, aims and scope
- Relationship between Political Science and Law
- Theories of State: Divine and Force theory, Organic theory, Idealist theory Individualist theory, Theory of social Contract.
- Indian Context Santiparva and Kautilaya's Saptang theory, Development of concept of Hindu State Islamic concept of State.

Unit – II: Liberalism and Totalitarianism

- Liberalism: meaning and features, Merits and demerits
- G.W. F. Hegel: Hegel's dialectic, atheism and liberal democracy
- Revisionists: Edward Bernstein and the social democrats
- Totalitarianism: meaning and features, Merits & demerits of Totalitarian state Fascism & Nazism

Unit – III: Socialism and Marxism

- Socialism- meaning and features, Schools of Socialism, Fabianism, Syndicalism, Guild socialism
- Marxism: Concept of Marxism, Historical and dialectical materialism Concept of class and class struggle, Merit and demerits of Marxism
- Karl Marx – The Hegelian influence, alienation, critique of the Modern State, ideology, forces and relations of production, influence of Marx today.

Unit – IV: Political Thinkers – Contributions in brief

- Western Political Thinkers- Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, St. Aquinas, J.S. Mills and T.H. Green
- Indian Political thinkers – Gopal Krishna Gokhale, M.N. Roy, Lokamanya Tilak, Jaiprakash Narayan, Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Text Books:

1. Eddy Asirvatham & K.K. Misra, Political Theory, S. Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
2. A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S.Chand & Company Ltd., Delhi
3. Rawls, John. Political Liberalism. Expanded ed. New York; Chichester: Columbia University Press, 2005.
4. Weber, Max, and Stephen Kalberg. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism. New York: Oxford University Press, 2011.
5. Pantham, Thomas, and Deutsch, Kenneth (eds.) Political Thought in Modern India, Safe Publications, New Delhi, 1986

References:

1. R.L. Gupta, Political Theory.
2. VishooBhagwan, Indian Political thinker.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1030	General Principles of Economics	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

The course is designed for the beginners with no formal background or little acquaintance with economics. The objective is to give the students with a clear understanding of the basic concepts, tools of analysis and terminologies used in economics, to facilitate their understanding of various legal phenomena. Emphasis will be on the use of graphs, diagrams and numerical tables/schedules for exposition. The teacher is expected to draw examples from the surrounding world to clarify the concepts.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- Understand economics terminology used in policy framework of any economy. Students will also understand how everyone can benefit when people trade with one another, and how to apply the theory of comparative advantage to everyday life and national policy.
- Understanding the psychology of individual economic agents like consumers and producers and their respective choices in the market.
- Able to analyze about different types of costs and its significance in production process. The discussion of types of revenues will help students to understand the determination of maximum profit for any firm.
- Understand the different kinds of market structure and the behavior of firms in determination of price and output. This Unit is a pre-requisite for the paper “Law and Economics” in advanced semester.
- To understand how the economy is run. It will also strengthen the understanding of the concept of equity in taxation and expenditure.
- Increase the overall awareness about the ways in which nations are compared. Students are made aware of the problems facing any economy and the government’s policies and practical difficulties regarding the same.

UNIT – I: Introduction to Economics:

Definition, Basic concepts of economics and percepts- economic problems, economic rationality, optimality, demand and supply. History of Economic thoughts: Mercantilism, Classical economics, Keynesian economics.

UNIT – II DEMAND AND SUPPLY

Meaning of demand Law of Demand – Determinant of demand , Types of Elasticity of Demand - Price, Income and Cross elasticity, Demand Forecasting : Objectives and method of forecasting, Supply Analysis – Law of Supply – price elasticity of Supply, Market Equilibrium and disequilibrium, Consumer and producer surplus and market efficiency.

UNIT – III Market Analysis:

Perfect Competition, Meaning and types of market structure, Nature of Market – Features of Perfectly Competitive Market, Price-output determination in the short- run and long- Effects of Government Intervention on Price and Output in a Competitive Market, Monopoly-Monopolistic Competition, Oligopoly

UNIT – IV: Pricing decisions

Objectives of pricing, Factors underlying pricing, Methods of pricing, Applications of different pricing methods in different market structure.

National Income: real GDP, nominal GDP, per capita GDP. Economic policies: monetary and fiscal policy.

Text Books:

1. Robert Pindyck, Daniel Rubinfeld and Prem Mehta,: “ Microeconomics”7th Edition, Pearson Education.
2. William Boyes and Michael Melvin: “Textbook of Economics”; 6th e, Biztantra publications.
3. Dominick Salvatore: “Managerial Economics”, 7e, Oxford University Press.
4. . Robert S. Pindyck, Daniel L Rubinfeld: “Microeconomics” 6th Edition; Pearson Education
5. John Sloman & Mark Sutcliffe: “Economics for Business”; 3e, Pearson Education,
6. Gregory N Mankiw: “Economics – Principles and Applications”; Cengage Learning.

Books:

1. Dewett, K.K. Modern Economic Theory;
2. Seth. M.L. Money, Banking, International Trade and Public Finance

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1040	Essentials of Sociology	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

The central object of this course is to expose the students to different theoretical perspectives and methodological foundations of Sociology through which they can understand and analyze the social context in which they live. The focus of the introductory paper is on helping students develop a ‘sociological imagination’.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- Understand the nature of sociological discourse as a separate academic discipline and its practical dimensions.
- Understand the fundamental theories, ideological traditions, concepts and terminologies associated with the discipline of Sociology.
- Evaluate the intellectual understandings of classical and contemporary social issues and institutions like caste, gender, race etc.
- Articulate their own positions in a clear, coherent and logical manner concerning the theories and concepts covered in this course
- Cultivate the ‘sociological imagination’ to look at the contemporary social world critically.

Unit I: Intellectual Settings of Sociology as a Discipline

- General Framework of Sociology: An Introduction
- Scientific Claims of Sociology
- Sociological Imagination: C. Wright Mills
- Sociological Perspectives:
 - Functionalist Perspective
 - Conflict Perspective
 - Symbolic-interactionist Perspective
 - Feminist Perspective

Unit II: Conceptual Foundations of Sociology

- General Overview- Historical context of the development of Sociological theory
- Emile Durkheim: Social Facts and Forms of Solidarity; Division of Labour; Anomie
- Karl Marx: Historical Materialism and class struggle;
- Alienation, Society, Community, Institution and Association
- Groups: Primary and Secondary

Unit III: Culture, Socialization and Deviance

- General Overview
- Culture of Society
- Meaning, Nature and Component of Culture
- Cultural Universals
- Culture Identity, Culture Shock, Ethnocentrism
- Cultural Diversity and Cultural Relativism
- Socialization:
 - A. Agencies of Socialization
 - B. Re-socialization
 - C. Socialization and Individual Freedom
- Social Deviance and Crime
 - A. Norms, Sanctions and Deviance
 - B. Anomie and Labeling Theory
 - C. Theories of Delinquent subculture
 - D. Society and Crime; Gender and Crime;
 - E. White Collar Crime; Governmental Crime

Unit IV: Social Institutions

- General Overview
- Family and Kinship
- Meaning, Nature and Types of Family and Household
- Family and other social institutions: law, politics, religion and economy
- Dark sides of Family Life
- Marriage as a Social Institution
- Discourse on Education
- Social Structure, Economic Institutions and Poverty

BOOKS:

1. Andre Beteille, Sociology, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2003.
2. Tony Bilton et al., Introductory Sociology, New York: Palgrave, 2007
3. T.B. Bottomore, Sociology, Mumbai: Blackie & Son, 1986
4. Anthony Giddens, Sociology, Cambridge: Polity Press, 2008
5. M. Haralambos and R.M. Heald, Sociology: Themes and Perspectives, New Delhi: Oxford University Press, 2009.
6. John J. Macionis, Sociology, New Delhi: Pearson Education, 2009.
7. David M. Newman, Sociology, New Delhi: Pine Forge Press, 2008

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1050	Legal Methods and Legal Systems	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

This course is specifically designed keeping in mind the requirements of students who have no prior training/understanding of law. It seeks to develop a range of appropriate legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of legal traditions in various parts of the world. The course is a study in legal fundamentals, an introduction into the study of law and an overview of the nature, meaning of law and its methods. A component is dedicated to Legal Research, which seeks to inculcate research skills and an understanding of the various dimensions of its methodology.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- Understand the meaning of law and its implication in our daily lives. Appreciate the inter-relationship between law, ethics and morality.
- Understand what is meant by the 'Legal Framework' of a Nation. An understanding of the Indian Legal system and its Common Law roots lie at the heart of this module
- Understand that law is a confluence of many sources. Legislation, Custom and Precedent constitute the sources which define the modern understanding of what "Law" is
- Appreciate the meaning and importance of Legal Research, reasoning and writing. Understanding the distinction between Legal Research and other kinds of research.

Unit-I: Introduction to Law; Legal Methods and Legal Systems

- Meaning, nature and functions of Law
- Relationship of law and morality
- Questions of law and Questions of fact
- Classification of law: Civil and Criminal Law, Public and Private Law, Municipal and International Law, Substantive and Procedural law.
- Major legal systems of the world- Common Law Legal System, Equity, Civil Law Legal System, Religious legal systems.

Unit-II: Legal History

- Constitution as the Basic Law;
- Rule of Law; Separation of Powers; Delegated Legislation;
- Judicial system in India- Hierarchy of Courts in India, Jurisdiction of Courts (Territorial, Pecuniary, Subject Matter);
- Fora and Tribunals-Alternative Dispute Resolution Methods, Arbitration, Negotiation, Mediation and Conciliation, Lok-Adalats.

Unit III: Sources of Law:

- Meaning; Primary and Secondary sources;
- Custom; Precedent- Categories of precedents, dissenting and concurring opinion, overruling of judgments.
- Article 141 of the Constitution; *stare decisis*, *Ratio decidendi*- Tests to determine *ratio decidendi*, *obiter dictum*;
- Legislations, Juristic writings; Justice, Equity and Good Conscience, International law as a source of Municipal Law.
- Inter-relationship of the sources, relative significance with the help of leading case laws.

Unit IV: Legal Research Skills

- Understanding the meaning and importance of Legal Research and writing.
- Preparing a research design with all its components.

- Legal Reasoning- Inductive and Deductive Reasoning. Understanding Judicial decision making
- New Dimensions in Legal Research- Use of Online Databases and e-resources; Techniques of Legal Research; Legal writings and citations; Judicial Reasoning; Analogizing – the application of principles laid down in similar cases, static and dynamic analogy; Case Synthesis.
- Blue book Citation and footnoting

Books:

1. Indian Legal System, Joseph Minattur, Indian Law Institute
2. Legal Theory, Friedmann, Universal Law
3. Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, V.D.Mahajan, Eastern Book Company
4. Administrative Law, S.P.Sathe, Lexis Nexis
5. Introduction to Legal Method, Farrar & Dugdale , Sweet & Maxwell
6. Law in the changing Society ,Friedman, Universal Law
7. Crisis of Indian Legal System ,Baxi, Vikas
8. Idea of Law ,Lloyd, Butterworth
9. The Concept of Law, Hart, Clarendon Law Series
10. Introduction to Philosophy of Law , Pound , Harvard
11. Rattan Singh, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis
12. Legal Research Methodology, Indian Law Institute

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1060	Law of Torts, Consumer protection Act & Motor Vehicle Act	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

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* and *Motor Vehicle Act*.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- familiarize with the basis of liability in tort and to distinguish it with the basis of contractual liability
- acquaint with different forms of tortious liability as well as different forms of tort
- understand the role of no fault liability, strict liability and absolute liability
- analyse the role played by statutes like the Motor Vehicles Act and the Consumer Protection Act in bringing in a new framework of protection to individuals from certain specific kinds of tort.

Unit I: Definition, Nature and Development of Tort.

- Definition, nature and history of the law of torts.
- Difference between Tort & Crime, Tort & Contract.
- Basis of the tortuous liability;
- Basic legal maxims for Determination of liability - *Ubi jus Ibi remedium, Injuria Sine Damnum and Damnum Sine Injuria*.

Unit II Liability for the Wrong Committed by Other Person

- Principle of Vicarious Liability and its basis.
- State's Liability: Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity in reference to the Crown Proceedings Act 1947, Federal Torts Claims Act 1946 and Article 300 of the Indian Constitution.
- Joint Tort Feasors, joint and several liabilities in payment of damages
- Negligence: Professional Negligence, psychiatric damage; economic loss.
- Proximate Cause and Intervening Cause.
- Contributory Negligence: Last Opportunity Rule, Res Ipsa Loquitur.
- Nuisance: History of Nuisance, Remedy for Nuisance, kinds of nuisance.
- General Defenses: *Volenti non fit injuria*, *Vis Major (Act of God)* Inevitable Accident
- Remoteness of Damage: fixing of liability and damages, Directness test – *In re Polemis case*, The doctrine of reasonable foresight – *the Wagon Mound cases*

Unit III Statutory Tort I – Motor Vehicles Accident Protection

- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
 - Chapter-X Liability without Fault (Ss.140-144)
 - Chapter-XI Insurance of Motor Vehicles (Ss.145-164)
 - Chapter- XII Claims Tribunal (Ss. 165-173)

Unit IV Statutory Tort II – Consumer Protection Act

- The Concept, Objectives and Scope of CPA, Definitions: Consumer, The Consumer Protection Act and its applications.
- Services, -- Deficiency in services Meaning, Professional service, Medical services, Lawyering services, Public Utility Services, Commercial Services; Unfair trade Practice -Misleading and False advertisement; Unsafe and Hazardous Products, Falsification of Trade Marks; Consumer safety; Services – Consumerism
- District Council, State Council National commission
- Product Liability – theories of causation, defectiveness and proximate reason.
- Tortious misrepresentation and negligence.

Books

1. Winfield & Jolowicz: Tort, Sweet and Maxwell, London.
2. D.D. Basu, The Law Of Torts
3. B.M.Gandhi, Law of Tort, Lucknow.
4. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Tort, Universal, Delhi.
5. Salmond and Heuston –On the Law of Torts (2000) Universal, Delhi.
6. J.N Boriwala, Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, Delhi.
7. P.K Majumdar, The Law of Consumer Protection In India (1998), Orient Publishing Co., New Delhi.
8. Achutan Pillai: The Law of Torts, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
9. Ramaswamy Iyyer: The Law of Torts,
10. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL1070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2

SECOND SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2010	Law and Language - II	FC	3	1	0	4

Course Outline:

This is a 4 credit course for second semester consisting of 4 hours of teaching learning per week, inclusive of direct classroom teaching, practice in language lab and tutorials.

Course Objectives:

- To develop the vocabulary base of the students, a much essential component for professional as well as personal communication.
- To ensure a thorough development of the literary skills of the students which will enable them to appreciate social and cultural values.
- To develop the writing skills of the students to a professional level.

Learning Outcomes:

After the completion of the course, the students will be able to:

- Utilize their acquired or developed vocabulary in multiple situations that requires skillful communication.
- Develop a competent writing skill, which is extremely essential to excel in professional domains.
- Demonstrate an ability to understand and appreciate works of literature connected to ways of life.

Unit	Description	Evaluation Pattern	Topics	Teaching Hours
I	Language in Use	25 Marks Fill in the blanks/ MCQs	1. Vocabulary Building 2. Functional Words 3. Idioms & Phrasal Verbs 4. Homonyms & Homophones 5. Common Errors	14 Hours
II	Language and Communication	25 Marks Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers	1. Basics of Communication 2. Process and Importance of Communication 3. Verbal and Non Verbal Communication 4. Barriers to Communication 5. Strategies of Effective Communication	14 Hours
III	Advanced Writing Skills	25 Marks	1. Essays 2. Letter Writing	14 Hours

		Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers	3. Dialogues 4. Resume and Cover letters 5. Emails	
IV	Literary Readings & Social Skills – II	25 Marks Short Notes/ Descriptive Answers	1. John Galsworthy: <i>Justice</i> (Act-II) 2. Fritz Karinthy: <i>Refund</i> (Short Play) 3. Jack London: The Benefit of Doubt (Short Story) 4. Bertolt Brecht: On the Infanticide of Marie Farrar (Poem) 5. Eric Cockrell: Can't Get No Justice (Poem)	14 Hours

References:

- Bansal, R.K. and J.B. Harrison. *Spoken English*. Orient Blackswan, 2013.
- Raman, Meenakshi and Sangeeta Sharma. *Technical Communication*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Thorpe, Edgar and Showick Thorpe. *Objective English*. Pearson Education, 2013.
- Dixon, Robert J. *Everyday Dialogues in English*. Prentice Hall India Pvt Ltd., 1988.
- Turton, Nigel D. *ABC of Common Errors*. Mac Millan Publishers, 1995.
- Samson, T. (ed.) *Innovate with English*. Cambridge University Press, 2010.
- Kumar, E Suresh, J. Savitri and P Sreehari (ed). *Effective English*. Pearson Education, 2009.
- Goodale, Malcolm. *Professional Presentation*. Cambridge University Press, 2013.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2020	State & Political Obligations (Political Science II)	FC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

The course explains the authority of the States to govern within their jurisdiction. Authority is generally understood as entailing a right to be obeyed correlative with a moral obligation incumbent on the subjects of authority to obey (provided that certain conditions obtain). The obligation to obey is said to be general (although capable of being defeated if the relevant conditions do not obtain). It is said to hold with regard to (almost) all directives, (almost) all subjects, on (almost) all occasions. This is the claim of political obligation.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- The student should be able to analyses of the issue of authority is a problem for political philosophy
- They should also be able to examine the direction in which the justification was traditionally sought and the reasons why this direction has been taken, the skeptical arguments against the traditional strategies, and the more recent attempts at meeting those arguments.

Unit – I: Introduction to Political obligation:

- Meaning, nature and scope of Political Obligation
- Evolution of the concept of political obligation
- Contemporary developments
- Political Obligation and right
- Political obligation and Duty.

Unit- II Theories of Political obligation:

- Voluntarism - Utilitarian theory
- Deontological theory
- Anarchist theory- Political obligation and consent
- Political obligation and Social contract (Hobbes, Locke & Rousseau)
- Types of Political obligation

Module - III Philosophical foundations of Political obligation:

- Moral or Ethical foundations of Political obligation
- Ancient Indian ideas and Institutions on Political obligation
- Dimensions of Political obligations in a modern State
- Political obligation and family - Political obligation and identity
- Membership and political obligation

Module- IV Legal and Political obligations:

- Nature and extent of the Authority in a State and Political Obligation
- History and Theory of Justice
- Constitution of India and the nature of Political obligation under the Constitution
- Dilution of Political obligation
- Impact of such dilution of Political obligation.
- Political Obligation and Revolution
- Role of State in balancing political obligations
- Role of international society in political obligation of a State

Books

1. John Horton, Political Obligation, MacMillan, London, 1992.
2. Margaret Gilbert, A Theory of Political obligation ; Membership, Commitment and the Bonds of Society, Clarendon Press, Oxford, London, 2006
3. D.D. Raphael and T. H. Green on Political Obligation, 2008

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2030	Managerial Economics	FC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

Managerial economics is the study of how to direct scarce resources in the way that most efficiently achieve the goal. It is a broad discipline in that it describes the trade- off that consumers, workers, and firms face, and show how these trades-offs are best made. The idea

of making optimal trade-offs is an important theme in Managerial Economics. Though the subject is titled as Managerial Economics, some of the macroeconomics concepts also been introduced to provide students with a basic understanding of the behaviour of macro variables and policy frame work. Macroeconomics involves the study of aggregate factors such as income, employment and inflation, and functioning of an economy. Thus managerial economics provides useful insights into every facet of the business and non-business world in which we live-including household decision making

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course student should be able to:

- Describe the nature of economics in dealing with the issue of scarcity. Perform supply and demand analysis to analyse the impact of economic events on markets.
- Analyse the behaviour of consumers in terms of the demand for products, evaluate the factors affecting firm behaviour, such as production and costs
- Analyse the conduct and performance of firms under different market structures
- Compute different measures of macroeconomic activity such as the national income accounts, inflation, and unemployment, and evaluate the shortcomings of traditional economic measures.
- Analyse the forces that affect the aggregate level of economic activity and the business cycle using AD-AS analysis, recognize how monetary and fiscal policy can be used to achieve policy goals

Unit I: Introduction:

Managerial Economics – Meaning, Definitions and scope. Importance of studying economics for business manager; Normative Vs Positive Analysis; Microeconomics Vs macroeconomics; Fundamental Problems of an Economy, Alternative Economic Systems; Goals of macroeconomic policies.

Unit II: Demand Analysis:

Meaning of demand, determinants of demand, Law of Demand, Deriving demand curve; Elasticity of Demand- Price elasticity. Income Elasticity and cross Elasticity. **Demand forecasting. Analysis of Market Structure:** Meaning and definition of Market, Types of Market; Perfect and imperfect competition; Features of perfect competition, monopoly, oligopoly and monopolistic competition – Price and output determination in each market environment in both Short Run and Long Run

Unit III: Supply Analysis:

Meaning of supply, determinants of supply, Law of Supply, Deriving supply curve; Elasticity of Supply; Market Equilibrium, Price Control: floor pricing and price ceiling. **Cost and Revenue Analysis:** Meaning; Concepts, Short-Run and Long-Run Cost Functions, Learning curve, Economies of Scale and revenue and profit determination. Areas and tools of cost control.

