

K.K. UNIVERSITY

NALANDA, BIHAR-803115



SCHOOL OF LAW & LEGAL SCIENCE

Bachelor of Laws

(LL.B)

(Three year Programme)

Session 2022-23

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE



Rumak
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

FIRST YEAR

First Semester

LL.B - PROGRAMME STRUCTURE - TOTAL CREDIT - 128									
Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 1101	Jurisprudence-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1102	Contract-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1103	Constitutional Law-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1104	Law of crimes-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1105	Family Law-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1106	Special Contract	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 24									

Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 1201	Jurisprudence-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1202	Contract-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1203	Constitutional Law-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1204	Law of crimes-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1205	Family Law-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1206	Human Rights	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 24									



SECOND YEAR

Third Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Total Credits	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 2101	Law of Torts including M.V. Act & C.P. Act	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2102	Property law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2103	Administrative Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2104	Arbitration, Conciliation & ADR	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2105	Equity & Trust	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 20									

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 2201	Company Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2202	Environmental Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2203	Labour and Industrial law- I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2204	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2205	Intellectual Property Law	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 20									



THIRD YEAR

Fifth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 3101	Law of Evidence	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3102	Labour and Industrial law-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3103	Principles of Taxation Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3104	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3105	Criminology & Penology	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 20									

Sixth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 3201	Public International Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3202	Criminal procedure Code	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3203	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3204	Right to Information	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3205	Moot court exercise and Internship	Compulsory Clinical	3	2	0	4			100
Total Credit 20									



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NALANDA, BIHAR-803115



SCHOOL OF LAW & LEGAL SCIENCE Bachelor of Laws (LL.B)

(Three year Programme)

Session 2022-23

SYLLABUS



Rumk
Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

First Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 1101	Jurisprudence-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1102	Contract-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1103	Constitutional Law-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1104	Law of crimes-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1105	Family Law-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1106	Special Contract	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 24									

LLBL 1101-JURISPRUDENCE-I**PROGRAMME OUTCOME**

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- To provide a general overview or guidance to the students about basic principle of law legal system prevailing in the world and India.

CO2- To equip the students to understand the evolution, concepts, principals, doctrines of the various jurists.

CO3- To synthesize an understanding on the jurists, evolution of law and the linkage established with social science such as Psychology, History, Sociology and History

CO4- To familiarize the students with the growth of legal profession in India and the laws governing the profession.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The intent of the course is to equip the students to make them aware of the evolution of the judiciary system in reference to Indian Law in comparison to the judiciary laws across the world.

UNIT-I: JURISPRUDENCE: DEFINITION, NATURE AND SCOPE.

1. Importance of Jurisprudence

UNIT-II: SCHOOLS OF JURISPRUDENCE

1. Analytical School
2. Historical School
3. Sociological School including American and Realism
4. Natural Law School.

UNIT-III: CUSTOM

1. Meaning of Custom
2. Kinds of Customs
3. Tests of particular legal custom
4. Importance of custom
5. Theories of customary law



UNIT-IV: JUDICIAL PRECEDENTS

1. Kinds of precedents
2. Ratio decidendi and obiter dicta
3. Declaratory theory of precedent
4. Judge made law theory,

UNIT-V: LEGISLATION

1. Kinds of Legislation
2. Comparison between legislation and other sources of laws.

LEADING CASES:

1. Kesavananda Bharti v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1451
2. Maharaja Shree Umaid Mills Ltd. V. Union of India, AIR 1963 SC 953
3. Smt. Indra Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, AIR 1975 SC 2299,
4. Keshav Singh v. State of U.P., AIR 1965 SC 9
5. Bengal Immunity Co. v. State of Bihar, AIR 1955 SC 561,
6. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 597.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Jurisprudence and Legal theory: Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 7th ed. 2015.
2. Jurisprudence-I: Garima Tiwari, (Lexis Nexis, 1st ed.)
3. Jurisprudence (Legal Theory): M.P. Tandon (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana, 9th ed.)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. J. Salmond: Jurisprudence (Sweet & Maxwell, 12th ed. 1966)
2. Dias: Jurisprudence (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 5th ed. 2013)
3. Dhyani S.N: Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, (Central law Agency, 7th ed. 2013)
4. Mahajan V.D. : Jurisprudence and Legal theory, (Eastern Book Company, 5th ed. 2013)
5. B.N.M. Tripathi: An Introduction to Jurisprudence and legal theory (Allahabad law Agency, 2013)

LLBL 1102-CONTRACT-I

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1- To acquaint the students with the general, conceptual and practical principles relating to law of contract.
- CO2- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.
- CO3- To apply the practical application of law relating to contracts.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

This branch of law particularly focuses on fundamental concept of contract, agreement, promises and the essential elements required for the formation and discharge of a valid contract and the role of courts in enforcing them. However, this paper includes a study of general principles of contracts discussed in Sections 1-75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and the concept of injunction and specific performance of contract in relation to Specific Relief Act, 1963.