Unit IV: National Income and Inflation and Unemployment:

Concepts – Domestic v/s National, Gross v/s Net, Factor cost v/s Market price; Real v/s nominal GDP; personal income, per capita income, disposable income; Price indices and GDP deflator; Measuring National Income; Limitations of measurement; Usefulness of national income analysis. Meaning and types of inflation; Causes of inflation; Effects of inflation; Measures to control inflation. Unemployment: Meaning and types; Effects of unemployment; Measures to control unemployment.

Books

1. Karl E. Case and Ray C. Fair & Sharon Oster: “Principles of Economics” Ninth edition, Pearson
2. John Sloman & Mark Sutcliffe: “Economics for Business”; Pearson Education
3. R.Pindyck, D Rubinfeld and P Mehta, “ Microeconomics”7th Edition, Pearson Education.

4. N. G. Mankiw: "Economics – Principles and Applications"; Cengage Learning
5. Dominick Salvatore & Ravikesh Srivastava: "Managerial Economics", Oxford Higher Education.
6. R. Dornbusch & S. Fisher, Macroeconomics, Tata Mc. Graw Hill.
7. William A MacEachern and A. Indira, "MacroECON", Cengage Learning
8. Samuelson, P. A., and W. D. Nordhaus: "Economics" , Tata McGraw-Hill, India
9. Froyen: "Macroeconomics", Pearson.
10. RT Kennedy: "Macroeconomic Theory", Pearson Prentice Hall.
11. Shyamal Roy: "Macroeconomic Policy Environment", Tata McGraw Hill.
12. M. Melvin and W. Boyes: Principles of Macroeconomics, Cengage Publication.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2040	Law and Social changes in India	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective:

This paper will help the students to apply sociological theories to a myriad of contemporary justice problems. Use knowledge on sociological theories to analyse contemporary problems of Indian society, and critically reflect on media reports and cultural products concerning justice issues.

UNIT I – INTRODUCTION

- Law and disadvantaged group
- Issue of reservation to caste and women's empowerment
- Law and social change
- Social perception of law in the global era
- Social role of judiciary and legal profession in Indian society.

UNIT II - Gender and Law

- The Social construction of Gender
- The status of women – Ancient age – Medieval India – Modern period – Problems Faced by women in modern India – the development and changing status of women.
- Domestic Violence Act, 2005
- Sexual Harassment of Women at workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act 2013
- Dowry with special reference to Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- Women and property in India
- Impediments to legal reform: Patriarchy and Culture

UNIT III- Social problems related with children

- Child Marriage: Reasons and Consequences
- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Juvenile Delinquency: Meaning, Factors, Juvenile Justice System
- Child Abuse: Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986.

UNIT IV- Crime and Deviance

- Relationship between Sociology and Criminology
- Crime and Deviance: Meaning and Difference
- Causes of Crime & Deviance, Labelling theory
- Crime, Deviance and Social Control

Books:

1. Jaya Sagade, 2005, Child Marriage in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
2. K.L. Sharma, 2004, Social Inequality in India, Rawat Publications, Jaipur

3. Veena Das, 2004, Handbook of Indian Sociology, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
4. Vandana Madan, The Village in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
5. Jairam Kusal, Sociology of Social change, Dominant Publishers, New Delhi
6. Ghanshyam Shah, 2004, Caste and Democratic Politics in India, Permanent Black, New Delhi
7. Kushal Deb, 2002, Mapping Multiculturalism, Rawat Publications, Jaipur
8. Ram Ahuja, 2003, Indian Social System, Rawat Publications
9. Ranbir Singh, Ghanshyam Shah, Human Rights, Education, Law and Society, Nalson University, The Print House
10. B. GopalKrishnan 2004- Rights of children Aavishkar Publishers, distributors, Jaipur, India
11. Kumari Ved, 2004, The Juvenile Justice System in India From Welfare to Rights, Oxford Univeristy Press, New Delhi
12. Seth, Mira, 2001, Women and Development, the Indian Experience, Sage Publications.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2050	Jurisprudence	HC	4	1	0	4

Course Objective:

To develop an analytical approach to understand the nature of law, development of law and working of a legal system in different dimensions with reference to popular legal theorists.

Course Outcomes: The students will be able to:

- Comprehend knowledge of doctrines about law and justice, developed over the years, in various nations and historical situations.
- Understand the importance of legal concepts that is important so far as various legal courses are concerned.
- Relate various concepts that they learn in other courses in law to their jurisprudential meanings.
- Recognise sources of law that will foster legal research.
- Apply principles of liability with a comprehensive understanding of the concepts in environmental law and health care law.

Unit – I: Introduction

- a. Nature, definition, meaning and scope of Jurisprudence
- b. Link between Jurisprudence and other sciences
- c. Law, Morality and Ethics – Hart-Fuller Debate – Hart and Patrick Devlin on Morality
- d. Dharma – Meaning and scope in Indian Jurisprudence

Unit – II: Schools of Jurisprudence – I

- a. Natural Law – Greek and Roman era – Medieval period - Classical era
- b. German Transcendental Idealism – Emmanuel Kant
- c. Analytical positivism – Utilitarianism - Pure Theory
- d. Historical Jurisprudence – Anthropological approach - Evolutionary Theory

Unit – III: Schools of Jurisprudence – II

- a. Sociological Jurisprudence
- b. Concept of Dialects – Philosophy of Hegel – Economic Approach – Dialectical Materialism
- c. Legal Realism – Philosophies of Cardozo and Holmes – American realism – Scandinavian realism

d. Revival of Natural Law – Rawls theory of Justice – Theory of Amartya Sen

Unit – IV: Concepts of Law

- a. State – Nature and functions – Various kinds of Law - Administration of Justice
- b. Sources of Law – Custom, Legislation, Precedent, Equity
- c. Rights – Hohfeldian analysis of Rights and Duties – Obligation - Ownership – Possession – Liability - Immunity
- d. Juristic personality – Corporations – Animals – Unborn – Dead persons – Idols and Mosque

Text books:

1. Amartya Sen, The Idea of Justice, Belknap Press; Reprint edition (2011)
2. Benjamin Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, Wildside Press LLC, 2010
3. Edgar Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence, Harvard University Press, 1974
4. Fitzgerald, Salmond on Jurisprudence (1999), Tripathi, Bombay
5. Glanville Williams, Learning the Law, Thomson Reuters, 2010
6. HLA Hart, Law, Liberty and Morality, Stanford University Press, 1963
7. HLA Hart, The Concept of Law, Oxford University Press, 2012
8. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice, Harvard University Press, 2009
9. N.K. Jayakumar, Lectures in Jurisprudence, LexisNexis Butterworths, 2006
10. Paton, A Textbook of Jurisprudence, Clarendon Press, 1972
11. Patrick Devlin, The Enforcement of Morals, Liberty Fund, Incorporated, 2010
12. R.W.M. Dias, Jurisprudence (1994) Indian Reprint, Adithya Books, Delhi
13. V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (1996 re-print), Eastern Books, Lucknow
14. Prof. (Mrs.) Nomita Aggarwal , Jurisprudence (Legal Theory)

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2060	Law Contract-I	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective:

A contract is essential for any business transaction, ensuring that both parties to the contract abide by the commonly established terms and conditions. They are the main means by which, transactions are made and legal obligations voluntarily incurred. Law of contract will be taught in two papers for the course. While semester I will deal with the general principles of contract law, the second paper in the next semester will focus on certain forms of specific contracts.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Enumerate the basic principles of contract law, including the sources of contract law, its theoretical underpinnings, and the influences of common law and statutory law in its development.
- Analyses the principles particularly of contract formation and validity, enforcement of promises and liability.
- Analyses the defenses to formation, distinctions between breach and performance, contract remedies, and third party interests in contracts.
- Acquaint with principles of analysis with regards to a particular issue, and utilization of law of contract including the Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Unit I: Introduction

- Nature and functions of a contract.
- Justification for and the limits of contract law.

- Freedom of contract and its exceptions
- Modern trends in contract law.
- Offer – kinds of offer, distinction between invitation to treat, revocation and termination.
- Acceptance – modes of acceptance, communication of acceptance, revocation.
- Intention to create legal relations
- Consideration – definition and kinds of consideration, exceptions to the requirement of consideration.
- Free consent – doctrine of *consensus ad idem*

Unit II: Competency to contract

- Minor's agreement – status, agreement for the benefit and to the detriment of a minor, fraud by minor and estoppel, restitution as a remedy.
- Unsoundness of mind – meaning and exceptions
- Insolvency
- Coercion – definition, essential elements, duress and coercion distinguished.
- Undue Influence – definition, essential elements, parties between whom it can exist, who is to prove.
- Misrepresentation – definition, essential elements, fraud distinguished.
- Fraud – definition, essential elements, when silence amounting to fraud.

Unit III: Void Agreements

- Mistake – definition, mistake of fact and law and their consequential effects upon the validity of the agreement.
- Legality of objects – lawful objects and considerations, immoral agreements, agreements opposed to public policy
- Agreements expressly declared to be void – agreements in restraint of: marriage, trade and legal proceedings;
- Uncertain agreements
- Wagering agreements
- Contingent contracts – nature, when contingent contract becomes void.
- Quasi contracts – meaning and nature, theory of unjust enrichment, situations where law implies contractual relationship.
- Government as a contracting party – formation, and constitutional requirements as provided under Art. 299 of the Constitution of India
- Standard form contracts – nature and advantages, principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation, judicial approach to such contracts

Unit IV: Discharge of liability under a contract

- By performance- conditions of valid tender of performance, reciprocal promises
- By death, Inheritance, part performance,
- By breach - time as essence of contract, anticipatory breach and actual breach, constructive breach.
- By frustration of contract - Impossibility of performance, specific grounds of frustration, *force majeure*.
- By period of limitation.
- By agreement- rescission and alteration - their effect- remission and waiver of performance - extension of time- accord and satisfaction.
- Meaning, kinds of breach, remedies for breach.
- Damages – meaning, measure of damages, remoteness of damages

- Specific Performance of contract – which contracts may be specifically enforced, which may not, persons against whom it can be enforced.
- Injunction

Books

1. Avtar Singh, Contract & Specific Relief, 11th Ed., Eastern Book Company, 2013.
2. Anson's Law of Contract, Beatson, Burrows and Cartwright (Eds), 29th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Moitra's Law of Contract and Specific Relief, 6th Ed., Universal Law Publishing Co., 2012.
4. Chitty on Contracts, Volume I & II, 29th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 2004.
5. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract, 16th Ed., Michael Furmston (Ed), Oxford University Press, 2012.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL2070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2

THIRD SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3010	International Relations	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This module facilitates you to understand the approaches to the study of Comparative Politics in vogue in an informed and efficient manner. The module helps you to acquire the knowledge that is vital in understanding the concepts of International Politics and approaches to foreign policy

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- To develop conceptual knowledge of the anatomy of Global Politics and concepts.
- To evaluate the foreign policy determinants of the countries across the globe.

Unit –I: Introduction

Traditional approaches; political economy, political sociology or political system approaches; Nature of political process in the Third World. Evolution, the contemporary trends in the advanced industrial countries and the Third World.

Unit –II: Power and Politics

Power, national interest, balance of power, national security, collective security and peace-Theories of International politics, Marxist, Realist, Decision-making and Game Theory. Domestic compulsions, geopolitics, geo-economics and global order. Origin and contemporary relevance of the Cold War, nature of the post-cold war global order.

Unit –III: International Politics and Intentional Organization

Cuban Missile Crisis; Vietnam War, Oil Crisis, Afghan Civil War, Gulf War, Collapse of the Soviet Union, Yugoslav Crisis, War on terrorism, Bin-Laden. Fall of dictatorship in Syria, Libia, Egypt and Iraq and global political equations. Organs of UNO and their powers, General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice; ILO, UNICEF, WHO, UNESCO, ASEAN, APEC, EU, SAARC, NAFTA.

Unit –IV: Contemporary Global Concerns:

Democracy, Human Rights, Ecology, Gender Justice, Global commons, Communication Non Aligned Movement, Indo- China, Indo- Russia and Indo- Pak relations, India and other countries. India's relation with Africa and Latin America. India and South East Asia; ASEAN. India and the major powers: USA, EU, China, Japan and Russia. India and the UN System:

India's role in UN Peace Keeping and global disarmament. India and the emerging international economic order; multilateral agencies-WTO, IMF, IBRD, ADB. India and the question of nuclear weapons: NPT and CTBT

Books

1. Palmer & Perkins, Intentional Relations
2. Robert H. Jackson, Introduction to International Relations: Theories and Approaches
3. Joshua S. Goldstein , International Relations (5th Edition)
4. John Baylis, The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3020	Money, Banking and Public Finance	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This course is an introduction to the behavioral science of economics which focuses on interest rates, the concept of money, exchange rates, and monetary policy. Topics covered include banking structures and function, the Federal Reserve, determinants of the money supply, fiscal policy and monetary policy, and international economies.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Comprehend the need, definition, functions and economic significance of financial institutions and markets
- Understand the interdependence between financial markets and interest rates comprehend the behavioral analysis of interest rates: risk, liquidity and term structure identify the role played by the Central Bank and instruments of credit control.
- Grasp the conduct of monetary policy and its effect on interest rate, credit availability, prices and inflation rate

Unit –I: Introduction

An Overview of the Financial System Saving and Investment Money, Inflation and Interest Banking and Non-Banking Financial Intermediaries, Financial Markets and Instruments Money market and Capital Markets Financial Instruments: REPO, TBs, Equities, Bonds, Derivatives, etc. Characteristics of Financial Instruments: Liquidity, Maturity, Safety and Yield

Unit –II: Financial Markets

Principles of Financial Markets and Interest Rates Understanding Interest Rates Risk and Term Structure of Interest Rates Interdependence of Markets and Interest Rates Rational Expectations and Efficient Markets

Unit –III: Banking

Economics of Banking (Depository) Institutions Banking Institutions: Revenues, Costs and Profits, Basic Issues and Performance of Depository Institutions Asymmetric Information and Banking Regulation. Central Banking, Monetary Policy and Regulation the RBI as a Central Bank: Structure, Functions and Working Reforms, The Current Regulatory Structure

Unit –III: Monetary theory

Essentials of Monetary Theory the Classical and Keynesian Theories of Money, Prices and Output Rational Expectations and Modern Theories of Money and Income. Conduct of Monetary Policy and Interlinkages Objectives and Targets of Monetary Policy Lags and Intermediate Targets Rules Vs. Discretion in Monetary Policy Interlinkages.

Books

1. L M Bhole and Jitendra Mahakud, Financial Institutions and Markets, TataMcGraw-Hill, 2009.
2. F S Mishkin, The Economics of Money, Banking, and Financial Markets, Prentice Hall, 2007.
3. S B Gupta, Monetary Economics, S Chand Limited, 1988.
4. Economic Survey, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3030	Exploration in Social Inequalities	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This course aims to examine social inequality and stratification more closely. The aim is to look at the distribution of key social resources to groups and individuals, as well as theoretical explanations of how unequal patterns of distribution are produced, maintained, and challenged. You will also be exposed to classical and contemporary theories of inequality and stratification, particularly in areas structured along lines of caste, class, race and gender, data on the extent of social inequality and stratification in India and abroad. In addition, interlocking systems of privilege are scrutinized so we can theorize how they maintain and reproduce inequality. This class will provide you with a foundation for understanding social inequality in its multiple and intersectional forms. This is a writing intensive course and to promote the learning of course material, writing assignments will be assigned throughout the semester.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Comprehend the theoretical distinctions between social differentiation, inequality and stratification
- Understand the different axis of inequality- class, caste, race and gender
- Understand ‘intersection’, and how inequality needs to be understood inter-sectional
- Gain a better understanding of how our own experiences are both the products and producers of larger stratification systems.
- Develop the ability to apply theoretical understanding of social

Unit I: Framework of Social Inequality & Stratification

- General Overview: Social differentiation, Inequality and Stratification
- Basis of Social Stratification
- Social Resources and Inequality: Meaning, Nature, Origin and Measures of Inequality
- Forms of Social Stratification: Sex and Gender; Race and Ethnicity; Caste and Class
- Individual and Social Mobility:
 - Status Attainment
 - Social Reproduction
 - Intersecting inequalities

Unit II: Gender Inequality

- General Overview: Sex, Gender and Biology
- Gender Socialization and Gender Stereotypes
- Patriarchy and Production
- A: Gender Inequality at Home
- B: Gender Inequality in Public
- Ideology of Sexism: “Biology as Destiny”
- Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment and Rape
- Gender, Power and Resistance

Unit III: Class Inequality

- General Overview: Class Inequality, Social Class: Development of Social Class; Criteria of Class distinction; Functions of social class
- Class Consciousness and Class Conflict
- Class and Social Mobility
- Class and Culture
- Classical Perspectives on Class: Marxian Analysis; Max Weber's Analysis; Contemporary Debates on Class

Unit IV: Caste Inequalities and Racial Inequality

- General Overview: Caste Inequalities
- Caste System: Meaning, Nature and Origin
- Caste and Religion
- Caste Inequality and Discrimination
- Caste Stereotypes
- 'Dominant Caste' and 'Sanskritization'
- Contemporary Significance of Caste and Caste System
- General Overview: Racial Inequality
- Race: Meaning, Nature and Origin
- Race and Privilege
- Ethnicity and Race
- Race, Racism and Social Inequality
- Racial Stereotypes, IQ controversy
- Caste and Race: A Comparison

Books

1. Oomen T.K(eds.),Classes, Citizenship and Inequality- Emerging Perspectives, Pearson Education India, 2010
2. Gupta Dipankar(ed.), Social Stratification, Oxford India Paperbacks, New Delhi, 1991
3. Sharma K.L, Social Stratification in India-issues and themes, Sage Publications, 1992
4. Levine Rhonda, Social Class and Stratification, Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc., 1998
5. Dill and Zambrana(ed.), Emerging Intersections: Race, Class, and Gender in Theory, Policy, and Practice, Rutgers, 2009
6. Charles E. Hurst, Social Inequality: Forms, Causes, and Consequences,6th ed. Pearson, 2007
7. Allan G. Johnson, Privilege, Power, & Difference,2nd ed., McGraw-Hill, 2004.
8. Yadav Neelima, Gender, Caste and Class in India, Pragun Publication, 2006
9. Babu and Khare(eds.), Caste in Life-Experiencing Inequalities, Pearson, 2010
10. Kamla Bhasin, Understanding Gender, New Delhi: Kali for Women, 2000

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3040	Constitutional Law-I	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This course will endeavor to help budding attorneys understand the meaning and nature of Constitutional law and governance in India. The philosophy of Constitutionalism and its impact on people's lives through the implementation of Fundamental Rights will be the intellectual focus of the course. Academic attention will be given to Constitutionalism, Fundamental Right and Directives Principles. Students are expected to analyze the importance of protection of Human Rights given effect through various judicial interpretations of the Supreme Court.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Explain the meaning and history of Constitutional law and its implication in the life of a nation. Appreciate the inter-relationship between rights and duties and the significance of a written instrument guaranteeing basic rights.
- Understand the meaning and significance of the preamble to the Constitution. Citizenship and the various legal aspects surrounding citizenship in light of international legal principles.
- Understand the nature, meaning and the controversies surrounding the principle of “equality”. The various interpretation of equality with specific emphasis on Indian Supreme Court judgments on equality.
- Appreciate the enforcement mechanisms ingrained in the Constitution for the enforcement of fundamental rights. Articles 32 and 226 and the various writs and the role they have played in the enforcement of fundamental rights.
- Analyses of doctrinal foundations of a ‘welfare state’. The cohesion between fundamental right and directive principles is of critical significance.

Unit 1: Introduction to Constitutional law; Preamble and Citizenship

- Meaning and Nature of Constitutional Law
- Historical origins of Constitutional Law- Role of the Constituent Assembly and Objectives Resolution
- Constitutionalism-Meaning and Nature
- Preamble- Meaning and Significance
- Citizenship- Basic Principles, Rules of Citizenship, Acquisition and termination of Citizenship

Unit II: Gateway to Fundamental Rights: Concept of State and the meaning of Law

- Concept of State and Fundamental Rights. Meaning and Definition of Law
- Doctrine of Equality and the finer dimensions of equality
- Reservation debate and the abolition of equality; abolition of titles
- The domain of freedoms: Reasonable restrictions as a limitation on the right to freedoms.
- Self-Incrimination-Double jeopardy-ex post facto law
- Right to Life and Due Process versus Procedure established by Law.
- Other aspects of life and liberty- Protection of Offenders, Protection against forced labour.
- Freedom of Religion.
- New Generation Rights: The “Rights Revolution” in India in the context of Article 21- The Right to Bodily Sovereignty
- Right to a corruption free government
- Right to Inter-Generational Equity
- Right to Cultural Heritage

Unit II: Right to Constitutional Remedies:

Writs- Meaning, Nature and maintainability of Writ Petitions

- Habeous Corpus
- Mandamus
- Certiorari
- Quo Warranto
- Prohibition
- Difference between Articles 32 and 226
- PIL’s and the Locus Standii liberalization debate

Unit IV: Directive Principles of State Policy:

- Directive Principles- Nature and Meaning
- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles: The interaction and the Supremacy debate
- Various Directive Principles enshrined in the Indian Constitution
- Enforceability of Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Duties of Citizens.

Reference Books:

1. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
2. M.P. Jain , Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa publication
3. Mamta Rao, Constitutional Law, Eastern Book Company

Other books you may want to consider are:

4. H.M.Seervai , Constitutional Law of India, Universal Publication

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3050	Law of Contract -II	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

The object of the course is primarily aimed at a building up of knowledge which must lead to an effective understanding of the specific contracts stated in the Indian Contract Act, The Indian Partnership Act, the Sale of Goods Act and other forms of special contracts. The course on specific contracts is closely related to the basic course on the law of contracts, which has been taught during the first semester. The general principles, which are the foundations of any contract, are consequently already known, which should normally aid the assimilation of the subject matter.

Learning Outcomes - At the end of the course the student is expected:

- to be familiar with some of the specific contracts enshrined in the Indian Contract Act, 1872;
- to be acquainted with different forms of business associations such as Agency and Partnership and to build an understanding of the rights and duties of the parties in agency and partnership agreements;
- to understand the dynamics in sale of goods in India as governed by the Sale of Goods Act, 1930; and
- to understand the use of negotiable instruments in everyday commerce

Unit I: Contracts of Indemnity and Guarantee

- Contract of Indemnity – Nature and definition;
- Rights of indemnity holder;
- Commencement of liability;
- Contract of Guarantee – Nature and definition;
- Essential features of guarantee;
- Extent of surety’s liability, discharge of surety;
- Rights of the surety.

Unit II: Contracts of Bailment and Pledge

- Bailment – Nature and definition;
- Essential features;
- Rights and duties of bailor and bailee;

- Pledge – Nature and definition;
- Rights of pawnor and pawnee.
- Agency – Definition and kinds of agency;
- Essentials of agency;
- Modes of creation of agency;
- Duties and rights of agents;
- Authority of agent – express, implied, and ostensible authority,
- Liabilities- liability of principal & agent;
- Termination of agency.

Unit III: Contracts for Sale of Goods

- The Sale of Goods Act 1930 – purpose of the Act;
- Sale, Agreement to sell;
- Difference between sale and agreement to sell;
- Caveat Emptor, Caveat Venditor, Nemo dat quod non habet;
- Condition and warranties;
- Passing of property, rules relating to passing off property;
- Rights of the unpaid seller.

Unit IV: Negotiable Instruments

- Negotiable Instruments – Definition, Nature and Types.
- Characteristics, Rights and Obligations of Parties.
- Rules of honour and dishonor on presentment.
- Endorsements, accommodation and notices.
- Criminal Liability for non-payment of cheque.

Books

1. Avtar Singh, Contract & Specific Relief, 11th Ed., Eastern Book Company, 2013.
2. Anson's Law of Contract, Beatson, Burrows and Cartwright (Eds), 29th Ed., Oxford University Press, 2010.
3. Moitra's Law of Contract and Specific Relief, 6th Ed., Universal Law Publishing Co., 2012.
4. Chitty on Contracts, Volume 1 & II, 29th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell, 2004.
5. Pollock & Mulla, The Indian Partnership Act, GC Bharuka (Ed), 7th Ed., Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2011.
6. Pollock & Mulla, The Sale of Goods Act, Satish J Shah (Ed), 8th Ed., Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2011.
7. Khergamvala on the Negotiable Instruments Act, BM Prasad & Manish Mohan (Eds), 21st Ed., Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2013.
8. Avtar Singh, Negotiable Instruments, 4th Ed., Eastern Book Company, 2005.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3060	Sports/Yoga/Music/Dance/Theater	SC	0	0	2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3070	Moot Court	HC	0	0	2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL3080	Summer Internship	HC			2	2

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4010	Public Policy and Public Administration	HC	3	1	0	4

Course objective:

To make the student understand the importance of public administration from its crucial role in the governing of a society. All the great human events in history were probably achieved by what we today would call public administration. Organization and administrative practices in collective or public settings are as old as civilization. The field of public policy has assumed considerable importance in response to the increasing complexity of the government activity. The advancements of technology, changes in the social organization structures, rapid growth of urbanization added to the complexities. The study of Public Policy aspires to provide an in-depth understanding of the ills prevailing in the society and aids to identify the solutions for them.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Analyze the transformations in public administration with emphasis on current initiatives and emerging challenges in the field.
- Analyze public administration in a fast changing environment of globalized phenomenon.
- Enumerate the important mechanism for moving a social system from the past to the future and helps to cope with the future.
- Elucidate basic areas of public policy on the largest gamut of its canvas.

Unit I: Introduction

- Meaning, Nature, Scope and importance of Public Administration
- State and Evolution of Public Administration and present status
- Politics & Administration Dichotomy-Woodrow Wilson and F.J. Goodnow
- Globalization and Public Administration
- Nature, Scope and Importance of Public Policy
- Evolution of Public Policy and Policy Sciences
- Public Policy and Public Administration

Unit II: Approaches

- Classical Approach
- Human Relations and Behavioural Approach
- Ecological Approach

Public Policy Analysis

- The Process Approach
- The Logical Positivist Approach
- The Phenomenological Approach
- The Participatory Approach and Normative Approach

Unit III: Principles of Public Administration

- Division of Work and Coordination, hierarchy, Unity of Command and Span of Control
- Delegation, Centralization and Decentralization
- Line and Staff and Administrative Planning
- Leadership and Supervision
- Communication and Public Relations.
- Theories and Models of Policy Making
- Perspectives & Institutions of Policy Making Process
- Concept and Techniques of Policy Implementation
- Concept of Policy Evaluation
- Constraints of Public Policy Evaluation

Unit IV: Emerging Trends

- Public Accountability and Social Accountability
- New Public Administration: Minnowbrook I, II& III
- New Public Management
- Public Administration in Transition
- Global Policy Process
- Transnational Actors: Impact on Public Policy Making
- Impact of Globalization on Policy Making

Books

1. Avasthi & Maheshwari (2012), Public Administration, Lakshminarayan Agarwal, Agra
2. Anderson J.E., (2006) Public Policy-Making: An Introduction, Boston, Houghton
3. Henry, Nicholas (2006), Public Administration and Public Affairs, Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi.
4. Donald Menzel and Harvey White (eds) (2011). The State of Public Administration: Issues, Challenges and Opportunities, New York, M. E. Sharpe.
5. Journals: Indian Journal of Public Administration New Delhi -1
6. M. Lakshmi Kanth- Indian Politics

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4020	Law of Crimes (IPC 1860)	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

Crime and Punishment has been the one of the most important task of rule of law of the State. This course is designed with a prime object to familiarize students with the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law. Crime is a phenomenon studied by several disciplines from several perspectives and methodologies. The lawyer must have an acquaintance with such knowledge in order to make criminal justice serve the goals of social defense. Subsequently, a study of the basic concepts of Criminal Law is undertaken, followed by a study of specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Examine the historical background to the codification of Indian Penal law and its implication on the criminal justice administration.
- Analyze the principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law.
- Comprehend key cases, legal terms, clauses, chronologies in Criminal Law.

- Articulate informed opinion over important, controversial issues in Criminal Law.

Unit I: General Introduction

- Historical development of Penal Law
- Nature, definition and essentials of Crime.
- Criminal Law and Morality.
- Mens Rea, Actus Reus and Criminal Liability
- Meaning, origin and development of Mens rea, Intention, Motive, Knowledge, Recklessness and Negligence.
- Mens Rea and Socio-Welfare offences, Socio-Economic offences
- Basis of liability: Joint liability, Vicarious liability, Strict liability, Absolute liability Under IPC 1860

Unit II: Elements of Criminal Liability

- Common intention
- Unlawful assembly
- Abetment: Instigation, aiding and conspiracy
- Criminal conspiracy
- Guilty intention - mere intention not punishable
- Preparation,
- Attempt: Attempt when punishable - specific provisions of IPC
- Commission of an offence.
- Mistake of fact, not mistake of law
- Accident, Act done in good faith for the benefit of victim
- Right of private defence (Sec 76-106)
- Death: Social relevance of capital punishment
- Alternatives to capital punishment
- Imprisonment - for life, with hard labor, simple imprisonment
- Forfeiture of property, Fine, Discretion in awarding punishment.

Unit III: Specific offences against the Human Body

- Culpable homicide
- Murder
- Causing death by negligence
- Abetment of suicide
- Attempt to commit the above three offences
- Causing miscarriage, exposure by children.
- Hurt (Simple & Grievous)
- Wrongful restraint & Wrongful confinement
- Criminal force & assault
- Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery & forced labours
- Unnatural offence
- Dowry death
- Cruelty against women by husband or relatives
- Outraging modesty of women
- Insulting the privacy of women
- Rape- Custodial & Marital

Unit IV: Offences against Property & New kinds of Crimes

- Theft
- Extortion

- Robbery and Dacoity
- Criminal Misappropriation of Property & Criminal Breach of Trust
- Terrorism
- Pollution
- Food Adulteration

Reference Books:

- Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, *The Indian Penal Code*, Wadhwa & Company (2011)
- K.D.Gaur, *Criminal Law Cases and Materials*, Lexis Nexis
- Prof. S.N. Misra, *Indian Penal Code*, Central Law Publications(2013)
- Smith & Hogan's, *Criminal Law*, Oxford University Press
- Glanville Williams, *Criminal Law*, Universal Law Publications

Recommended Reports:

- Justice V.S. Malimath Committee report on reforms of Criminal Justice System
- The Wolfenden Report on Homosexual offences and Prostitution
- Justice J.S. Verma Committee report on amendments to Criminal Law

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4030	Public International Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

To acquaint the students with the basics of Public International Law and practice and the "general" part of international law, i.e. questions of law making, sovereignty, jurisdiction, responsibility, enforcement, the settlement of disputes, and specific topics such as the use of force.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Through all components, clear demonstration of the ability to present coherently and also achieve clarity in oral and written exercises will be assessed.
- Students should have a good understanding of the legal structures underpinning international relations.
- Understand the basic doctrines and concepts of public international law
- Critically discuss the limits and potentials of international law as a
- technique of public policy
- Analyze contemporary issues from the perspective of international law

Unit – I: Introduction

Nature and basis of International Law, definition of International Law, Subjects of International Law, Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law, Sources of International Law (Treaties custom, general principles, recognized by civilized Nation, ICJ decisions).

Unit –II: Subjects of International law

Essentials of statehood, not fully sovereign states and other entities, right and duties of states, modes of acquisition and loss of state territory, state responsibility. Recognition and State succession: Concept of recognition, theories, kinds (De facto, De jure recognition) and consequences of recognition, recognition, Basis of jurisdiction, Sovereign immunity, diplomatic privileges and immunities.

Unit-III: Recognition and Law of the Sea

Making of Treaty, Reservations to treaty, Pacta sunt servanda, modes of termination of treaty, UN and other treaty-based organizations, Law of international organizations, Law of the Sea: Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone, Continental Shelf & High Sea.

Unit – IV: International Organizations

The Basic modification, post charter in the position: Nationality, extradition, Asylum, UNO & Human Rights, UDHR, Covenant on Civil Political Rights, 1966, Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, ICJ.

Text books:

1. Starke – Introduction to International Law
2. Oppenheim - International Law
3. Brownlie – Principles of International Law
4. S.K. Kapoor- Public International Law

References:

1. Shaw - International Law

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4040	Constitutional Law-II	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

This course is specifically designed keeping in mind the requirements of students who need to be trained rigorously in the essentials of Constitutional Law. It seeks to develop a range of appropriate legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of Constitutionalism in India. The course is a study in the fundamentals of Constitutionalism, the branches of government, Constitutional Institutions and their interrelationships and the importance of judicial interpretations in unravelling the dynamics of institutional interrelationship in our country.

Learning Outcomes - The students should be able to:

- Analyze and research relevant issues in Constitutional law.
- Enumerate Constitutionalism so as to enable them to learn the operations of state institutions, constitutional functionaries and other key areas of Constitutional law.
- Acquired the skills to appreciate complex issues in the realm of Constitutional law and introducing them to the method of comparative scholarship in Constitutional law to the extent necessary for undergraduate students.

Unit I: Nature of Federalism in India & Forms of Government

- Essential character of Indian Federalism.
- Indian Federalism distinguished from US Federalism.
- Federalism as part of the basic structure.
- Centre-State relations in the Indian Constitutional framework.
- Parliamentary versus Presidential form of government.
- Indian Parliamentary model versus US Presidential model.

Unit II: Executive, Legislature & Judiciary

- Powers and Functions of the President in India.
- Relationship of the President with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- Power and Functions of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers.
- Role of the Governor.
- Power and Functions of Chief Ministers and Council of Ministers

- Parliament and State Legislatures-Bicameral Character and constitution, Composition of the House of States and House of the People, Duration, Qualification and disqualification of members, Conduct of Business, Office of Profit, Power, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its Members, role of the Speaker/Chairman.
- Local Self-governing institutions.
- Nature of Indian Judicial System with its distinctive feature, Supreme Court of India and its various powers, Appointment of Supreme Court Judges.
- Appointment of High Court Judges and conditions of office, Various Powers, Establishment of Common High
- Court, Constitution of Bench, Transfer of a judge. Control over subordinate judiciary.

Unit III: Financial, emergency powers

- Power of Taxation, Allocation of Taxing Power, Central, State Taxes and Concurrent Taxes, Fees, Restrictions on the power to Tax, Tax Sharing, Grants in Aid, Finance Commission, Borrowing Power.
- Proclamation, effect, grounds, failure of constitutional breakdown.

Unit IV: Amending powers and Constitutional Institutions

- Comparison of the constitutional position with the position in the US. Basic structure philosophy.
- Election Commission, Union Public Service Commission, SC/ST Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General and the judicial trends in interpretation of constitutional principles for ensuring institutional autonomy.

Reference Books:

1. H.M.Seervai , *Constitutional Law of India*, 4th Edition, Universal Publication (2013) ISBN- 9788175344037
2. D.D. Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, 21st Edition, Wadhwa (2013) ISBN- 9788180389184
3. M.P. Jain , *Indian Constitutional Law*, 7th Edition, Lexis Nexis Wadhwa publication (2014) ISBN-9789351430643.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4050	Administrative Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

This course is specifically designed keeping in mind the requirements of students who need to be trained rigorously in the essentials of Administrative Law. It seeks to develop a range of appropriate legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of Administrative lawyering in India. The course is a study in the fundamentals of Administrative law, the principles that constitute the core of the subject, legislative and judicial functions of administration, judicial discretion among others, and the importance of judicial interpretations in unravelling the dynamics of administrative governance in our country. Contemporary debates surrounding administrative governance like Lokpal (Ombudsman) will be discussed in detail.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Student appreciate the nature and scope of the discipline. Fundamental debates in the subject like the interrelationship between the rule of law and administrative law, administrative law in the age of privatisation etc. which lie at the heart of its theoretical

foundation will be discussed in detail.

- Appreciate the idea that administration is not a stand-alone function but encompasses legislative dimensions.
- Understand the need for Administrative tribunals. Contrasting the institution with full-fledged law courts.
- Appreciate the institutionalised limitations on the exercise of administrative power.
- Understand the concept of civil and criminal liability of administrators in the exercise of their functions

Unit I: Evolution and Scope of Administrative Law

- Meaning and nature of Administrative law.
- Scope of the discipline.
- Rule of Law and its complex interrelationship with Administrative law.
- Relationship between Constitutional law and administrative law.
- The role of administrative role in the age of privatisation.
- Classification and function of administration
- Necessity for vesting administration with legislative functions.
- Constitutional issues in administrative law making
- Comparative position with USA, UK
- Control of legislative functions

Unit II: Judicial functions of Administration

- Need for devolution of adjudicatory authority on administration.
- Administrative Tribunals– Constitution, powers, procedures, rules of evidence.
- Principles of Natural Justice – Rule against bias, Audi Alteram Partem Exceptions to the principle of Natural Justice

Unit III: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action

- Need for conferring discretion on administrative authorities and its relationship with rule of law.
- Court as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action.
- Constitutional imperatives and exercise of discretion.
- Grounds of judicial review: Abuse of discretion, Failure to exercise discretion, Exhaustion of Administrative remedies.
- Locus standi, Laches, Res judicata
- Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability

Unit IV: Methods of judicial review & Ombudsman

- Statutory appeals,
- Writs – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto,
- Declaratory judgements and injunctions,
- Civil Suits for Compensation
- Concept of personal liability for Administrators
- Forms of liability: Civil liability, Criminal liability
- Meaning of Ombudsman
- Need for Ombudsman
- Lokayukta and Lokpal

Reference Books:

- M.P.Jain & S.N.Jain, Principles of Administrative Law
- I.P. Massey, Administrative Law
- Wade, Administrative Law
- C.K. Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law

- S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4060	MOOC/Swayam/EDX/CM Certification	SC	0	0	2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4070	Moot Court	HC			2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL4080	Soft Skill	SC	0	0	2	2

Fifth Semester

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5010	Anatomy of Political Institutions (Political Science V)	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

This course facilitates you to understand the approaches to the study of Political Institutions in an informed and efficient manner. The module helps you to acquire the knowledge that is vital in understanding the working of Political Institutions in a State. To help you in understanding the principles in the study of Comparative Politics. To help you in interpreting the dynamics of challenges in Political Institutions.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- To develop conceptual knowledge of Political Institutions in a country.
- To understand the studies related to Indian Administration.

Unit I: Structure of State Government:

- Governor
- Chief Minister and Council of Ministers
- Secretariat and Directorates
- Inclusive Growth,- Structures for Inclusive Growth
- Welfare responsibilities of State Government

Unit II: Organizing the state

- Constitutions-UK, USA, China, Switzerland and India.
- Unitary State, Federations and Confederations
- Non-democratic systems

Unit III: Government Structures

- Legislature- Political executive Composition and powers, Norms of representation
Legislative supremacy
- Judiciary: Judicial review, judicial interpretations of FRs and DPSPs and basic structure doctrine, judicial activism.
- Bureaucracy

- Military and Police
- Accountability: Legislative and Executive Control
- Lokpal and Lokayukt
- Right to Information

Unit IV: Local Government & Urban Government

- Constitutional provisions before 1992-73
- 74th amendments Panchayat Raj system
- Municipalities- Municipal Corporation

Books

1. R. A. W. Rhodes, Sarah A. Binder, Bert A. Rockman, The Oxford Handbook of Political Institutions
2. Austin Granville, 1972, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation, New Delhi, OUP
3. Austin Granville, 1999, Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, New Delhi, OUP
4. Almond G. and B. Powell, 1988, Comparative Politics Today: A World view, Chicago, Foresman

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5020	Family Law –I	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

This course is intended to familiarize students with the Hindu Law and its philosophy as extant in India. Emphasis will be both on the origin and development of Hindu law. It attempts to examine the legal principles and the legalese, in connection with, Hindu marriage and Divorce, Inheritance and Succession to property, Guardianship, Maintenance and Adoption

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- To analyse the uncodified and codified aspects of Hindu Law.
- To summarize the Hindu law relating to marriage, divorce, adoption, guardianship, joint family property, maintenance. To conceptually analyse the meaning of a 'Hindu'.
- To examine the traditional and modern sources of Hindu law and its contribution in the development of respective legislations.
- To understand the concept of Joint family property, Karta and coparcenary. To examine the partition related aspects of assets and liabilities of a Hindu joint family.
- To analyse the rules relating to Hindu Marriage, adoption, property and crucial judicial decisions through case studies.

Unit I: Introduction

- Nature of evolution of family
- Sphere of Personal Law
- Persons governed by Hindu Law
- Ancient source of law - the Vedas, Dharmashastras and contribution to law, the Srutis, the Smritis and customs.
- Modern Sources of Law - Precedents, Legislature, Justice, equality and good conscience.
- Origin of schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga School of law

- Differences between Mitakshara and Dayabhaga School of law, sub schools of Mitakshara
- Effect of migration.
- The Hindu Joint family and role of Karta.
- Joint family property, coparcenary system, devolution of property as per ancient law.

Unit II: Law on Marriage

- Marriage as an institution – As defined in various religious forms and types, Marriage as a religious part of civil life
- Various forms and requirements of a valid marriage
- Issues on a religious marriage form and law under Special Marriage Act
- Unisex marriage and question on living together and its legal validity
- Restitution of conjugal rights, Judicial separation, Nullity of marriages - Void, voidable and valid marriage
- Divorce, Divorce by mutual consent, jurisdiction and procedure.
- In camera proceedings, maintenance during pendency of the suit, maintenance after the dissolution of marriage and conditions, maintenance under Cr.P.C.– Permanent alimony

Unit III: Succession, Adoptions and Maintenance Under Hindu Law

- Application of the Act - Definitions, Act do not apply to certain properties, Devolution of interest in coparcenary property
- General rules of succession in the case of males, order of succession among class I heir, class II heirs, agnates and cognates
- Property of a Hindu female to be her absolute property, general rules of succession in the case of Hindu females, order of succession in the case of Hindu females
- Special provisions respecting persons governed by Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws, full blood, half blood and uterine blood, disqualification to inherit, escheat and testamentary succession
- Application of the Act - Definitions, Pre-requisites for valid adoption, Capacity of a male Hindu to take in adoption, capacity of a female Hindu to take in adoption, persons capable of giving in adoptions, persons who may be adopted, conditions for valid adoptions
- Effects of adoption, right of adoptive parents to dispose of their properties, valid adoption not to be cancelled
- Maintenance of wife, widowed mother, widowed daughter-in-law, children and aged parents, dependents, Quantum of maintenance, debts to have priority.