UNIT I: CONTRACT

1. Meaning, elements and characteristics of Contract.
2. Agreement, elements of Agreement
3. Classification of Contract, including the Standard form Contract.

UNIT II: PROPOSAL & ACCEPTANCE

1. Proposal: Meaning, Elements Characteristics and Kinds of proposal,
2. Distinction between Proposal and Invitation to Proposal.
3. Acceptance: Meaning, Modes and Characteristics of Acceptance.



4. Communication, revocation and termination of proposal and acceptance.

UNIT III: CONSIDERATION

1. Meaning, definition and Elements of Consideration.
2. Significance and adequacy of consideration.
3. Unlawful consideration and object.
4. Concept of stranger to contract.

UNIT IV: CAPACITY TO CONTRACT

1. Who cannot make a contract, who is minor: The place of minor under the Law of Contract?
2. Person of unsound mind, nature of contract by person of unsound mind.
3. Persons deprived of the capacity to contract.

UNIT V: FREE CONSENT

1. Meaning of consent and free consent;
2. Factors rendering consent not free and their effect upon the validity of contract.

UNIT VI: VOID AGREEMENTS

1. Agreements in restraint of marriage; freedom of trade and right to initiate legal proceedings;
2. Agreements involving uncertainty, wager and impossibility Contingent Contract;
3. Certain relations resembling to those created by Contract (Quasi contract)

UNIT VII: PERFORMANCE OF CONTRACT

1. Who is liable to perform? Joint rights and joint liability and performance of reciprocal promises.
2. Time, place and manner of performance.
3. Discharge from liability to perform the contract.

UNIT VIII: BREACH OF CONTRACT:

1. Meaning and kinds;
2. Remedies for breach of contract;
3. Damages—Measure of damages and remoteness of damage;
4. Specific Performance of contract and injunctions under Specific Relief Act.

LEADING CASES

1. Balfour v. Balfour, (1919) 2 K.B. 571
2. Jones v. Padavatton, (1969) 2 ALL ER 616
3. Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co., (1891-4) All ER Rep. 127
4. Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Boots Cash Chemist (Southern) Ltd. (1952) 2 All ER Rep. 456
5. Kedar Nath v. Gorie Mohd., (1186) ILR 14 Cal 64
6. Tweedle v. Atkinson (1861) 123 ER 762
7. Mohoribibi v. Dharmodas Ghose, (1903) 30 Cal 539
8. Khan Gul v. Lakha Singh, AIR 1928 Lah 609
9. Chikham Amiraju v. Chikham Seshamma, (1912) 16 IC 344
10. Rehana Khatun v. Iqtidar Uddin, AIR 1943 All 184
11. Nathulal v. Phoolchand, AIR 1970 SC 546
12. Frost v. Knight, (1872) LR 7 Exch 111

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. S.K. Kapoor, Contract – I Specific Relief Act (Central Law Agency, 15th Edn.)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Anirudh Wadhwa, Mulla The Indian Contract Act (LexisNexis, 16th ed.)
2. Pollock: Principles of the Law of Contract.
3. V.G. Ramchandra: The Law of Contract in India
4. P.R. Desai: Principles of Law of Contract.
5. Avtar Singh: Contract & Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, 12th Edn.)

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Specific Relief Act, 1963



LLBL 1103-CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- I

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility.
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To understand the importance of various principles, concepts and theories which form the foundation of Constitution making.
CO2- To perceive the significance of fundamental rights and the role of judiciary in safeguarding them.
CO3- To Analyze the changing dimensions of various rights and duties.
CO4- To Develop enhanced understanding of the precedents in the interpretation of laws.
CO5- To apply the constitutional principles to hypothetical or real problems.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The Constitution of India is a unique synthesis of both nation's ideals and institutions and the processes for achieving them. It is an organic document which defines the powers and functions of the various organs of the State and their *inter se* relationship. It is modelled on the pattern of a federal structure with a strong basis in favour of the Centre. The Constitution guarantees to its citizens certain fundamental rights: right to equality, right to freedom of speech and religion, right to property and right to constitutional remedies – rights which are essential for the development of human personality.