Unit IV: Law on Hindu Minority and Guardianship

- Guardian under the Guardian and Wards Act, Eligibility for appointment
- Procedure of application – who can apply, what are powers, what matters court would consider for appointment of a guardian, cessation of authority, general and special liability of a guardian,
- Natural guardian and his/her power, Incapacity of minor to act as guardian of property, De facto guardian not to deal with minor's property
- Structure of Family court, procedure to be adopted, jurisdiction

Books:

- Hindu Law by Mulla
- Other books you may refer:

- Modern Hindu Law by Paras Diwan
- Modern Hindu Law by G.C.V. Subba Rao
- Modern Hindu Law by U.P.D. Kesari

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5030	Law of Evidence	HC	3	1	0	4

Course 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.

UNIT- I: Introduction

Distinction between substantive and procedural law- Conceptions of evidence in classical Hindu and Islamic Jurisprudence- Evidence in customary law systems (Non-state law)- Introduction to the British ‘Principles of Evidence’- Legislations dealing with evidence (other than Indian Evidence Act) with special reference to CPC, Cr.P.C., Bankers Book Evidence Act, Commercial Document Evidence Act, Fiscal and revenue Laws- Salient features of the Indian Evidence Act, 1861, Applicability of the Indian Evidence Act. Central Conceptions in Law of Evidence – Facts - Facts in issue and relevant facts- Evidence- Circumstantial and direct evidence- Presumptions, proved, disproved, not proved- Witness- Appreciation of evidence.

Relevancy of Facts- Facts connected with facts in issue Doctrine of Res gestae; Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of Evidence Act- Evidence of Common Intention-Section10, Relevancy or otherwise irrelevant facts- Facts to prove right or custom (Section13)-Facts concerning state of mind/state of body or bodily feelings (Sections 14 and 15) - Relevancy and admissibility of admissions, privileged admissions- evidentiary value of admissions (Sections 17 to 23).

Unit II: Relevancy and admissibility of confessions:

Admissibility of information received from an accused person in custody- Confession of co-accused (Sections 24 to 30) – Admitted facts need not be proved (Section 58); Dying declaration- Justification for relevance- Judicial standards for appreciation of evidentiary value-Section 32 (1) with reference to English Law -Other statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses- (Sections 32(2) to (8), 33)- Statement under special, circumstances (Sections 34 to 39); Relevance of judgments- General principles – Fraud and collusion (Sections 40 to Sec. 44); Expert testimony: General principles (Sections 45-50) - Who is an expert- Types of expert evidence – Problems of judicial defence to expert testimony.

Character evidence- Meaning – Evidence in Civil Criminal cases; (Sections 52-55)- Oral and documentary Evidence -Introduction on Proof of facts- General principles concerning oral; Evidence (Sections 59-60)- General principles concerning documentary; Evidence (Sections 61-90)- General principles regarding exclusion by evidence (Sections 91-100).

Unit III: Burden of Proof:

The general conception of onus probandi (Section 101)- General and special exception to onus probandi (Sections102-106)- The justification of presumption and burden of proof (Sections 107 to 114) with special reference to presumption to legitimacy of child and presumption as to dowry death- Doctrine of judicial notice and presumptions. Estoppel: Scope of Estoppel - Introduction as to its rationale (Section 115)- Estoppel distinguished from Res judicata -

Waiver and Presumption- Kinds of Estoppel- Equitable and Promissory Estoppel- Tenancy Estoppel (Section 116).

Unit-IV: Witness, Examination and Cross Examination:

Competence to testify (Sections 118 to 120)-Privileged communications (Sections 121 to 128)- General principles of examination and cross examination (Sections 135 to 166)- Leading questions (Sections 141- 145)- Approver’s testimony (Section 133)- Hostile witnesses (Section 154)- Compulsion to answer questions (Sections 147, 153)- Questions of corroboration(Sections 156-157)- Improper admission of evidence.

Books

- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal - Law of Evidence.
- Reference Books:
- Best - Law of Evidence.
- Sarkar - Law of Evidence.
- M. Rama Jois - Legal and Constitutional History of India.
- Batuklal - Law of Evidence.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5040	Corporate Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective

- To encourage the development of students' skills in legal reasoning and analysis through study of statutes, case law and regulatory practice relating to Company Law.
- To introduce students to the economic function of the company as a legal structure for business, to its advantages and disadvantages compared to other structures available such as the partnership and the limited liability partnership, and in particular to the company's limited liability.
- To explain the legal nature and significance of limited liability and the price which those using a company as a business structure are required to pay for it.
- To provide students with knowledge and appreciation of the major core topics in Company Law including the legal nature of the company as a business structure, the legal implications of separate corporate personality including limited liability, the validity of contracts made with companies, the role of the board of directors and their legal duties as directors and the legal protection of shareholders.
- To facilitate an appreciation of the legal basis of the control exercised by a company's board of directors over a company's management and affairs, the legal limitations and constraints on this control and the effectiveness of these limitations and constraints in practice.
- To facilitate an appreciation of the legal nature of the relationships between a company and its management on the one hand and the various groups with an interest in the affairs of the company (or 'stakeholders') on the other, these stakeholders including the company's shareholders, creditors and employees.
- To provide students with an awareness of current policy trends and developments in Company Law.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Analyze the relevant statutory materials, case law and regulatory practice relating to the major topics in Company Law
- Understand the economic function of the company as a legal structure for business, the legal nature and significance of the limited liability of a company, the price paid for limited

liability, the legal nature of the role of the board of directors of a company and of the legal relationships between a company's management and its various stakeholders.

- Familiar with the current policy trends and developments in Company Law and of the likely impact of these trends and developments on the major topics in Company Law.

Unit I: Introduction to Corporate Law

Evolution of law relating to corporate law in UK, USA and in India – Corporate personality – Registration and Incorporation of a company – Kinds of Companies - Promoters.

Unit II: Management of Corporate Affairs

Management and control of companies - Shares – Shareholders – Share capital - Board of Directors - Responsibilities and Duties of Directors – CSR - Majority rule and minority rights - Protection of minority shareholders – Oppression and Mismanagement - Remedies in case of mismanagement - Accounts and audit - Divisible profits - Appointment of statutory auditors - Powers and duties.

Unit III: Corporate Reconstruction, Merger and Amalgamation

Strategic Planning and formulation towards Corporate reconstruction – Compromises and arrangements with members and creditors – Role of Tribunal - Introduction and meaning of amalgamation and merger - Reasons and objectives of merger - Categories of merger - Sick industrial Companies - Important provisions of Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985 - Revival of sick companies – Amalgamation in public interest – Defunct companies- Appointment of Administrator.

Unit IV: Winding up

Introduction and meaning - Kinds of winding up - Winding up through court - Grounds for winding up by the Court - Rights of filing petition for winding up before the court - Provisions and procedures - Voluntary winding up and winding up under the supervision of Court - Kinds of voluntary winding up - Provisions and procedure - Consequences of winding up - Appointment of liquidators, powers and duties of liquidators - Process of winding up - Offences and penalties for defaults - Officers in defaults; - Recovery of damages - Compounding of offences.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5050	Labour Law - 1	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective: In this course, the students are to be acquainted with the Industrial relations framework in our country. Further, the importance of the maintenance of Industrial peace and efforts to reduce the incidence of Strikes and Lockout and Industrial Strike are to be emphasized. The main theme underlying the course is to critically examine the provisions in the Trade Unions Act, 1926; the machineries contemplated under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act for the prevention and settlement of Industrial Disputes, 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. Further, the students are to be acquainted with Social Security Frame-work prevailing in our Country. It is necessary to know the concept of social security, its importance and also constitutional basis for the same in India. The importance of ensuring the health, safety and welfare of the workmen and social assistance and social Insurance Schemes under various legislations are to be emphasized. The provisions in the Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923, the machinery provided for protecting the interests of workers. Further, the objectives underlying the Factories Act, 1948, E.S.I. Act, 1948, the employees provident fund Act, 1952 are to be studied with a view to acquaint the students with various rights and benefits available to the workmen under the legislations.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Take stock of the jurisprudential facets of labour policy and underscores the need for industrial peace and the role played by the judiciary, especially in India.
- Examine the all important aspect of resolution of industrial disputes from different angles as a means of ensuring industrial harmony.
- Analyse aspect of standing orders and the pragmatic requirements of domestic inquiry of workmen for misconduct.
- Gather the growth of trade unions, collective bargaining process as an important tool of workers and the rights and immunities of trade unionists.
- Underscores the judicial interpretation of doctrine of the notional extension of employment with respect to the liability of an employer to pay compensation under prescribed circumstances.

Unit- I Industrial Disputes Act:

Introduction to Law of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947: Historical Aspects-Master and slave relationship-Industrial revolution-Laissez-faire state-Impact of Constitution on Labour provision; Definition and law relating to Appropriate Government- Award and settlement-Industry-Industrial Dispute- Workman. Strikes and Lock-out

Unit II: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947:

Lay-off –Retrenchment-Closure - Unfair Labour Practices and Role of Government; Authorities under the Act (Chapter II) to be read with chapters II B, III and IV Adjudication and Arbitration; Restrictions on the right of the employer-Chapter IIA-Notice of change, section 11-A and sections 33,33A; Recovery of money due from an employer. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Disciplinary Enquiry

Unit III: Trade Unions Act, 1926:

Salient features of the enactment and important definitions, Registration of Unions, Amalgamation of Unions, Cancellation and Registration of Trade, Unions, Funds of the Union, Immunity enjoyed by the Union. The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948: Corporation, Standing Committee and Medical Benefit Council; Contributions; Benefits; Adjudication of disputes and Claims; Penalties.

Unit IV: Labour Welfare Legislations:

The Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952: Employees Provident Fund Scheme and Authorities; Miscellaneous. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961- Its object and its scope. The Minimum Wages Act, 1948- Fixation of minimum rates of wages - working hours and determination of wages and claims The Factories Act- its essential features, Safety, Health and Welfare measures.

Books

- S. N Mishra - Labour Laws
- S. C Srivastava - Social Security and Labour Laws.
- Reference Books:
- Malhotra O. P - Industrial Disputes Act Vol. I and II.
- Madhavan Pillai - Labour and Industrial Laws.
- Srivastava K. D - Commentaries on Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
- V. V Giri - Labour problems in Indian Industry.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5060	Transfer of Property	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This course is intended to familiarize students with the concepts and incidents of diverse transfers of immovable property. Emphasis will be on the substantive law relating to different transfers. It attempts to make an exposure into the intricacies of law involved in transfer of immovable property in contradistinction to movables.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- To analyse the concept of ‘property’ and ‘transfer’. To study the objectives of Transfer of Property Act, 1882 from a historical perspective.
- To appreciate the application and relevance of doctrines of ‘election’ and ‘lis pendens’ in property related matters.
- Analyses the underlying legal principles in respect of different kinds of mortgages and charge of properties.
- To understand the rights and liabilities accruing to transferor and transferee in case of sale, gift and exchange and how these transactions are effected.
- To make a comparative study in the concept of trust with debt, contract, bailment, agency and ownership.
- To examine the rights and liabilities of trustee and beneficiary.

Unit 1: General Principles of Transfer of Property

- General principles of Transfer of Property by Act of parties’ inter-vivos.
- Concept and meaning of immovable property; Transferable Immovable Property; Persons Competent to transfer; Operation of Transfer.
- Conditions restraining alienation and restrictions repugnant to the interest created.
- Rule against perpetuity and exceptions; Direction for accumulation; Vested and Contingent interest.

Unit II: General Principles of Transfer of Property

- Doctrine of election; Transfer by ostensible and co-owner; Apportionment; Priority of rights; Rent paid to holder under defective title; Improvements made by bonafide holder.
- Doctrine of Lis pendens; fraudulent transfer and part-performance.

Unit III: Immovable Property

- Mortgages of Immovable property: Definition; Kinds of mortgages and their features.
- Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee; Priority of securities; Marshalling and contribution, Charge.
- Sale of immovable property; Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale; Difference between sale and contract for sale.
- Creation of lease; rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee; Determination and holding over.
- Exchange: Definition and mode; Actionable Claims
- Scope & Meaning of Gifts; Mode of transfer; Universal gifts; onerous gifts.

Unit IV: Law of Trusts with Fiduciary Relations

- Concept of Trust and its comparison with other transfers such as Debt, Ownership, Bailment, Agency and Contract.
- Kinds of Trusts; Creation of Trust; Appointment of Trustees; Duties and Liabilities of Trustees.
- Rights and Powers of Trustees; Disabilities of Trustee; Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary; Vacating the office of trustee and Extinction of Trusts.

Books:

1. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act 1882, 11th edition, 2012, LexisNexis.
2. G.C.V. Subba Rao, Law of Transfer of Property (Easement, Trust and Wills), 5th edition, 2007, Vol I & II.
3. M.P. Tondon, Indian Trust Act 1882, 22nd edition, 2014, Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Goyle's, A Commentary on the Transfer of Property Act, 2001, Eastern Law House.
5. S.N. Shukla, Transfer of Property Act, 28th edition, 2011, Allahabad Law Agency.
6. R.K. Sinha, Transfer of Property Act, 12th edition, 2011, Allahabad Central Law Agency.
7. G.P. Tripathi, Transfer of Property Act, 7th edition, 2011, Allahabad Central Law Publications.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5070	Soft Skills	HC	0	0	2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL5080	Summer Internship (Evaluation)	HC	0	0	2	2

Sixth Semester

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6010	Political Science VI Comparative Political Governance	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This module facilitates you to understand the approaches to the study of Comparative Politics in an informed and efficient manner. The module helps you to acquire the knowledge that is vital in understanding the concepts of Comparative Politics and the studies related to it.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- To develop conceptual knowledge of Comparative Politics
- To evaluate the challenges of diversities.
- Development and understanding of concepts and applying them to day to day as evidenced from case studies and research articles.

Unit I: Approaches to the Study of Comparative Politics

- System Theories, Culture Theories, Class Theories, Developmental Theories
- Sovereignty, Authority, and Power
- Citizens, Society and the State
- Public Policy

Unit II: Organizing the state

- Nation States-UK, USA, China, France, Germany and India.
- Economic, Political powers
- Federalism-Devolution of power, Regionalism, Casteism and Communalism

Unit III: Electoral Systems:

- First past the post,
- proportional representation,
- mixed systems
- Development and Underdevelopment Developmentalism: The debate of Impact of Liberalization and Globalization

Unit IV: Comparing Regimes:

- Authoritarian and Democratic
- Classifications of political systems:
 - Parliamentary and Presidential: UK and USA
 - Federal and Unitary: Canada and China
- Comparative Study of: Party Systems Pressure Groups Social Associations

Books

1. Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage.
2. Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
3. Chilcote, Ronald, Theories of Comparative Politics: The Search for a Paradigm Reconsidered, Boulder, Westview Press, 1994
4. Hardtm, Michael and Antonio Negri, Empire, Cambridge, Harvard University Press, 2000.
5. Manor, James edited, Rethinking Third World Politics, London, Longman, 1991
6. O’Neil Patrick, 2004, Essentials of Comparative Politics, New York, W.W. Norton and Co

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6020	Family Law-II	HC	3	1	0	4

Courser Objective:

The Course is an overview of Islamic law covering its religious historical and contemporary dimensions. The addresses first the religious and historical foundations of Islamic law before going on to address its application in contemporary jurisdictions. The course aims to give students a basis from which the richness and complexity of Islamic law may be explored further. The module concentrates on various aspects of Islamic law including family law, gifts, wakfs and some other areas of law, succession and Indian Divorce Act and Special Marriage Act

Learning Outcomes: Students completing this Course are expected to have knowledge and understanding of the foundations and principles of Islamic law. In particular they should be able to:

- Describe the origins and sources of Islamic law;
- Describe the history of Islamic law and appreciate its role in the contemporary world
- Explain the main features of the administration of Islamic justice including: the role and function of Islamic courts, role of judges, evidence and proof;
- Compare and contrast the operation of Islamic law in relation to matters concerning crime, contract, tort, family and succession

Unit I: Introduction to Mahomedan Law

- Who are Mohamedans
- Conversion to mahomedanism
- Mahomedian sects and sub-sects
- The Koan, Hadis, Ijmaa Qiyas

- Interpretation of the Koran
- Precepts of Prophet
- Ancient texts
- General rules of interpretation of Hanafi Law

Unit II: Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance

- Definition of Marriage
- Capacity for Marriage
- Essentials of Marriage
- Kinds of Marriage
- Iddat period
- Marriage between Sunni and Shia Law
- Presumption of Marriage
- Muta marriage
- Marriage of Minors
- Repudiation under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939
- Divorce by Husband
- Judicial divorce at suit of wife
- Effects of Divorce
 - Maintenance of Wives
 - Suits of restitution of Conjugal rights
- Dower: Definition Kinds of Dower Suit for dower and limitation
- Widow's right to retain possession of husband's estate in lieu of dower

Unit III: Succession and Administration

- Administration of the estate of a deceased Mahomedan – general rules
- Vesting of estate in executor and administrator
- Devolution of inheritance
- Extent of liability of heirs for debts
- Distribution of estate
- Hanafi Law of Inheritance
- Shia Law of Inheritance
- Wills: Persons capable of making wills, Limit of testamentary power
- Conditions necessary for its validity
- Death-bed acknowledgment of debt
- Persons capable of making gifts
- Gift to unborn person
- Extent of donor's power
- Gift of Actionable Claim & incorporeal property
- Gift of equity or redemption
- Relinquishment by donor of ownership and dominion
- Essentials of Gift
- Contingent gift
- Revocation of gift & Kinds of gift.
- Wakfs: Definition, Subject of Wakf Object of Wakf, Law relating to private wakfs before the Mussalamn Wakf Validating Act, 1913
- Guardianship of person and property of Minor

Unit IV: Indian Succession Act, Indian Divorce Act & Special Marriage Act

- Preliminary, Jurisdiction, Dissolution of Marriage, Nullity of Marriage, Judicial separation, Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Alimony, Settlements, Re-marriage.

- Domicile (Ss 4-19), Consanguinity (Ss 23-28)
- Intestate Succession (Ss 29-56)
- Testamentary Succession (Ss 57-191)
- Probate, Letters of Administration of assets of deceased
- Succession of Certificate (Ss 370-390)
- Indian Divorce Act
- Special Marriage Act 1954

Books

1. Mulla Principles of Mahomedan Law
2. Mohammedan Law by Aqil Ahmad
3. Muslim Law in Modern India by Dr. Paras Diwan
4. Muslim Law by Dr. R.K.Sinha
5. Outlines of Mohammedan Law by A.A. Fyzee.
6. Indian Succession Act by Parruck
7. Indian Succession Act by Basu
8. Indian Succession Act by Paras Diwan
9. Indian Divorce Act by Manchand
10. Marriage and Divorce by Kumud Desay

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6030	Criminal Procedure Code, Probation of Offenders Act & Juvenile Justice (Care And Protection Of Children) Act.	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts) To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial)

Learning Outcomes:

- At the end of the course, the students will be able to: 1. Identify the stages in investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases
- Explain the powers, functions, and duties of police and criminal courts
- Critically analyze the recent amendments in the Cr PC
- Employ and promote adoption of humane and just practices in administration of criminal justice

Unit I:

- Concept and types of criminal justice system,
- Nature and scope of Criminal Procedure-
- Preliminary Considerations: Classification of offences, hierarchy of Criminal Courts,
- Functionaries under the Code -the Organisation of the Police, FIR, Prosecutor and Defence Counsel- Cognizable and non-cognizable offences.

- Arrest: definition and types of arrest- Rights of arrested persons under Cr.P.C. and Article 22 (2) of the Constitution of India –
- Search and Seizure- Charge-charge, maintenance of public order and tranquility- F.I.R and Investigation, charge sheet
- Warrant and Summons.

Unit II:

- Trials: Various kinds of trials, concept of fair trials, hearing the accused, Judgement, Trial procedure in Criminal Cases- Plea bargaining procedure,
- General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials, Provisions relating as to accused person of unsound mind, Provisions relating to judgement, Submission of Death Sentence for confirmation.
- Appeal – kinds of Appeal, when appeal is not permissible, Appeal in non-appealable cases, Powers of the Appellate Court.
- Reference, Revision and Transfer of cases: functions and significance- Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of sentences.
- Bail: bailable and non- bailable offences and related provisions, Anticipatory Bail and Miscellaneous- inherent powers of High Court, Victims Compensation.

Unit III: Probation of Offenders

- Concept of Probation system-Origin and Development in India
- Admonition under the P.O. Act
- Release of offenders on Probation
- Release of young offenders
- Removal of Disqualification in attached to probation
- Appeal & Revision
- Removal of disqualification attached to conviction

Unit IV: Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015

- Power, composition, functions and procedure to be followed by the Juvenile Justice Board.
- Order that may or may not be passed regarding or against juvenile
- Offences against Children
- Institutions under J. J. Act
 - Observation Home
 - Special Home
 - Children Home
 - Shelter Home

Books

1. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: The Code of Criminal Procedure, 20th Edition, 2011. Published by Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur. ISBN: 9788180387081
2. R V Kelkar's - Lectures on Criminal Procedure, 4th Edition, Reprinted 2011. By: Dr K N Chandrasekharan Pillai. ISBN: 9789350281147.
3. Batuk Lal's Commentary on The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 with Special Chapter on "Plea Bargaining", 5th Edition, 2010 (2 Volumes), Orient Publishing Company. ISBN: 8187197056
4. Sarkar : The Code of Criminal Procedure, 10th Edition, 2012 (2 Volumes), Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur. ISBN: 9878180387272
5. Woodroffe's Code of Criminal Procedure, 3rd Edition 2010 (2 Volumes), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. ISBN : 8171110606.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6040	Civil Procedure Code and Law of Limitation	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

Civil Procedure Code is a subject of daily use by the courts and lawyers and a student cannot afford to have scant knowledge of civil procedure when he goes out to practice as a lawyer. True that it is through experience one gets expert knowledge of civil procedure. However, it is necessary to have good grounding in the subject before one enters the profession. While the substantive law determines the rights of parties, procedural law sets down the norms for enforcement. Whenever civil rights of persons are affected by action, judicial decisions will supply the omissions in the law. The course also includes law of limitation.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Make reasoned choices in relation to the court where the suit is to be filed, the essential forms and procedure for institution of suit, the documents in support and against etc.
- Interpret the statute of limitation that fixes a period within which a case has to be filed.
- Master the rules of pleading and trial.

UNIT – I

Introduction; Distinction between procedural law and substantive law- History of the code, extent and its application, definition; Suits: Jurisdiction of the civil courts- Kinds of jurisdiction-Bar on suits- Suits of civil nature (Sec.9); Doctrine of Res sub judice and Res judicata (Sec. 10, 11 and 12); Foreign Judgment (Sec.13, 14); Place of Suits (Ss. 15 to 20); Transfer of Cases (Ss. 22 to 25). Institution of suits and summons: (Sec. 26, 0.4 and Sec. 27, 28, 31 and O.5); Interest and Costs (Sec. 34, 35, 35A, B); Pleading: Fundamental rules of pleadings- Complaint and Written Statement- Return and rejection of complaint- Defences- Set off- Counter claim; Parties to the suit (O. 1): Joinder, misjoinder and non-joinder of parties- Misjoinder of causes of action- Multifariousness.

UNIT – II

Appearance and examination of parties (O.9, O.18) - Discovery, inspection and production of documents (O.11 & O.13) - First hearing and framing of issues (O.10 and O.14) - Admission and affidavit (O.12 and O.19) - Adjournment (O.17) - Death, marriage-Insolvency of the parties (O.22) - Withdrawal and compromise of suits (O.23) - Judgment and Decree (O.20); Execution (Sec.30 to 74, O.21): General principal of execution- Power of executing court- Transfer of decrees for execution- Mode of execution- a) Arrest and detention, b) Attachment, c) Sale.

UNIT – III

Suits in particular cases; Suits by or against Governments (Sec. 79 to 82, O.27); Suits by aliens and by or against foreign rulers, ambassadors (Sec. 85 to 87); Suits relating to public matters (Sec. 91 to 93); Suits by or against firms (O.30); Suits by or against minors and unsound persons (O.32); Suits by indigent persons (O.33); Inter-pleader suits (Sec.88, O.35); Interim Orders; Commissions (Sec.75, O.26); Arrest before judgment and attachments before judgment (O.38); Temporary injunctions (O.39); Appointment of receivers (O.40); Appeals (Ss. 90 to 109, O.41, 42, 43, 45); Reference- Review and Revision (Ss. 113, 114, 115, O.46, O.46); Caveat (Sec. 144.A)- Inherent powers of the court (Ss. 148, 149, 151).

Unit IV Law of Limitation

The concept - the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights. Object-Distinction with laches, acquiescence, prescription. Extension and suspension of limitation Sufficient cause for not filing the proceedings, Illness, Mistaken legal advice Mistaken view of law, Poverty, minority and Purdah, Imprisonment Defective vakalatnama, Legal liabilities, Foreign rule of limitation: contract entered into under a foreign law, Acknowledgement - essential requisites Continuing tort and continuing breach of contract.

Books

1. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure (1999), Universal, Delhi.
2. C.K. Thacker, Code of Civil Procedure (2000), Universal, Delhi.
3. M. R. Mallick(ed.), B. B. Mitra on Limitation Act (1998), Eastern, Lucknow
4. Majumdar. P.K and Kataria. R. P., Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1998), Universal, Delhi.
5. Saha. A. N., The Code of Civil Procedure (2000), Universal, Delhi.
6. Sarkar's Law of Civil Procedure, Vols.(2000) Universal, Delhi. Universal's Code of Civil Procedure, (2000).

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6050	Labour Law II	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The Labour laws in our country impose certain responsibilities on the employer and the government so as to provide support to the working class. The best form of support that can be offered to the workmen, by both the employer and the government, is providing financial support in situations of need like accident, retirement, death, etc. In India such social security and other welfare measures have been statutorily recognized and are being implemented. In the present course the students are required to do an extensive study on some social security and other economic and welfare legislations.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Underscores the judicial interpretation of doctrine of the notional extension of employment with respect to the liability of an employer to pay compensation under prescribed circumstances.
- Analyse the social security for women workers with reference to maternity benefit and the winds of change envisaged therein.
- Explain the rationale behind and the need for minimum wage, and the study of the relevant statutory provisions.
- Underscores the concept of payment of wages and the legal regime for it while. The necessity and provisions for provident fund and miscellaneous matters are also discussed.

UNIT- I – Labour Welfare:

- Philosophy of Labour Welfare; Historical Development of Labour welfare legislation; Health, Safety and welfare measures under Factories Act, 1948;
- Welfare of women and child labour: Protective provisions under Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act.
- **Law relating to wages and bonus:** Theories of wages: marginal productivity, subsistence, wage fund, supply and demand, residual claimant, standard of living Concepts of wages (minimum wage, fair wage, living wage, need-based minimum wage); Constitutional provisions; components of wages:
- Minimum Wages Act, 1948: Objectives and constitutional validity of the Act; procedure for fixation and revision of minimum rates of wages – exemptions and exceptions; Payment

of Wages Act, 1936: Regulation of payment of wages; Authorized Deductions, 2.3 Payment of Bonus Act; Bonus - Its historical background, present position and exemptions ; Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act, 2007.

UNIT II: Social security against employment injury and other contingencies:

- Concept and development of social security measures; Employers liability to pay compensation for employment injury; Legal protection: Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923 – Concept of ‘accident arising out of’ and ‘in the course of the employment’; Doctrine of notional extension and doctrine of added peril; Total and partial disablement; Quantum and method of distribution of compensation.

UNIT III: Contract Labour:

- Problems of contract labour; Process of contractualisation of labour; The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 - Its object and its essential features.
- Legal protection: Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970; Controversy regarding Abolition of contract labour and their absorption; Land mark cases: Air India Statutory Corpn. V. United Labour Union, (1997) & SAIL case (2002); proposed amendment and its impact on the contract labour.
- **Unorganized Sector:** Problem of Definition and Identification; Unionization problems Historical backdrop of proposed bills on social security for unorganized sector (2004, 2005 & 2007); Unorganized Sector Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008.
- **Protection of Weaker Sections of Labour:** Problems of bonded labour, bidi workers, domestic workers, construction workers inter-state migrant workmen; Legal protection: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976; Inter State Migrant Workmen (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979

UNIT IV: Law relating to retirement benefits:

- Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952; Family Pension Scheme 1971 and Employees’ Pension Scheme 1995;
- The changing rules regarding Employees Provident Fund and Pension Schemes;
- Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 – Concept of gratuity; Eligibility for payment of gratuity; Determination of gratuity; Forfeiture of gratuity.

Acts

1. Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923
2. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936
4. Minimum Wages Act, 1948
5. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
6. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

Books

1. K.D.Srivastava, Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act, 1995, Eastern Book Co.
2. K.D.Srivastava, Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1998, Eastern Book Co.
3. S.B.Rao, Law and Practice on Minimum Wages, 1999

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6060	Soft Skills	HC	0	0	2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
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B18AL6071	Criminology and Penology	SC	3	1	0	4
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Course Objective:

Criminology is the scientific analysis of criminal behavior, of criminalization processes and of the processes of social control. Criminology is also an applied discipline. As such, it studies interventions that help resolve conflicts and problems in society. This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problem of exercise of discretion in sentencing.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Recognize, define, and understand core issues in criminology.
- Additionally, students are expected to gain a working knowledge of the key elements of the content(s) identify and to develop critical thinking in these areas.

Unit- I: The study of Criminology & Theories of Causation of Crime I

- its nature and elements of crime;
- criminal law and criminal behavior;
- Delinquency and Crime; purpose of criminal law.
- pre-classical school;
- the classical school,
- the neo-classical school,
- the positive school and
- the cartographic school.

Unit II : Theories of Causation of Crime II

- the socialist school;
- the typological/bio-typological school;
- the psychiatric and sociological school;
- the multiple-factor approach towards crime.

Unit III: Methods of studying Crime

- Statistical Application in Criminological Research; Sources of Crime Statistics in India and Crime Trends.
- Research Questions and Hypotheses; Research Design; Sampling, Data Collection, Data Analysis, Interpretation and Report Writing;

Unit IV:

- Notion of punishment in law;
- Difference between crime prevention and control;
- Theories of punishments.
- Kinds of punishment; Sentencing policies and processes;
- The riddle of capital punishment.

Books

1. Richard R. Korn, Lloyd W. McCorkle, *Criminology and Penology* 1-356 (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, New York, 1961).
2. E.H. Sutherland, D.R. Cressey, *Criminology*, (J.B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1978).
3. Roscoe Pound, *Criminal Justice in America* (Dacapo, New York).
4. Hans Toch (ed.), *Legal and Criminal Psychology*, (Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc, New York, 1961).

5. Mabel A. Elliott, *Crime in Modern Society* (Harper and Brothers, New York, 1952).
6. B. R. Sharma, *Scientific Criminal Investigation*, (Universal Law Publication, Delhi, 2006).

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL6072	Information Technology Law	SC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The course aims at appreciating one of the important emerging areas of law and the nitty-gritty involved in it. This introduces the students to the underlying philosophy of the subject and its relation to other areas focusing on human rights.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Provide legal advice on ICT related matters across jurisdictions and work anywhere in the world.
- They should be able to perform interdisciplinary and comprehensive regulatory, analytical, and expert work in the field of IT Law.
- Having all necessary skills to face the challenges posed by the extraterritoriality, novelty, and complexity of its problems.

Unit-I: Concept of Information Technology and Cyber Space- Interface of Technology and Law -Jurisdiction in Cyber Space and Jurisdiction in traditional sense - Internet Jurisdiction - Indian Context of Jurisdiction - Enforcement agencies -International position of Internet Jurisdiction - Cases in Cyber Jurisdiction

Unit-II: Information Technology Act, 2000- Aims and Objects — Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction –Electronic Governance – Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence -Digital Signature Certificates - Securing Electronic records and secure digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities -Regulators under the Act - The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability– Powers of Police under the Act – Impact of the Act on other Laws .

Unit-III:E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - Digital Signatures - Technical and Legal issues - E-Commerce, Trends and Prospects - E-taxation, E-banking, online publishing and online credit card payment - Employment Contracts - Contractor Agreements, Sales, Re-Seller and Distributor Agreements, Non-Disclosure Agreements- Shrink Wrap Contract ,Source Code, Escrow Agreements etc. Cyber Law and IPRs-Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology -Software - Copyrights vs Patents debate - Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy –Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents –Trademarks -Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO

Unit-IV: Cyber Crimes - Meaning of Cyber Crimes –Different Kinds of Cybercrimes – Cybercrimes under IPC, Cr.P.C and Indian Evidence Law - Cybercrimes under the Information Technology Act, 2000 - Cybercrimes under International Law – Hacking Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking, Denial of service Attack, Virus Dissemination, Software Piracy, Internet Relay Chat (IRC) Crime, Credit Card Fraud, Net Extortion, Phishing etc - Cyber Terrorism - Violation of Privacy on Internet - Data Protection and Privacy- Databases in Information Technology -Protection of databases - Position in USA,EU and India

Suggested Readings:

1. Kamlesh N. & Murali D.Tiwari(Ed), IT and Indian Legal System, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi

2. K.L.James, The Internet: A User's Guide (2003), Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi
3. Chris Reed, Internet Law-Text and Materials, 2nd Edition, 2005, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
4. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
5. S.V.Joga Rao, Computer Contract & IT Laws (in 2 Volumes), 2005 Prolific Law Publications, New Delhi
6. T.Ramappa, Legal Issues in Electronic Commerce, Macmillan India Ltd, New Delhi
7. Indian Law Institute, Legal Dimensions of Cyber Space, New Delhi
8. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India
9. S.V.Joga Rao, Law of Cyber Crimes and Information Technology Law, 200 Wadhwa & Co, Nagpu

SEVENTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7010	Environmental Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The Environmental law programme, in contrast to other law curricula, has certain characteristics which make it unique and is one of the best instruments for breaking the ice of colonial legal education. Its uniqueness lies in the fact that the problems it raises do not relate merely to specific individuals but about such matters as national development, industrial policy, policies concerning natural resources, injustice to communities, inter-generational equity and prevention of pollution. All these issues relate to problematic about construction of a just, humane and healthy society. Secondly, environmental law necessarily demands an interdisciplinary approach. Thirdly, uniqueness of the subject is borne out by the new epistemological outlook which ecology-related knowledge has brought about in recent times. The development of ecological knowledge has necessitated an overall change not only in managerial studies but also in socio-legal explorations. This approach to the growing dimensions of environmental law is essential.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Understand the concepts of environment and pollution, and impresses upon them the need to protect the environment.
- Analysis historical perspectives of the environmental law and to elaborate the constitutional perspective of the environmental law.
- Get a comprehensive idea of Water and Air Pollution Acts and deals with the Environment Protection Act, Forest and wildlife, bio-diversity.
- Differentiate between the international environment protections regimes.

Unit-I: CONCEPT OF ENVIRONMENT AND POLLUTION

The Idea of Environment: Ancient and Medieval Writings, Traditions, Natural and Biological Sciences – Perspectives: Modern concept, Conflicting dimensions, recent issues -Environment and sustainable development - National and International Perspectives - Population and Development.

Unit-II: Environmental Policy and Law

Environmental Policy : Pre & Post Independence Period; From Stockholm to Johannesburg Declaration (Rio) and Role of Government - Five year Plans - Forest Policy - Conservation strategy - Water Policy; Conservation of Natural Resources and its Management; Constitution and Environment: Right to Environment - Constitutional provisions on Environment and its

Protection - Role of Judiciary on Environmental issues - Evolving of new Principles - Polluter pays principle - Precautionary principle - Public trust doctrine.

Unit-III: International Law and Environmental Protection

International conventions in the development of Environmental Laws and its Policy - From Stockholm to recent conventions (Special Emphasis on Major conventions & Protocols) - Control on Marine, Pollution; Common Law aspects of Environmental Protection; Remedies under other Laws (I.P.C., Cr.P.C, C.P.C.) - Riparian rights and prior-appropriation. Prevention and Control of Pollution: Pollution of Water, Sources, Legal Control, The Water Act, 1974 - Pollution of Air, Modalities of control, The Air Act, 1981 – Noise Pollution and its control, Noise Pollution control order - Disposal of Waste, laws on waste, disposal and its control - Trans-boundary Pollution hazards & Regulation;

Unit-IV: Indian Legal Order:

Bio-diversity and Legal regulation - Utilization of flora and fauna - Experimentation on animals - Legal and Ethical issues – Genetic Engineering - Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 - Forest Conservation Act, 1980 – Prevention of Cruelty against animals - Problems in Legal regulation of medicinal plants - The plant varieties Act - Wetland Conservation, Environment Protection Act, 1986 including, Environment Protection Rules, Coastal Zone Regulation, ECO-Mark, Environment Impact Assessment, Environmental Audit, Public Participation in Environmental decision making, Environment information, public hearing, Regulation on Bio-Medical Waste.

Books

- Armin Rosencranz - Environmental Law and Its Policy in India.
- P. Leelakrishnan - Environmental Law in India /Cases.
- Lal’s commentaries on Water and Air Pollution laws along with Environment (Protection) Act and Rules, 1986.
 - **Reference Books:**
- Simon Ball Stuart Bell - Environmental Law.
- Sanjay Upadhyay and Videh Upadhyay - Handbook on Environmental Laws.
- S. Shantha Kumar- Introduction to Environmental Law.
- Relevant Bare Acts/Notifications.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7020	Intellectual Property Rights	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: To conceptually analyze the fundamental aspects of intellectual property rights (IPR) and their role in the modern world. To examine the dynamic legal regime of IPR in the contemporary relations among nations along with contestation of these rights both at international and transnational level. To examine adoption of national legislation on IPR and establishment of government structures to administer such legislation.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Analyse the rationale behind protecting intellectual property. To examine major international instruments concerning the IPRs and their evolution.
- Study the legal regime for registration and enforcement of trademarks. To understand the concept of unfair competition as IPR.
Examine the national and international response for protection of geographical indications and plant varieties.
- Analyse the concept of copyright in contradistinction to other IPRs.
- To understand the rights associated with designs and integrated circuits and the defences available in cases of right infringement.
- To understand the concepts of ‘patentable’ inventions, ‘novelty’, ‘non-obviousness’

and 'industrial applicability'. To examine the legal regime for patents, procedures for obtaining patents and remedies for patent infringement.

- To understand protection mechanism for Microorganisms and examine other emerging and grey areas of IPR.

Unit I: General Overview of Intellectual Property

- Introduction- History of IPR Protection Theories of IP.
- Rationale behind IP System, Philosophical Aspects of Intellectual Property Laws, Political economy of Intellectual Property.
- Patents, Geographical Indication, Biodiversity, biotechnology, farmers and breeders rights, trade secrets and technology transfer.
- Trademark, Copyrights, Industrial Designs Layout Design of Integrated Circuits.
- Information Technology and IPR, Biotechnology and IPR, IPR litigation and IPR transaction.
- Introduction to the leading international instruments concerning intellectual property rights.
- The Berne Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, the Paris Union.
- TRIPS the World Intellectual Property Rights Organisation (WIPO) and the UNESCO.
- Rationale for Intellectual Property Protection of Microorganisms.
- Moral Issues in Patenting Biotechnological inventions.
- Protection of IPR in Internet.
- Other emerging and grey areas of IPR.

Unit II: Copy Rights and Trademarks

- Historical evolution of the law relating to copyright.
- Copyright in literary, dramatic and musical works.
- Copyright in sound records, cinematograph films and Copyright in computer programme.
- Ownership & Assignment of copyright.
- Author's special rights.
- Notion of infringement and Criteria of infringement.
- Infringement of copyright by films of literary and dramatic works, Importation and infringement.
- Fair use doctrine.
- Aspects of copyright justice.
- Remedies, especially, the possibility of Anton pillar injunctive relief in India.
- Recent Landmark Foreign and Indian cases
- The rationale of protection of trademarks as an aspect of commercial and of Consumer rights.
- Unfair Competition, Passing off, Standards of proof in passing off action.
- Definition, concept of trademarks and Registration.
- Distinction between trademark and property mark.
- The doctrine of honest concurrent user.
- The doctrine of deceptive similarity.
- Protection of well-known marks.
- Remedies

Unit III: Geographical Indications and Plant Varieties

- Protection of Geographical Indications.
- Objectives, Justification, International Position.
- Multilateral Treaties, National Level, Indian Position.
- Plant Varieties Protection-Objectives, Justification.
- International Position, Plant Varieties Protection in India

Unit IV: Patent & designs

- Concept of patent, Historical view of the patents law in India.
- Patentable inventions with special reference to biotechnology products entailing
- Process of obtaining a patent: application, examination, opposition and sealing of
- Patents: general introduction.
- Procedure for filing patents. Patent co-operation treaty.
- Some grounds for opposition.
- The problem of limited locus standi to oppose, specifically in relation to inventions having potential of ecological and mass disasters.
- Wrongfully obtaining the invention.
- Prior publication or anticipation.
- Obviousness and the lack of inventive step, insufficient description.
- Rights and obligations of a patentee, Patents as chose in action.
- Duration of patents: law and policy considerations, Use and exercise rights.
- Right to secrecy, the notion of "abuse" of patent rights.
- Compulsory licenses, Special Categories.
- Employee Invention: Law and Policy Consideration.
- International Patents, Transfer of Technology, Know-How and problems of self-reliant development.
- Infringement, Criteria of infringement, Onus of Proof.
- Modes of Infringement: the Doctrine of Colourable Variation.
- Defences in suits of infringement.
- Injunctions and related remedies.
- Designs-Objectives, Rights, Assignments, Infringements.
- Defences for Design Infringement

Books:

1. Jayashree Watal, *Intellectual property rights in the WTO and developing countries*, Oxford University Press, 2001.
2. Robert Merges, Peter Menell, and Mark Lemley, *Intellectual Property in the New Technological Age*, Fifth Edition 2010.
3. Cormish W.R., *Cases and Materials on Intellectual Property*, 5th Edition (2006), Sweet & Maxwell London.
4. S.K Verma and Raman Mittal, *Intellectual Property Rights a Global Vision*, ILI 2004.
5. Gopalakrishnan N.S, *Intellectual Property Law*, 2008.
6. Timothy, Joshua & Edwin, *Properties of Law*, Oxford University Press, 2006.
7. Singh Raghbir, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, 2nd Edition, 2008, Vol., I, II, III, Universal Publishing
8. Lionel Bentley & Brad Sherman, *Intellectual Property Law*, 3rd Edition, 2009, Oxford University Press.