Unit I: Salient features of the Constitution.

Unit II: Nature of the Indian Federalism.

Unit III: Preamble

Unit IV: Citizenship and State

Unit V: Fundamental Rights

Unit VI: Directive Principles of State Policy

Unit VII: Fundamental Duties

LEADING CASES:

1. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 1789
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 597
3. Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel, AIR (1985) SC 1416
4. Kesavananda Bharthi v. State of Kerala, AIR (1973) SC 1476
5. Kehar Singh v. Union of India, AIR (1989) SC 653
6. Zee telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India, (2005) 4 SCC 649
7. Bhikaji Narain Dhakras v. State of M.P., AIR 1955 SC 781
8. Shayara Bano v. Union of India, (2017) 9 SCC 1
9. Joseph Shine v. Union of India, (2019) 3 SCC 39
10. Shreya Singhal v. Union of India, (2015) 5 SCC 1
11. DK Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 1 SCC 416
12. Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala, (1986) 3 SCC 615

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. M.P. Jain, Indian constitutional Law (Lexis Nexis, 8th Edn., 2018)
2. V.N. Shukla's, Constitution of India (EBC, 13th Edn., 2019)
3. Basu, D.D. : Introduction to the Constitution of India (English & Hindi)
4. Paras Diwan : Constitution of India
5. M.C.J., Kagzi : Constitution of India (English & Hindi)
6. Udai Raj Rai, Fundamental Rights and their Enforcement (2011)
7. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (1966)
8. S. Choudhary and Others, The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution (1st Edn., 2016)

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. G.P. Tripathi & G.G. Padamakar, Indian Constitution (Allahabad Law Agency, 2nd Edn.)
2. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India (Central Law Agency, 57th Edn.)



PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. The Constitution of India

LLBL 1105-LAW OF CRIMES-I

PROGRAM OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility.
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- This course will enable the students to understand the meaning of crime, and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of various offences under the Indian Penal Code.
CO2- This course will also introduce the student to various aspects of criminal liability and the logical classification of offences according to their gravity.
CO3- The students will learn about various offences to the human body, offences relating to women, offences against property, etc.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

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

UNIT- I GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860 : Territorial Jurisdiction, Stages of crime : Doctrine of Mens rea; Inchoate Crimes – Preparation, attempt, General Explanation, Public Servant, Movable Property; Wrongful gain and wrongful loss; Dishonestly, Fraudulently, Reason to believe. Counterfeit; Valuable Security ‘Act’ and ‘Omission’, Voluntarily, Injury. Good faith, Illegal Injury, Offence, Document, Harbour, Judge.

UNIT-II GENERAL EXCEPTION:

Mistake of facts and mistake of Law, Judicial act, Accident, Act done without criminal intention and to prevent other harm; Act of person of unsound mind, Act of intoxicated person.

Acts done with consent, Act done in good faith without consent, Communication made in good faith:

Acts done under compulsion, Act causing slight harm; Right of Private defense

UNIT-III

1. Joint Liability: Common intention, common object, Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy, and Constructive Liability.

2. Offences Affecting Public Peace & State Authorities : Unlawful assembly, Rioting, Affray, Public Servant, Taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of official act, giving evidence, Fabricating false evidence, sedition, Public nuisance.

LEADING CASES:

1. Reg. v. Govinda, (1876) ILR I Bom. 342
2. Kedar Nath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962 SC 955, (1962), 2 Cr.LJ 103 (SC)
3. Laxman Kalu v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 968 SC 1890, 1968 Cr.L.J.
4. T.V. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1973 SC 2213; 1972 Cr.LJ 1542 (SC)
5. K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605 (1965) 2 Cr.LJ 521 (SC)
6. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 896.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Dr. S. R. Myneni, law of crimes(eastern book publishers),3st edition 2019
2. Shamshul Huda – the law of crimes(eastern book publishers),1st edition 2019
3. Hari Singh Gaur: Penal Law of India (Law Publishers (India) pvt. Ltd.),11th edition
4. T. Bhattacharyya : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)
5. Amar Sing Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)
6. Raja Ram Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)



RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Sharvari v.vaidya, Criminal Law (Central Law Agency, 1stEdn.)
2. Richa Mishra, Criminal law Part-1& 2 (New Era Publication, 1st Edn.)