Other books you may refer:

1. Daniel Gerwais Edi, Intellectual Property Trade and Development (Strategies to optimize Economic Development in a Trips-Plus Era), Oxford University Press, 2007.
2. Philippe Cullet, Intellectual Property Protection and Sustainable Development, Butterworth's, 2005.
3. Christopher Arup & William Van Caen gem, Intellectual Property Policy Reform, PEFC, Edward Elgar UK & USA, 2009.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7030	International Human Rights Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective

The understanding of human rights is the foundation for the development of a good citizen and a responsible legal professional. The main objective of this course is to provide an insight into the meaning and significance of various human rights in the contemporary era and the mechanisms developed at the international and national level for protection and promotion of such rights. This course attempts to increase the knowledge of law students with respect to human rights; to focus their attention on the underlying values of human rights and to explore various international and national legal frameworks which embody human rights and promote them in practice.

Learning Outcomes On completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Compare the international human rights law system and regional human rights law systems;
- Evaluate the various mechanisms and procedures for human rights law enforcement;
- Critically assess specific areas of international human rights law with reference to relevant legal instruments and contemporary cases;
- Draft a legal document in the form of a submission, reasoned opinion, declaration or resolution concerning a specific area of human rights.
- Acquire basic competency in legal writing and research

Unit I: Introduction International Human Rights Law

Meaning and Concept of Human Rights, Theoretical Foundation of Human Rights-Natural Law and Natural Rights-History and Development of Human Rights: Ancient –Medieval-17th & 18th Century – 19th & 20th Century –Modern Developments-Generations of Human Rights - Civil and Political Rights-Economic, Social and Cultural Rights-Solidarity Rights- United Nations and Human Rights-UN Charter United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council) Sub-commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities-Commission on Status of Women-UN Centre for Human Rights & UN Commissioner for Human Rights-Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights-UN High Commissioner for Refugees-Role of UN in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

Unit II: International Human Rights Instruments

International Bill of Human Rights Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 – Influence –Legal Significance-International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966-First Optional Protocol-Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR-International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966-Optional Protocols to ICESCR, Regional System for Protection of Human Rights-The European Convention on Human Rights, 1950-The American Convention on Human Rights, 1969- African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights,1981-Arab Charter, 2004-Asian Human Rights Charter, 1998

Unit III: Implementation of Human Rights

UN Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council) The Human Rights Committee (CCPR) under ICCPR-The Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR)

under ICESCR-Treaty Bodies and Other Bodies- Human Rights of Vulnerable Groups- Women-Children-Minorities-Disabled person.

Unit IV: Human Rights in India

Rights under Indian Constitution-Application of International Human Rights Law in India- Role of Indian Judiciary-The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993-Establishment, Powers and Functions of NHRC - Role of NHRC- Contemporary Challenges to Human Rights-Science and Technology-Terrorism

Books

1. Bajwa, G.S. and D.K. Bajwa, Human Rights in India: Implementation and Violations, D.K. Publishers, New Delhi (1996).
2. Basu, D.D., Human Rights in Constitutional Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi (1994).
3. Sehgal, B.P.Singh, ed., Human Rights in India: Problems and Perspectives, Deep and Deep Publications, New Delhi (1999).
4. S.K.Avesti and R.P.Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights, Orient Publications, New Delhi (2000).
5. SK Kapoor, Human Rights under International and Indian Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, (1999)
6. Symmonides, J., Human Right: International Protection, Monitoring and Enforcement, Rawat publications, New Delhi (2005)
7. Mamata Rao, Law Relating to Woman and Children, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow (2008)
8. G B Reddy, Woman and the Law, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad (2001).
SC Tripathi, Law Relating to Woman and Children, Central Law Publishers, Allahabad, (2001).

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7040	Summer Internship	HC			2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7050	Open Elective	OE	3	0	1	4

Optional II

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7061	Law Relating to Mergers & Acquisitions	SC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The process of globalization and liberalization have brought a considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. Until recently most of the developing countries operated without a structured competition policy, and have justified the intervention by the state over economic activities. India owing to its WTO obligations enacted Competition Act, 2002. The course seeks provide fundamentals of market economy and extensive knowledge of application of competition policy in India.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Explain the meaning, nature, object of law of M&A and also clarify the distinction between various businesses terms associated with M&A.

- Understand the Indian statutes having bearing on M&A. It will also cover the statutory basis of different routes in M&A and the role of Regulatory agencies.
- Understand the implications in sale of undertaking with the help of decided cases, and be able analyse the procedural and substantive law applications of Mergers. Concept of arrangement and the need to obtain the consent of Creditors and members is discussed in detail in this unit.
- Understand the reasons for special treatment to banking companies, distinguish between the law and procedure of banking companies and the other companies and the law and procedure of share acquisition of companies under the Companies Act, 2013. It also enable them to know the distinction between the share acquisition in Companies Act and under the SEBI takeover Regulations.
- Analyze the practical knowledge on takeover regulations in India. It focus on the requirement of voluntary and compulsory disclosures during share acquisition and at the time of acquisition of voting rights and aims to provide the restrictions imposed by Competition Act, 2002 in approving certain mergers exceeding turn over and assets.

Unit I: Introduction to the Law of M&A

Concepts in M&A- Categories of M&A- Causes and Consequences of M&A. Provisions of the Companies Act, SEBI Act, Competition Act and other statutes- Routes of M&A- Regulatory authorities of M&A. Concepts and issues – Sale of an ‘undertaking’ (slump sale) - Business transfer agreement of a ‘going concern’--Matters to be considered -Conveyance of immoveable property -Transfer of contracts, debts, licenses, intellectual property rights - Transfer of employees -Effect on mortgages and charges.

Unit II: Mergers & Arrangements Under 230-234

Procedure for effecting mergers / Demergers- Drafting of schemes of arrangements and other documentation- The role of the Court / Tribunal in sanctioning the scheme / implementation of the scheme -Modification of the scheme – who can and how? Rights of dissenting shareholders / creditors -Power of the Court to make incidental orders-Merger under Section 237- Law and procedure of merger of banking companies under the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 -The role of RBI in the merger of Banking companies -Comparison with merger procedure under Ss 230 – 237.

Unit III: Share Acquisitions under 235- 236

Who can invoke the provision? Squeezing out the minority – when and how-Requirements for invoking the provision – procedural and substantive law aspects – The price – procedure for transfer of the shares of the dissenting minority-Remedies available to the dissenting shareholders-Scope of judicial review. History of Takeover Regulations in India-Takeover Regulation, 1997 –Definitions – Compared with 2011. Threshold limits – Non-Compete fee – Directors Duties in Takeovers- Due Diligence- UK Takeover code.

Unit IV: Competition Law Issues in Mergers & Acquisitions

Existing position–Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969– no provisions for merger control- Comparative analysis of merger control / anti-trust laws in other jurisdictions. US, European Union- Competition Act, 2002- pre-notification of M & A Transactions to competition commission beyond certain threshold limits.

Books

1. Whish, Richard. Competition Law. London: Oxford University Press, 2009.
2. Furse, Mark. Competition Law of the EC and UK. London: Oxford University Press, 2008.
3. Rijn, Alphen aan den. The Reform of EC Competition Law: New Challenges, Austin.
4. Chao, Yang-Ching. International and Comparative Competition Law and Policies India. Kluwer Law International, 2008.

5. Rodriguez, A. E. The Limits of Competition Policy: The Shortcomings of Antitrust in Developing and Reforming Economies. Aspen Pub, 2010.
6. Dugar, S. M. Guide to Competition Law: Containing Commentary on Competition Act, MRTP Act and Consumer Protection Act. LexisNexis-Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2010.
7. Smith, Martin. Competition Law: Enforcement and Procedure. London: Oxford University Press, 2001.
8. Competition Law-Emerging Trends. Hyderabad: ICFAI University.
9. Competition Law and Cartels. Hyderabad: ICFAI University.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7062	Indirect Taxation	HC	3	1	0	4

Course objective: This course provides an overview of the basic structure of indirect taxes and covers key concepts in the field. The study of the course the students will be able to analyze indirect taxes, more specifically, the Value Added Tax (VAT) and GST.

Upon completion of the course students will be able:

- To describe the transaction types which are related to Indirect Taxation
- To analyses the Constitutional dimension of indirect taxation
- Analyze the advantages and disadvantages of VAT and GST

Unit I: Introduction

Introduction about Indirect Tax-Constitutional Validity of Indirect Tax Laws-Indirect Tax Structure in India-The Central Sales Tax Act, 1956-Definitions of certain terms relating to CST-Definitions of Sales and its Essentials- Relevant Provisions of Sales of Goods Act, 1930-Taxability of a sale - Transactions which are sale under the CST Act - Transactions which are not sale under the CST Act - Restrictions on Imposition of Tax on Sales by State - Principles of Sales Tax - Principles of State Sales Tax Laws - Liability to Central Sales Tax - Declared goods and their taxation - Offences and Penalties.

Unit II: Value Added Tax (VAT)

Basic Concept of VAT-Objectives of VAT-Advantages of VAT-Distinction between CST & VAT - Appointment, Jurisdiction and Power of the Authority-

Unit III: Concept of Service Tax:

Background - Basic Concepts of Service Tax - Reason for Imposition of Service Tax - Constitutional Validity of Service Tax e. Administrative Structure of Service Tax f. Charge of Service Tax g. Taxability of Services and Negative List of Services 7.

Unit IV: Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Salient Features-Objective-Advantages and disadvantages- SGST and CGST- VAT and GST: A Comparison.

Books:

- S. S. Gupta, Demands Penalties & Appeals Under Service Tax/ Excise & Customs Laws, Taxman – V S Datey, Elements of Indirect Taxes, Taxman Allied Services Pvt. Ltd. Books in India.
- Indirect taxes made easy----Prof N.S. Govindan (C.Sitaraman publication) 2007.
- Indirect taxes, Viswanathan Nagarajan (Asia Law House)19th edition.
- Indirect Taxation-V.Balachandra, Sultan Chand & Sons, New Dehli.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7071	Banking and Insurance Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The Banking and Insurance sectors are undergoing rapid transformation in this era of privatization. Any one specializing in the area of corporate and commercial law must have the special knowledge of law relating to Banking and Insurance. Hence, this course is designed to sensitize students about emerging trends in this area of law.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Understand the fundamental concepts of banking and banking law and provisions of Banking Regulation Act and different types of banking institutions in India.
- Understand the different forms of borrowing and their legal aspects of banking operations.
- Analyse the securing bank loans with guarantee with collateral security and e-banking
- Identify the concept of insurance and its evolution and emerging trends.
- Understand the general principles of the law of insurance.
- Analyse and understand different kind of insurance like the Life insurance, marine insurance fire insurance.
- Understand the working of insurance regulatory authorities and registration requirements of insurance companies.

Unit I: Nature and Development of Banking. Evolution of Banking in the west and the east including India. Different kinds of Banks and multifunctional Banks. Need for Social Control over banks in India.

Unit II: Nationalization of Banks, Government control over banks through priority lending, credit policy and the like. New generation Banks. Role of RBI in regulation of commercial banks. Bank rate policy etc. Banker and Customer relations. Types of customer accounts. Bankers lien. Bankers duty towards customers. Internet banking and A.T.M. Consumer protection and Banking Service. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

Unit III: Nature and Purpose of Insurance. Insurance Contracts Legal Control over insurance business. Insurance Regulatory Authority of India. Basic Principles underlying Marine, life, fire and motor vehicle insurance. Insurable interest underlying these and the risks covered.

Unit IV: Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Tariff Advisory committee, Insurance, Association of India, Councils and Committees, Ombudsmen, Insurance intermediaries– insurance agents, surveyors, loss assessors, third party administrators, Amendments to the Insurance Act, scope of FDI in Insurance.

Books:

- M. Hopgood: Pagets Law of Banking, (London: Butterworth)
- Tannon’s Banking Law and practice, Lexis Nexis
- M. Srnivasan: Insurance Law (Eastern Law House)
- Banerjee: Law of Insurance, Asia Law House
- K. Subramanya, Banking Reforms in India.
- Bird’s Modem: Insurance Law (Sweet & Maxwell)

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL7072	International Criminal Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives:

1. To provide basic knowledge concerning international criminal courts and tribunals.
2. To provide basic knowledge concerning principles of individual responsibility in international criminal law.

3. To provide basic knowledge concerning international crimes.
4. To provide basic knowledge with regard to the most important case-law of international criminal courts and tribunals.

Learning Outcomes: After completion of the Course students will be able to

- Analyze the evolution of International Criminal Justice.
- Gain the knowledge concerning the principles of criminal liability in international criminal jurisdiction
- Distinguish the crimes in municipal law and international crimes.

Unit I: Introduction

-notion of international criminal law and the sources of international criminal law- International Military Tribunals: Nuremberg and Tokyo-Principles and objectives of international-criminal law-International Criminal Tribunals ad hoc.

Unit II: International Crimes:

Genocide- International Criminal Court- International Crimes II: crimes against humanity- Other examples of international criminal justice-International Crimes III: war crimes-Principles of criminal liability in international criminal law-International Crimes IV: crime of aggression and other international crimes-Circumstances excluding criminal liability.

Unit III: Victims of international crimes – notion and the respective rights-International criminal procedure -State cooperation with international criminal courts and tribunals-International criminal procedure II-Alternatives to international criminal justice.

Unit IV: Punishment and Cases

Penalties and sentencing- Future of international criminal justice- Final test- Leading Cases

Books:

1. R. Cryer, H. Friman, D. Robinson, E. Wilmschurst, An Introduction to International Criminal Law and Procedure, Cambridge University Press 2010, second ed.
2. M.C. Bassiouni, Introduction to International Criminal Law, Transnational Publishers 2003.
3. A.Cassese, International Criminal Law, Oxford University Press 2008, wyd. 2.
4. A.Cassese, P. Gaeta, J.R.W.D. Jones (red.), The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: A Commentary, Oxford University Press 2002.
5. W.A. Schabas, The UN International Criminal Tribunals. The former Yugoslavia, Rwanda and Sierra Leone, Cambridge University Press 2006.
6. C. Romano, A. Nollkaemper, J. Kleffner (red.), Internationalized Criminal Courts and Tribunals: Sierra Leone, East Timor, Kosovo and Cambodia, Oxford University Press 2004.

EIGHTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8010	Law of Taxation	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The subject is divided into two parts .i.e. Direct and Indirect taxes. This subject gives an overview of Income tax, Wealth tax, Value added tax, Service tax and Central sales tax. It is devised to help students understand the significant aspects of Taxation.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this unit you should be able to:

- Firmly ensconced in the historical and constitutional footings of taxation.
- Firmly rooted in the conceptual tone of taxation.
- Appreciate the computation of income in its proper perspective.
- In a position to appreciate the ways and means of determining tax liability and the

incidental concepts.

- Get requisite knowledge about wealth tax and the incidental concepts.
- Would get the requisite knowledge about Service Tax with all its incidents.
- Cogent information and knowledge about the relevance, desirability and procedural aspects of GST.

UNIT I: Historical background of taxation in India, Canons of a good taxing system, Characteristics of tax, Reasons for taxation, Kinds of taxation, Types of Taxes, Merits and Demerits of Direct and Indirect taxes, Constitutional Provisions relating to taxation.

UNIT II: Basic concepts /Definitions – Assessee , Persons, Previous year, Assessment year, Distinction between capital and revenue receipts, Income, Basis of charge and scope of total income, Incomes which do not form part of the total income, Residential status and incidence of tax, Agricultural income and taxability.

- **Unit III:** Overview of Wealth tax Act,1957, Concept of Net wealth, Assessee , Valuation date, Incidence of wealth tax, Assets, deemed assets and assets exempt from tax; valuation of assets, computation of net wealth, return of wealth and provisions concerning assessment, Liability to assessment in special cases, Wealth tax Authorities
- **Unit IV:** Legislative background, concept of VAT, GST, Advantages and Disadvantages, Difference between VAT and GST, Constitutional provisions, Computation and procedural aspects including registration under GST; filing of returns, rates of tax, assessment, returns, revisions, appeals , authorities and their powers

Books

1. Dr. Girish Ahuja and Dr. Ravi Gupta, Systematic Approach to Taxation, Bharat 32nd Edition,2014-2015
2. Dr. Yogendra Bangar and Dr. Vandana Bangar, Indirect Tax Laws,Bangar,2012
3. Dr. vinod Singhanian and Dr. Kapil Singhanian, Direct taxes law and Practice, Taxmann 43rd Edition
4. Rohini Aggarwal , Service Tax Law And Practice, Eastern Book Company,2009
5. J.K.Mittal, Law, Practice and Service of Service tax Law ,Lexis Nexis25th Eddition,2013
6. Sampath Iyengar, Law of Income tax ,Bharat Law House,2008
7. P.L.Subramanian ,Central Sales Tax Law and Practice, Snow White,2008
8. V.S.Datey, Indirect Taxes Law and Practice, 23rd Edition, Taxmann.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8020	International Humanitarian and Refugee Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Objective:

The aims of the subject are to introduce to international humanitarian law and to international refugee law, to examine the protection of refugees under both sets of laws, to survey the sources of IHL and IRL, to outline the substantive law within each domain and to introduce their respective attendant international institutional frameworks.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course you should be able to:

- Examine the sources of law of IHL and IRL the relationship of IHL and IRL with domestic law
- Define the concept of refugee and Distinguish between refugees and internally displaced persons
- Distinguish between combatants and civilians in IHL and Identify the substantive rules applicable to combatants and civilians.
- Describe the functions of the International Committee of the Red Cross and Identify and discuss contemporary challenges to the protection of IRL

- Analyze how refugees are protected under both IHL and IRL Identify the substantive rules applicable to combatants and civilians and describe the functions of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and Identify and discuss contemporary challenges to the protection of IRL

Unit I: Introduction to “War Law”:

Jus in bello and *Jus ad bellum*; Treaties and Customary International Law; Hague Peace Conferences; Geneva Conventions and Protocols; International Humanitarian Law; Fundamental Principles; IHL in Domestic Law - Protection of sick, wounded and shipwrecked not taking part in hostilities; prisoners of war; other detained persons; civilians and civilian objects; refugees and internally displaced persons.

Unit II: Conduct of Hostilities

Regulation and limits to methods and means of warfare used by parties to an armed conflict.; Balance between legitimate military action and the humanitarian objective of reducing human suffering, particularly among civilians. Choice of weapons and prohibits or restricts the employment of certain weapons. The ICRC plays a leading role in the promotion and development of law regulating the use of certain weapons

Unit III: Contemporary Challenges to IHL:

Occupation of territory, Privatization of War, Security Detention, Terrorism Fourth Geneva convention; Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions; Rome Statute of ICC; Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951& 1967); Convention governing the specific aspects of refugee problems in Africa 1974 and Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Unit IV: Refugee Law

Refugees Defined and Described; Determination of Refugee Status: Analysis and Application; Loss and Denial of Refugee Status and its Benefits - Non-Refoulement in the 1951 Convention; Protection under Human Rights and General International Law; The Concept of Asylum - International Protection; Protection and Solutions; Treaty; Standards and their Implementation in National Law - IHL and Refugee Law; Human Rights Law; Terrorism; Migration; Gender-based Violence; Humanitarian Action, etc.

Books:

- Guy S. Goodwin-Gill and Jane McAdam, *The Refugee in International Law*(OUP, 22 March 2007)
- Jean-Marie Henckaerts, Louise Doswald-Beck, *Customary International Humanitarian Law: Rules* (ICRC & Cambridge U. Press, 2005)

Reference Books/suggested Readings

- Dieter Fleck, *The Handbook of International Humanitarian Law* (Oxford U. Press, 2010)
- Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict: International Humanitarian Law In War* (Cambridge U. Press, 2010)
- James Simeon, *Critical Issues in International Refugee Law: Strategies Toward Interpretive Harmony* (Cambridge U. Press, 2010).
- Robin Ramcharan, ‘The African Refugee Crisis: Contemporary Challenges to the Protection of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa’ (2000) 8 *African Yearbook of International Law* 119

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
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B18AL8030	International Trade Law	HC	3	1	0	4
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Objective: To introduce the students to the rise of the international economy, the formation of international regulatory regimes governing the world economy, the specific norms and rules within each regime, the rules and procedures of each organization and the relationship between the various organizations.

Learning Outcomes: On completion of this course you should be able to:

- Focus on international trade theories, meaning and relationship of imports and exports.
- Analyze the shift to understanding of multilateral, regional and bilateral treaties.

Unit I: Introduction to international trade law

Principal documents in international sales- bill of lading, commercial invoice and insurance policy, carriage of goods by sea, Bill of Lading- as a receipt and as a document of title, Electronic bill of lading. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1924, The Hamburg Rules, FOB, FAS, CIF, Ex-ship Contracts, Sale Contracts based on carriage by land, CIM and CMR conventions FOR and FOT contracts, Sale contracts based on carriage by air, Warsaw Conventions of 1929 and 1955 and the Montreal Convention 1999.

Unit II: International Trade Law and the WTO

The origins of WTO, Mandate and Membership of WTO, Institutional Structure of WTO, Decision making in WTO, Origins of the WTO Dispute Settlement System, Institutions of dispute settlement, Dispute Settlement procedures, Challenges and proposals for reforms

Unit III: Rules on Market Access and Unfair Trade under WTO

Tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade in goods, Barriers to trade in services , Dumping and anti-dumping measures, Subsidies and countervailing measures, Overview of the principle of non-discrimination, *De Facto v De Jure* discrimination, National treatment under GATT and GATS ‘Most Favoured Nation’ status under GATT and GATS

Unit IV: GATT exceptions

General exceptions under GATT 1994, Security exceptions, Economic emergency exceptions Regional integration exceptions, Economic development exceptions, Balance of payments exceptions

Books

1. Bernardette Griffin, *Day and Griffin: The Law of International Trade*, 3rd edition, Oxford University Press, 2004
2. LS Sealy and RJA Hooley, *Commercial Law, Text, Cases and Materials*, 4th edition, Oxford University Press, 2008
3. Andreas F. Lowenfeld, *International Economic Law* , 2nd edition, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2008
4. Asif H. Qureshi and Andreas R. Ziegler, *International Economic Law*, 2nd edition, Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2007
5. Simon Lester & Bryan Mercurio with Arwell Davies & Kara Leitner, *World Trade Law, Text, Materials & Commentary*, Hart Publishing, 2008
6. Peter Van Den Bossche, *The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization, Text, Cases and Materials*, Cambridge University Press, 2005.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8040	International Air and Space Law	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

This subject introduces students to the field of air and space law. The exploitation of air and space has begun relatively recently in the history of humanity. From the first airplane to the present, technological advances have enabled the exponential increase in the uses of air and space. As such use is relatively new so is the body of international rules that have emerged within the realm of public international law. This course traces the evolution of the air and space regulatory regime, its linkages with public international law and the various components of the regime.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to:

- Outline the sources and rules of international air law
- Outline the sources and rules of the *lex specialis* of outer space which emanates from international agreements and principles of public international law.
- Demonstrate an understanding of the major conventions, laws, legal rules and sources of information for the aviation sector.
- Effectively research and provide advice on aviation, aerospace or space law issues.

Unit-I: Space Law:

Historical Background-Definition and demarcation of outer space-Space technology –Benefits-Shift from air law to space law-Development of the space law-UN contributions-UN General Assembly Resolutions-Space treaties-Principles-A midway approach

Unit-II: Fundamental Principles:

Province of all Mankind-National non-appropriation-Freedom of exploration, use and scientific investigation-Common Heritage of Mankind-Jurisdiction and control-Co-operation-between the states-Astronauts -Envoys of Mankind

Unit-III: Liability and Registration

Launching state and Registering state Liability and responsibility regime under the Outer Space Treaty-Absolute liability and fault liability-COSMOS 954 -A case study-State liability / responsibility for private space activities-Registration and identification Question of state sovereignty and claim of property rights-Human habitation on the moon and other celestial bodies-Protection of the space environment-Demilitarization of the outer space-International Space Station-Inventions in outer space

Unit IV: National Space Legislation:

Need for national space legislation-Commerce oriented approach - US & Australian models-Other approaches-Russian & UK models-Indian position

Books:

- Bin Cheng, Studies in International Space Law, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1997.
- Sandeepa Bhat B.(ed.), Outer Space Law: From Theory to Practice, Hyderabad: Icfai University Press, 2009.
- Sandeepa Bhat B. (ed), Space Law in the Era of Commercialization, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2010.
- I.H.Ph. Diederiks-Verschoor, An Introduction to Space Law, Second revised edition, Kluwer Law International.
- Sa‘id Mosteshar (ed), Research and Inventions in Outer Space -Liability and Intellectual Property Rights, London: Martinus Nijhoff, 1995

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8050	Trade in Service and Immigration laws	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The course will review the constitutional basis for regulating immigration into India, and, to some extent, the constitutional rights of non-citizens in the country; the

history of Indian immigration law and policy; the contours of the immigration bureaucracy, including the roles played by various agencies in immigration decisions; the admission of nonimmigrants (i.e., temporary visitors) and immigrants into the India; the deportation and exclusion of nonimmigrants and immigrants; refugee and asylum law; administrative and judicial review; undocumented immigration; immigration and national security; and citizenship and naturalization.

Unit-I: Introduction:

Meaning & Definition of Citizenship-Fundamental Right To Movement-Constitutional Provisions Regarding Citizenship-The Citizenship Act, 1955-The Citizenship Rules, 2009 and The Citizenship (Amendment) Rules, 2015

Unit –II Immigration

Meaning of Immigration-History of Immigration Law-The Passport (Entry into India) Act, 1920-The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1920

Unit III: Indian Legal Frame Work

The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939
 The Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1992
 The Emigration Act, 1983

Unit IV:

The Foreigners Act, 1946
 The Passports Act, 1967
 The Immigration (Carriers Liability) Act, 2000
 The Immigration (Carriers’ Liability) Rules, 2007

Judgments:

- Sarbananda Sonowal v. Union of India, 2005 (5) SCC665
- Akmal Ahmad v. State of Delhi, 1999 (3) SCC 337
- R. Louis De Raedt&Ors.v. Union of India And Ors., AIR 1991 SC 1886
- Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597

Books:

1. Mazhar Hussain, The Law Relating To Foreigners, Passport and Citizenship in India
2. Seth, Citizenship and Foreigner Act
3. Anil Malhotra (2009), India, Nris and Law, Eastern Book Publishers, New Delhi
4. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law
5. D. D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India
6. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India.

Reference

- Foreigners Division Ministry of Home Affairs Government of India
<http://mha1.nic.in/foreigDiv/ForeigHome.html>

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8060	MOOC, Swayam, EDX, CM Certificate	HC			2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
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B18AL8071	Maritime Law	SC	3	1	0	4
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Course Objective:

Currently 90% of international trade is carried on by sea and the annual rate of growth of sea-borne trade for the next decade is estimated at approximately 4.3, with already Asia having the largest percentage share of the world tonnage of sea-borne goods and developing countries having a share of 49.3% of total sea-borne exports.

With the sea emerging as the most important channel of world commerce, law students, especially trade law students are required to possess a fair knowledge of the law governing maritime shipping. To that end this introductory course is structured.

Learning Outcomes On completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Understand and analyses the concepts of Customs and International Conventions Civil & Criminal, Attachment of ships, concept of Maritime Property, Geographical Limits of Salvage & Eligibility of a Salvor, Relationship between Salvor & Salvee, Salvage Awards, Remedies including Security for the Claim
- Understand International Sales of Goods, Carriage of Goods by Sea, Contracts of Carriage,

Unit I: Introduction

Customs and International Conventions, Resolutions of I.O. including IMO, UNEP and decisions of ICJ, ITLOS and National courts, International Waters, baselines and Maritime Boundaries, Territorial sea and contiguous zones, Right of Innocent Passage and costal state jurisdiction, EEZ, Continental shelf and resources jurisdiction, International Fisheries. Port state Jurisdiction: Civil & Criminal, Attachment of ships: arrest of ships, Access of foreign ships to ports, Ships in distress, Quarantine regulations

Unit II: Carriage of goods by sea

International Sales of Goods, Carriage of Goods by Sea, Contracts of Carriage, The Voyage Charter party, The Bill of Lading, Sea Waybills, Implied Contracts on Loading, Ship owners' Bill, Agency, Assignment, Non-Contractual Obligations- **The Hague & The Hague-Visby Rules**-Mandatory Application & Voluntary Incorporation, Contracting Out & Third Party Reliance on the Rules, The Carrier's Duties Under Article 3, The Carrier's Defenses under Article 4, Shipper's Liability, The Package Limitation, Containerization- Lay time & Demurrage.

Unit III: Collisions and Salvage

Vicarious Liability & Standard of Care, Causation & Apportionment of Liability, Damages & Statutory Liability, Jurisdiction- Concept of Maritime Property, Geographical Limits of Salvage & Eligibility of a Salvor, Relationship between Salvor & Salvee, Salvage Awards, Remedies including Security for the Claim.

Unit IV: General Average, Jurisdiction & Applicable Law

Extraordinary Sacrifices, Extraordinary Expenses, Voluntariness & Time of Peril, Common Safety & Fault, Assessing Contributory Values & Losses- Jurisdiction under Brussels Convention & Domestic Sources, Forum Non-convenience, Contractual Law & Tort Law, Arrest & Mareva Injunction, Other Interlocutory Reliefs.

Text Books and Reference Books:

1. 1952 Convention Relating to the Arrest of Sea Going Ships.
2. 1999 Convention Relating to the Arrest of Sea Going Ships.
3. 1957 Limitation Convention (Convention Relating to the Limitation of Owners of Seagoing Ships).
4. 1976 Limitation Convention (Convention on Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims).

5. 1996 Protocols to the Limitation Convention (Convention on the Limitation of Liability for Maritime Claims)
6. William Tetley, "The Burden and Order of Proof in Marine Cargo Claims [.pdf]" (2004)
7. William Tetley, "Jurisdiction Clauses and Forum Non Conveniens in the Carriage of Goods by Sea [.pdf]" (published in *Jurisdiction and Forum Selection in International Maritime Law. Essays in Honor of Robert Force* (Martin Davies, ed.), Kluwer Law International, The Hague, 2005, Chapter 6 at pp. 183-263).
8. William Tetley, "Mixed Jurisdictions, Language, Legislatures and Courts" (2003) 78 Tul. L. Rev. 175-218.
9. R.R. Churchill and A.V. Lowe, "The Law of the Sea", 3rd edn., Manchester, 1999

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL8072	Media Law	SC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

Mass communication from the days of printing press has played a very important role in the formation of public opinion. Advancement in science and technology has changed the scope and dimensions of mass communication. ICT has created digital era for us. While there are definite benefits from these technologies, the experience shows that these technologies can be abused to harm the interests of the society. The course aims to provide basic understating of the evolution and existence of various facets of media and the legal regime in place to regulate its content and matters incidental to it.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to

- Appreciate the philosophical justification for the protection of free speech right.
- understand the fundamental aspects of protection of reputation
- To analyze the legal nitty-gritty of media and how their activities can result in a breach of privacy in its various hues.
- Understand the requisite conceptual as well as statutory provisions pertaining to media, ethics and adjudication.

Unit I: Freedom of speech as a human right

- Philosophical justification for the protection of Free speech right – Constitutional guarantee for Free Press – reasonable restrictions on Free speech.
- Media Freedom – boundaries of a free press - Mass media –press, films, radio, television – ownership patterns – legal issues; Freedom of Information v Free Speech-Origins of broadcasting – regulation of press and broadcasting – censorship of broadcasting media and press – leading cases – Evolution of television as a visual media
- Impact of films as visual media – censorship of films – judicial view on film censorship – standards of censorship, Role of media in law making process.

Unit II: Protection of reputation

- Defamation – overview – general framework for defamation law- role of malice – IPC provisions – remedies and damages
- Decent speech – indecent speech – hate speech – racial speech – obscenity on mass media – regulation and control
- Libel in press –regulation and control – Slander through Broadcasting audio-video defamation
- Internet as a platform of free speech – regulation of content on Internet self-regulation v Government regulation, Libel and slander in cyberspace – cross border libel/slander – jurisdictional problems – Gutnick v John Doe

Unit III: Media and privacy

- Obscenity and pornography – historical background - Hicklin Test – contemporary standards in *Miller v California* - Child pornography
- Blasphemy – historical overview- censorship of stage productions – violence - legal regulation of blasphemy
- Privacy – historical development of private and confidential information – media practices and human rights – photo journalism in public places – child right to privacy
- Information privacy and reputation - personal data protection – abuse of personal information – marketing of personal information- internet privacy
- Press and Public access to the judicial processes , records, places and meetings – Right to information Act

Unit IV: Media, ethics and adjudication

- Copyright issues in mass media – protection for copyrighted work – plagiarism – pirated music - remedies for infringement
- Media and Courts - Report of legal proceedings – trial by media – sensitive court reporting and human rights contempt of court – procedure and punishment
- Corporate and commercial speech – development of commercial speech doctrine – commercial speech for professionals and corporations – Art.19(1)(a) protection for unsolicited mail advertising – regulation of commercial speech
- Ethical dilemmas, issues and concerns in mass communication – foundation of ethics-different aspects of journalism’s ethical issues- Reporters privileges and protection of media sources
- Extra- judicial regulation of media content – press complaints and editors’ code of practice –Broadcasting standards commission – codes for advertisement standards – Film censorship board – ICANN

Books

1. D.D. Basu *Law of the Press*, Wadhwa Nagpur, 2002
2. D.D.Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India*, Wandhwa Nagpur, Vol. 2, 8th edn., 2007
3. K.N.Harikumar (edt.), *Courts, Legislatures, Media Freedom*, National Book Trust, 1st edn., 2006
4. Karnika Seth, *Computers, Internet & New Technology Laws*, LexisNexis Butterworths, 2012
5. M. Neelamalar, *Media Law and Ethics*, New Delhi, 2010
6. Madhavi Goradia Divan, *Facets of Media Law*, Eastern Book Co., 2000
7. Manita Singh, *Law of Journalism and Mass Communication*, Centrum Press, New Delhi, 1st edn. 2010
8. Mukul Sahay, *Media Law and Ethics*, Wisdom Press, Delhi, 2011
9. P.K. Ravindranath, *Press Law and Ethics of Journalism*, Anmol Publications New Delhi, 2011

NINTH SEMESTER

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9010	Professional Ethics and Accountancy	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

Ethics are an integral part of every profession. Every profession has certain peculiar codes of conduct and well defined norms. Advocacy being a profession of immense social relevance, and its significant role in the justice delivery system makes it a unique profession in itself and therefore it is highly desired that this profession be carried on ethically. This Paper aims at appreciating the avowed duties of advocates as well as the Bar-Bench relation. Designed to be taught with the assistance of practitioners, it will impart the students their role and responsibilities as professionals.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to

- Understand the historical evolution of the legal profession as well as the various codes of conduct and ethical norms for the advocates.
- Understand the contempt law in India and the classifications of contempt, the punishments and remedies etc.
- Analyse case studies by the students and case presentations in the class.
- General principles of accounting.

Unit I: Professional Conduct and Advocacy Bar Council Code of Ethics

Development of Legal Profession in India; Legal Profession and its responsibilities; Equipment of a lawyer; Admission, Enrolment & Rights of Advocate; Bar Councils; Ethics of Legal profession; Qualities of good Advocate; Seven Lamps of Advocacy-Abbot Parry; Professional or other Misconduct; Disciplinary proceedings.

Unit II: Advocate Act

Conduct and Etiquette, Conflict between interest and duty, Duty to court, Duty to Client, Duty to opponent, Duty to Colleagues, Duty towards Society and obligation to render legal aid-Bench-Bar Relationship -Reciprocity as partners in administration of Justice-Professional Misconduct- Rights and Privileges of Advocates

Unit III: Contempt Law and Practice

Contempt law in India and the classifications of contempt, the punishments and remedies etc. Introduction to Contempt of Court; Meaning and kinds of contempt of court; Origin, Development, object and Constitutional validity of contempt law; Basis and extent of contempt jurisdiction; contempt by lawyers, judges, State and Corporate Bodies; Contempt proceedings-nature and main features; Defences open to contemner; Nature and extent of punishment and remedies against the order of punishment.

Unit IV: Professional Accounting

Professional Accounting; Nature and Functions; important Branches of Accountancy; Accounting and Law; Need of accountancy for lawyers. To acquaint students with general principles of accounting. Professional Accounting; Nature and Functions; important Branches of Accountancy; Accounting and Law; Need of accountancy for lawyers

Acts

1. The Indian Advocate Act, 1961
2. Contempt of Court Act, 1971
3. The Advocates Welfare Fund Act, 2001

Rule

The Bar Council of India Rules, 1961

Books

1. Holland Avrom Shree, Advocacy, 1994 Universal, Delhi
2. Keith Evam, The Golden Rules of Advocacy, 1994, Universal, Delhi
3. Sandeep Bhalla, Advocates Act & Professional Misconduct, Nasik Law House
4. JPS Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Lawyer's Accountability, Bench-Bar Relationship, ALA
5. Mr. Krishna Murthy Iyer's Book on Advocacy

6. The Bar Council Code of Ethics selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils
7. Lamps of Advocacy –Judge Edward Abbot Parry

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9020	Research Methodology	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to:

- Get an idea of technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research.
- Understand the Kinds of Research - Concepts and constructs- relationship between theory and fact
- Classification and Tabulation of Data

Unit I: Basics of Legal Research

Meaning, objectives of legal research-Characteristics of scientific method – applicability of scientific method-Kinds of Research - concepts and constructs- relationship between theory and fact - Stages of Research Process

Unit II: Research Problem, Hypothesis, Research Design, Sampling

Research Problem – Definition, Determination, Sources of Data - Hypothesis – Meaning and definitions, Characteristics, Research Questions and Hypothesis - Research Design – Meaning and essentials of Research Design, Forms of Research Design, and major steps -: Testing of Hypothesis-: Sampling techniques – definition, basic assumptions, classifications

Unit III: Research Methods and Tools

Social and legal survey - Case method - Jurimetrics - Questionnaire Schedule - Observation and interview

Unit IV: Tabulation, Analysis, Interpretation, and Reporting

Classification and Tabulation of Data - Analysis and interpretation of Data - Use of Statistical methods and computers in legal research - Reporting and Methods of Citations -: Ethics in research

Text Books:

1. Whitney, F.L, The elements of Research.
2. Goode. William J and Hatt. Faul, H, Methods in Social Research.
3. I.L.I, Legal Research and Methodology.
4. Amy E Sloan, Basic Method Research – Tools and Materials
5. Pauline V.Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research.
6. Morris L.Cohan, Legal Research in Nutshell
7. Harvard Law Review Association, Uniform System of Citations.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
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B18AL9030	Moot Court & Internship	HC	3	1	0	4
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This paper has three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

Course Objective: The course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students. Moot courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submission and planning, organizing and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer.

Learning Outcomes: The students should familiarize them self's with the various stages of trial in civil and criminal cases. They should be exposed to real core experiences. Further they should imbibe the skills of client interviewing. This component may be planned to be part of the internship. Each student shall undergo and internship for minimum 20 weeks during the entire course. However the internship shall not be for a period of more than 4 weeks continuously in an academic year.

UNIT- I: Moot Court

- Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.
- The students shall make written submission on behalf of the party for whom he makes oral advocacy as assigned by the course teacher.
- The written submission for the 3 Moot courts shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size papers and bound together with the certificate signed by the course teacher and the Director.
- The cover shall indicate the name of the examination and subject.

Unit II: Observance of Trial

- Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks).
- Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two or three years of LL.B. studies.
- They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment.
- This scheme will carry 30 marks.

UNIT III: Client Interviewing (30 Marks)

- Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary
- Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks.
- Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.
- The dairy shall be neatly written on one side of the bond size papers and bound together with the certificate signed by the course teacher and the Director.

UNIT IV:

- The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9040	Drafting Pleadings and Conveyancing	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

One of the practicals, this Paper aims at giving the students an opportunity to peep into the

working of law by referring to various practical aspects of civil and criminal laws. It also emphasizes on the conveyancing aspects and imparts the students the requisites of various deeds that go to make the theoretical law complete.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to:

- Understand and disseminate the fundamental principles of drafting which are very crucial with regard to the propriety of the cases to be filed.
- Understand the particular application of the said rules with respect to pleadings in civil matters.
- Understand the drafting with reference to criminal matters.
- Understanding the principles of conveyancing with reference to different deeds.
- Drafting skills of scrutiny of reports.
- Imparts the basic rules of Judgment Writing.

Unit I: Introduction

The General principles of Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing and their relevant substantive rules shall be taught.

Unit: II: Writing exercises on Drafting and Pleading (Civil & Criminal)

- Plaint
- Written Statement
- Affidavit
- Caveat / Injunction Application / Preliminary issue application / Court Commission / Amendment Application
- Execution Petition
- Appeal / Revision (Civil)
- Petition under Article 226 / Article 32 of Constitution of India
- Application u/s Motor Vehicle Act- M.A.C.P.
- Divorce Petition – H.M.P.
- Pursis / Adjournment Exemption / Application
- PIL Petition
- Complaint
- Bail Application – Regular Bail u/s 439/Anticipatory Bail application u/s 438.
- Appeal / Revision (Criminal)
- Criminal Miscellaneous Petition-Maintenance Application u/s 125 of Cr. P.C.

Unit: III: Writing Exercises on Conveyancing [Deeds / Parts of Deed]

- Sale Deed
- Mortgage deed
- Lease deed
- Gift deed
- Power of Attorney
- Promissory Note
- Will & Codicil
- Trust deed
- Agreement to Sell deed
- Partnership deed
- Guarantee Bond
- Leave & License deed
- Adoption deed
- Partition Deed
- Deed of declaration

Unit IV: Viva Voce exam

The Viva Voce exam is 10 marks will be assessed by the concerned Faculty and Director of School of Legal Studies REVA University or his nominee and one external examiner appointed by the University. The examiner has to see overall performance of exercises written by the student.

Text Books and Reference Books:

1. Sengupta, Ajit K. *Maumdar's Law Relating to Notices*. Kolkata: Eastern Law House Pvt. Ltd., 2005.
2. Mogha G. C. *Mogha's Law of Pleadings in India with Precedents*. 17th ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2006 (2009).
3. Shrivastava J. M. *Mogha's Indian Conveyancer*. 14th ed. Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 2009.
4. Bindra, M. S. *Bindra's Pleading & Practice* Vol. 1 & 2. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2010.
5. Parimeswaran, S. *Law of Affidavit*. New Delhi: Universal Law Publishing, 2003.
6. Rathwade, Rajaram S. *Legal Drafting*, Pune: Hind Law House, 2010.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9050	Infrastructure Laws	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

To make the student under the importance of Infrastructure like roads, airports and other utilities. For the progress of any nation both economic and social infrastructure development plays a vital role. The core infrastructural sectors India are namely Roads and Highways, Railways, Ports, Civil Aviation, Energy and Telecommunication. There are respective ministries governing these areas of infrastructure to ensure development of world class standards. Each area of infrastructure is regulated by certain laws. The Committee on Infrastructure was constituted on 31st August, 2004 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India with the objectives of initiating policies that would ensure time-bound creation of world class infrastructure delivering services matching international standards, developing structures that maximize the role of public-private partnerships and monitoring progress of key infrastructure projects to ensure that established targets are realized.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to:

- Understand the important central enactment regulating infrastructure in India.
- Analyze the importance of these laws in development of infrastructure in India.

Unit I:

Introduction- infrastructure law and constitutional rights- Infrastructure sector contribution to overall development of the Indian economy- Infrastructure Investments in India-infrastructure and environment in India.

Unit II:

- Road Transport Corporation Act in 1950
- National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988'
- Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act 2002
- The Railway Act 1989

Unit III:

- The Indian Ports Act, 1908
- Civil aviation in India
- The Energy Conservation Act, 2001

- The Electricity Act, 2003

Unit IV:

- Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006
- The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
- Land acquisitions in India
- Infrastructural Committee.

Acts:

- Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006
- The Atomic Energy Act, 1962
- Road Transport Corporation Act in 1950
- National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988'
- Control of National Highways (Land and Traffic) Act 2002
- The Railway Act 1989
- The Indian Ports Act, 1908
- Civil aviation in India
- The Energy Conservation Act, 2001
- The Electricity Act, 2003
- <http://www.lexuniverse.com/infrastructure-laws/india/index.html>

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9060	Summer Internship	HC			2	2

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9071	Investment and Competition Laws	SC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective:

Domestic as well as foreign investment is the driving force of Indian economy. This course aims to provide an overview on central topics of Indian investment law, and investigate the approach of legal frameworks and regulating authorities of investments in India. It endeavours to make an optimum mix of basic concepts relating to investments and legal provisions. It also focuses on the current state of investor protection in India. The second part of this course highlights the process of globalization and liberalization which have brought a considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. Until recently most of the developing countries operated without a structured competition policy, and have justified the intervention by the state over economic activities. India owing to its WTO obligations enacted Competition Act, 2002. The course seeks provide fundamentals of market economy and extensive knowledge of application of competition policy in India.

Learning Outcomes On completion of the course the students will be able to:

- Provide knowledge on investment as economic activity and deal with basic concepts such as securities and various modes of making investment in India.
- Analyse the working knowledge about various investment done and made by banking sector in India and the legal framework relating to it.
- Analyse the overall view of international investment regime, various principles applicable to international investment.
- Overview about the different aspects of competition law.
- Clear understanding about the different fundamental issues of competition law.

Unit – I: Investment Law

Historical background of the securities and --Investment laws. Concept of ‘Securities’ under The Securities Contracts (Regulations) Act 1956. -Legal nature of securities and types of securities: Corporate security, bank security and Government securities including securities issued by Government, semi government & RBI and other collective investment funds, Depositories Act 1996- Depository receipts, derivatives -Securities issued by Banks- Bank notes: is it the exclusive privilege of the Central Bank in the issue-Changing functions of banks from direct lending and borrowing to modern System.

Unit-II: Legal regulatory framework

SEBI Act 1992- FEMA Regulations on Foreign Investment --Protection standards for the placement of foreign investment projects-Enforcement of Bilateral Investment Treaties Standards of protection in --Bilateral Investment. Procedural Rules for International Investment Arbitration. ICSID, UNCITRAL, ICC, LCIA and SCC rules. How they interact and have an effect on the applicable law of an international investment dispute.

Unit III: Competition Law

Concept of market, Open market- Regulated market, Market functions of role of competition law Nature & Scope of competition law and policy-Evolution & Growth of competition law-Theoretical foundations of competition law-Competition Act, 2002- overview, definitions and ideas of agreement, dominant position, combination and effects of anti- competitive activities-Treatment of anti- competitive agreements under India, USA, EU, UK, Australia Unit IV: Abuse of Dominant Position- Combinations- Competition Commission of India- IPR and Competition Law- WTO and it’s impacts on Competition Laws with reference to UNCTAD-International enforcement and judicial assistance-Applicability of competition law into agricultural sector-Dumping-State aid-Recession

Text Books:

1. Competition law –Avtar Singh
2. Competition Law –S. C. Tripathi
3. Competition and Investment Laws In India –Singhal Law Publications
4. Versha Vahini- Indian Competition Law Whish, Richard. Competition Law. London: Oxford University Press, 2009.
5. Furse, Mark. Competition Law of the EC and UK. London: Oxford University Press, 2008.
6. Rijn, Alphen aan den. The Reform of EC Competition Law: New Challenges, Austin.

Statutes:

1. Competition Act 2002
2. Security Contract (Regulation) Act 1956
3. SEBI Act 1992
4. Depositories Act 1996
5. Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act 1992,
6. Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

Reference:

- Taxman’s Student’s Guide to Economic Laws
- Principles of International Investment law –Rudolf Dolzer Christoph Schreuer

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18AL9072	Women and Law	SC	3	1	0	4

Course Objectives: India is a country with diverse cultures. Irrespective of this fact, the plight of women has remained the same for all cultures and communities in India. Women, not only

because of their being a weaker sex, but also due to the country's cultural drawbacks, have suffered subjugation and exploitation since ages and at all levels. Spread of education and technology has not been able to resolve women's issues; instead, the nature of issues relating to women, have further complicated and crimes aggravated.

Learning Outcome: The course aims at making students learn about the laws relating to women, how women are being empowered through the instrument of law, and what are the lacunae which are to be discussed and dealt with.

Unit-I: Women In Colonial India

Position of Indian Women in British India – Social Reforms during the 19th century India for the upliftment of women.

Unit-II: Women's Right: Access To Justice

Introduction, Criminal Law – Crime Against Women – Domestic Violence – Dowry Related Harassment and Dowry Deaths – Molestation – Sexual Abuse and Rape – Loopholes in Practice – Law Enforcement Agency.

Unit-III: Special Laws on Welfare of Women

Sexual Harassment at Work Places – Rape and Indecent Representation – The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 - Immoral Trafficking – The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 - Acts Enacted for Women Development and Empowerment - Role of Rape Crisis Centers.

Unit-IV: Women's Rights and Property Rights

Violence against Women – Domestic Violence - The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961. Introduction – Faces of Poverty – Land as Productive Resources – Locating Identities – Women's Claims to Land – Right to Property - Case Studies.

Books:

1. Nair, Janaki. Women and Law in Colonial India: A Social History, Kali for Women in collaboration with NLSIU Bangalore, 1996.
2. Verma, Jagmohan Singh. Gender Justice in India, Spellbound Publications Pvt Limited, 1999.
3. Mill, John Stuart. The Subjection of Women, Hayes Barton Press, 1997.
4. Rao, Nitya. Good Women do not Inherit Land Social, Science Press and Orient Blackswan 2008.
5. International Solidarity Network. Knowing Our Rights, An imprint of Kali for Women 2006.
6. Kaushik, P.D. Women Rights, Bookwell Publication 2007.
7. Goel, Aruna. Violence Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt 2004.
8. Chawla, Monica. Gender Justice, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd.2006.
9. Mishra, Preeti. Domestic Violence against Women, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt 2007.

Tenth Semester

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18ALX010	Dissertation	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: This course is designed to test the research prowess of the students and

their analytical skills. It is aimed at enabling the students to hone their skills as a researcher that would be of immense help to them in their career.

Learning Outcome: While taking the Paper to its logical end viz., submission of the thesis, the students will be cajoled to make an introspection about their research prowess and the acquisition of the analytical skills which the profession of law assiduously demands.

Evaluation Pattern:

The Dean/Directors will propose a panel of examiners to the Controller of Examination for evaluation of the dissertation and for conducting the viva. The examiners approved by the university will evaluate dissertation in consultation with the supervisor followed by a viva to be conducted by a Board consisting of:

- The External Examiner;
- Dean/Director of the Institute;
- Supervisor of the candidate;
- One faculty member of the institute.

Course Code	Course Title		L	T	P	Total
B18ALX020	Alternative Dispute Resolution	HC	3	1	0	4

Course Objective: The main objectives of the Course are to understand the strengths and weakness of various dispute resolution methods. The course aims to explain primary dispute resolution processes and functions and develop techniques and skill to make effective use of ADR methods. Also it is designed to compare and contrast various legal implications of each method and train students to be effective Arbitrators, Conciliators and Mediators.

Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course the students will be equipped to:

Students would acquire the conceptual as well as the necessary practical approach to the art of Negotiation.

Enables the students to learn the about Mediation and Conciliation skills.

Students would get the required knowledge about the legal regime on Arbitration.

Unit – I: Introduction

Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR): Concept and Need of Legal Aid: Concept, Dimensions and Practice-Constitutional Provisions-Legal Services Authority Act, 1987-Legal Literacy Mission

Unit – II: Negotiation Skills

Importance of Negotiation as a method of Conflict Resolution, Negotiation Skills and Behaviour, Rule of law; Ethics and Policies, Simulation Exercises.

Unit – III: Mediation and Conciliation

Meaning of Mediation, Advantages, Characteristics, Appointment of Mediator, fixation of fee, restrictions on mediation, Mediation models- Med-Arb, Arb-Med, Role of Mediators, and Simulation Exercises. Conciliation-Meaning, conciliation as a mode of settlement of disputes, distinction between negotiation, mediation and conciliation, advantages, Appointment of conciliators, commencement of conciliation proceedings, submission of statements, communication between conciliator and the parties, Role of a conciliator, settlement agreement- status and effect. Termination of conciliation proceedings; costs and deposits, Simulation Exercises.

Unit- IV: Arbitration

Introduction to Arbitration– meaning, scope, concept, terminology, history of Arbitration, types of Arbitration, Arbitration agreement, seat of arbitration, Arbitral Proceedings, statement of claim and defense, Arbitral Tribunal - Composition, eligibility and qualifications of

arbitrators. Termination or a mandate of arbitral Tribunal's and of arbitrators, appointment of arbitrators and filling up of vacancies, powers and functions of Arbitral Tribunal's, Arbitral award-recourse and enforcement, rules of procedure, Online Dispute Resolution, Simulation Exercises.

Books:

1. International Dispute Settlement – J.G. Merrills
2. Alternative Dispute Resolution- Mark V.B. Partridge
3. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation Including other ADRs- S.K. Chawla

Acts:

1. Legal Services Authority Act, 1987

Career Development and Placement

Having a degree will open doors to the world of opportunities for you. But Employers are looking for much more than just a degree. They want graduates who stand out from the crowd and exhibit real life skills that can be applied to their organizations. Examples of such popular skills employers look for include:

- a. Willingness to learn
- b. Self motivation
- c. Team work
- d. Communication skills and application of these skills to real scenarios
- e. Requirement of gathering, design and analysis, development and testing skills
- e. Analytical and Technical skills
- f. Computer skills
- g. Internet searching skills
- h. Information consolidation and presentation skills
- i. Role play
- j. Group discussion, and so on

REVA University therefore, has given utmost importance to develop these skills through variety of training programs and such other activities that induce the said skills among all students. A full-fledged Career Counseling and Placement division, namely Career Development Center (CDC) headed by well experienced senior Professor and Dean and supported by dynamic trainers, counselors and placement officers and other efficient supportive team does handle all aspects of Internships and placements for the students of REVA University. The prime objective of the CDC is to liaison between REVA graduating students and industries by providing a common platform where the prospective employer companies can identify suitable candidates for placement in their respective organization. The CDC organizes pre-placement training by professionals and also arranges expert talks to our students. It facilitates students to career guidance and improve their employability. In addition, CDC forms teams to perform mock interviews. It makes you to enjoy working with such teams and learn many things apart from working together in a team. It also makes you to participate in various student clubs which helps in developing team culture, variety of job skills and overall personality.

The need of the hour in the field of Commerce is efficient leaders of repute, who can deal the real time problems with a flavour of innovation. This kept in focus, the CDC has designed the training process, which will commence from second semester along with the curriculum. Special coaching in personality development, career building, English proficiency, reasoning, puzzles, leadership, and strategic management and communication skills to every student of REVA University is given with utmost care. The process involves continuous training and monitoring the students to develop their soft skills

including interpersonal skills that will fetch them a job of repute in the area of his / her interest and March forward to make better career.

The University has recognized skill development and industry relationship as its very important activities. Therefore, the University-Industry Interaction and Skill Development Centre headed by a Senior Professor & Director has been established to facilitate skill related training to REVA students and other unemployed students around REVA campus. The center conducts variety of skill development programs to students to suite to their career opportunities. Through this skill development centre the students shall compulsorily complete at least two skill / certification based programs before the completion of their degree. The University has collaborations with Industries, Corporate training organizations, research institutions and Government agencies like NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation) to conduct certification programs. REVA University has been recognised as a Centre of Skill Development and Training by NSDC (National Skill Development Corporation) under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

The various skill/certification programs identified are as follows:

- Big-data and Cloud Computing, Internet of Things (IOT), ORACLE, MYSQL, Advanced Java and Internals of LINUX/UNIX
- Red-hat certified programs on LINUX,
- Management related programs like SAP,ERP and Business Analytics
- Open Source software/hardware, Software Testing
- Advanced networking based CISCO / Microsoft technology.
- Web designing, System administration
- IBM certified programs.

The University has signed MOU's with Multi-National Companies, research institutions, and universities abroad to facilitate greater opportunities of employability, students' exchange programs for higher learning and for conducting certification programs.

FACULTY PROFILE

DR. KALICHARAN M. L

Director, School of Legal Studies



Dr. Kalicharan M. L. Associate Professor and Director, School of Legal Studies, holds an LL.M degree in Constitutional Law and holds Ph.D. on international law topic from University of Mysore. He holds an M.B.A. degree from KSOU, Mysore, M.F.T. from Pondicherry University, and M.A. (Human Rights) from the University of Madras. He has 9 years of academic and one year of practicing experience and also held administrative positions in colleges and universities. He has published around 23 articles in national and international journals. He is the External member of BOS of Department of studies in Law, University of Mysore and also been a BOE member for SIBM, Bangalore. His area of interest: Constitution, international, Procedural laws including Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing.

MS. NEHA MISHRA

Assistant Professor



Prof. Neha Mishra (Associate Professor) is the Head, School of Legal Studies. She holds LL.M. from National Law School of India University specializing in Human Rights Law and is currently pursuing her Ph.D. from the same institution. She completed her Master's in Arts from Hindu College, Delhi University. She has worked as an Attorney and has a total industry experience of 6 years and a teaching experience of 2 years. She has presented her papers globally and authored articles and research papers for international journals. She also has been a part of various national and international conferences, seminars and workshops. Her area of interest includes International Human Rights Law, the Study of Exclusion and Constitutional law.

MR. G. RAGHAVENDRA

Assistant Professor



G.Raghavendra, is Assistant Professor. Prior to joining School of Legal Studies, REVA University, he worked as Attorney for Guru Associates and J.Sagar Associates, holds Master degree in Mass Communication, LL.M. degree in Business Law from Kumvempu University, LL. B. degree from Bangalore University. He has 10 years of corporate and 6 years of teaching experience. He teaches Indian Constitution and Professional Ethics and Legal and Constitutional History. He has also coordinated and actively participated in various training programmes. He has also received appreciation certificate for effective teaching in Indian Constitution and Journalism. He has to credit for publication a research paper in a reputed journal. His areas of interests include Intellectual Property Rights Corporate Law, Banking and Insurance Law.

MR.SANDEEP M N

Assistant Professor



Sandeep M.N., Assistant Professor, School of Legal Studies, has completed B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) from National University of Advanced Legal Studies, Cochin in 2007 and LLM in Criminal Law and Constitutional Law from School of Legal Studies, CUSAT in 2009 and International Human Rights Law from University of Exeter, UK in 2011. He has a number of publications to his credit and has presented papers in various conferences and seminars. He was named the International Student Employee of the year 2011 by the National Association of Student Employee Services, UK.

MS. JAYASHREE.N

Assistant Professor



Is a law graduate with Master degree in Labour and Industrial Relations and Administrative Law Has also pursued M.B.A., in HR from Sikkim Manipal University and had been working as a lecturer at SESHADRIPURAM FIRST GRADE COLLEGE, Yelahanka New Town, Bangalore, for five years. Has also taught students of M.B.A AND ICWA in Seshadripuram College. Jaishree.N, has attended various workshops and seminars at various institutions. She had been practicing law for a period of one year. She has also presented many papers at National and International level. Has worked as Asst. Professor at PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF LAW, Itagalpura, and is currently working with REVA University, School of Legal Studies as Asst.Prof.

MR. B GOPALAI AH

Assistant Professor



Mr. B GOPALAI AH, is an Assistant professor, School of Commerce, REVA University. Did his M.Com from Bangalore University. Prior to joining REVA University he served as Professor at various educational institutions and conducted Tutorials for professional courses like ICAI, ICWAI and ICSI for more than 20 years. He has worked as Senior Accountant in the Mysore Lamps, Bangalore. His areas of interest are Financial Accounting, Cost Accounting and Taxation.

Email ID – gopalaiahbg@REVA.edu.in

MR. MAHANTAPPA MACHA

Assistant Professor



Prof. Mahantappa Macha, Assistant professor, School of Legal Studies, at REVA University holds B.ED and M.A (Political Science) degree from Bangalore University. He has 3 years of teaching experience. His areas of teaching include: Indian Constitution, western political theory, Indian political theory, comparative politics, political thought, Indian foreign policy and international foreign policy. He has attended and presented papers in various International Conferences, National Seminars and State Seminars. Email ID: mahantappamacha@REVA.edu.in

MR. BHADRAVATHI NAGARAJA RAHUL

Assistant Professor



Completed M.A (Applied Sociology) from Christ University and M.Phil. (Sociology) from Madurai Kamaraj University. Presently pursuing PhD in Sociology from Madurai Kamaraj University on the topic of A Study on Folk Gods and Goddesses of Madurai District, Tamil Nadu & Mandya, Karnataka- a Sociological Perspective. His major areas of Specialization are Tribal Community and Development, Folk Religion and Women Studies. Presented five National level Paper Presentations and three International level Paper Presentations and attended several workshops and Seminars. With 3 years of Research experience particularly in Qualitative Research. Currently working as Assistant Professor, at School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore, handling Sociology for B.A.LLB. And working as a National Service Scheme Program Officer in REVA University. Email. ID: rahul.bn@REVA.edu.in

MS. DEVI K S

Assistant Professor



Ms. DEVI KS, Assistant Professor of Political Science, School of Legal Studies, a University Rank Holder in her Graduation BA and MA. She completed her M.Phil. in International Relations and qualified SLET in Political Science. She has 2-3 years of teaching experience in various institutions. She has attended and presented papers in various national and international seminars on various topics. Her areas of interest include International Relations, Human Rights and Women Empowerment. Currently she is an Assistant Professor in the School of Legal Studies, REVA University, Bangalore.

EmailId-devi.ks@REVA.edu.in.

MR. SHARANAPPA

Office Assistant



Mr. SHARANAPPA Office Assistant, School of Legal Studies REVA University. He has completed his Graduation, Bachelor's Degree (B.Ed.) and working as Administrative Assistant with 2 years of experience flawless preparation of presentations, preparing facility reports and maintaining the utmost confidentiality and expertise in Microsoft Excel. Email Id-sharanappa@REVA.edu.in.

DO'S AND DON'TS

DO'S

1. Maintain discipline and respect the rules and regulations of the university
2. Be regular and punctual to classes
3. Study regularly and submit assignments on time
4. Be respectful to your Teachers/friends and hostel staff/management.
5. Read the notice board (both at your college and the hostel) regularly.
6. Utilize your Personal Computer for educational purpose only.
7. Follow the code of conduct.
8. Visit Health Center on the campus whenever you are unwell.
9. Be security conscious and take care of your valuables especially Cash, Mobile Phones, Laptop and other valuables.
10. Carry your valuables along with you whenever you proceed on leave/vacation.
11. Use electric appliances, lights and water optimally.
12. Keep the campus clean and hygienic.
13. Use decent dressing.

DON'TS

1. Ragging inside / outside the campus.
2. Possession of Fire arms and daggers etc.
3. Use of Alcohols, Toxic drugs, sheesha, gutkha and hashish/heroin etc.
4. Use of Crackers, explosives and ammunition etc.
5. Smoking and keeping any kind of such items.
6. Misusing college & hostel premises/facilities for activities other than studies.
7. Playing loud music in the room which may disturb studies of colleagues / neighbours.
8. Making noise and raising slogans.
9. Keeping electrical appliances, other than authorized ones.
10. Involvement in politics, ethnic, sectarian and other undesirable activities.
11. Proxy in any manner.
12. Use of mobiles in the academic areas.

- Note:**
1. Rules are revised / reviewed as and when required.
 2. Healthy suggestions are welcome for betterment of Institution