LLBL 1105-FAMILY LAW – I

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To educate the students about rights and duties of members of family towards each other, with special reference to spousal relationship
CO2- To provide an overview to the students and enhance their understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption, and guardianship.
CO3- To equip the students on the practical exposure by field of Family courts, Mediation, and Conciliation Centers etc.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The intent of this course is to familiarize the students on the Hindu Marriage Act including divorce, Family Courts, Succession of property under Hindu Succession Act 1956.

UNIT-I: HINDU LAW

Sources, school and application, Coparcenary's' Joint family property and Self-acquired property; Karta and his powers and obligation, Religious and Charitable endowments – Essentials of an endowment, kinds, shebait and mahant.

UNIT-II: THE HINDU MARRIAGE ACT, 1995

Conditions of a Hindu Marriage. Its ceremonies and registration, Void and voidable marriage : Restitution of conjugal rights; Judicial Separation, Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriage; Divorce; Alternative relief in divorce proceedings, Divorce by mutual consent, One year bar to divorce; divorced persons when may marry again; Jurisdiction and procedure.

UNIT-III: THE HINDU SECESSION ACT, 1956

Succession to the property of a Hindu male; Succession to interest in Coparcenary property, property of a Hindu female; Succession to the property of a Hindu female; General rules and disqualifications of succession, Escheat.

UNIT-IV: THE HINDU ADOPTION AND MAINTENANCE ACT, 1956

Requisites of a valid adoption; Capacity to take in adoption; Capacity to give in adoption, Effects of Adoption; Miscellaneous provisions of adoptions; Maintenance of wife, children and parents; Maintenance of widowed daughter-in-law; Dependents and their maintenance; Amount of Maintenance.

UNIT-V: THE HINDU MINORITY AND GUARDIANSHIP ACT, 1956

Natural Guardians and their powers; Testamentary guardian and their powers, de facto guardian, general provisions of guardianship.

UNIT-VI: PARTITION UNDER HINDU LAW

Meaning, Property for partition, person entitled to sue for partition and allotment of shares, partition, and allotment of shares, how effected Determination of shares, Re-opening of partition, Reunion, Debts – Doctrine of pious obligation; Antecedent Debts.

LEADING CASES:

1. Shastri Yajna Purusdasji v. Muldas, AIR 1966 SC 1119
2. Hanooman Prasad v. Mussamat Babooes Munraj Koonware, (1856) 6 MIA 395.
3. Brij Narayan v. Mangla Prasad, (1924) 51 IA 129.
4. Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati, AIR (1957) SC 176.
5. Dr. Narayan Ganesh Dastane v. Sucheta Dastane AIR (1975) SC 1534
6. Dharmendra Kumar v. Usha Kumar, AIR (1977) SC 2218



7. Tulsamma v. Sessa Reddi, AIR (1977) SC 1944

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Dishaw Fardunge, Mulla Hindu Law (lexisNexis, 23rd Edn.)
2. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law (Allahabad Law Agency, 23rd Edn.)
3. R.K.Agarwal: Hindu Law,(Central Law Agency, 25thEdn., 2016)

SUGGESTED READING:

1. Ranganath Mishra : Mayne's Treatise on of Hindu Law& Usages (17th ed.,2014)
2. Paras Diwan and Peeyushi Diwan : Modern Hindu Law(23rd ed., 2016)
3. Tahir Mehmood : Principles of Hindu Law(2014)
4. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lecture, Family-II (21st ed., 2010)

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. The Hindu Marriage Act: 1955
2. The Hindu Secession Act, 1956
3. The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
4. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

LLBL 1106-SPECIAL CONTRACT

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- Enhancement of legal acumen with the objective of bringing social change.
CO2- Create an awareness to become an enlighten citizen with commitment to deliver one's responsibilities within the scope of bestowed rights and privileges.
CO3- The purpose is to know the context and rationale behind implementation of special contracts containing Sale of Goods Act and Indian Partnership Act.
CO4- To identify the principles and doctrines that guides such contracts.
CO5- To determine what rights and duties parties acquire under such contracts.
CO6- To know the circumstances under which performance of such contracts is required or excused.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The intent is to acquaint the students on the underling legal principles, rules and constitution which regulate Sales of Goods Act and Partnership Act. Alongside, the students will be able to assimilate the information of partnership agreement, limited liability of partnership and appreciate their contribution to laws in organization

UNIT-I: CONTRACT OF SALE OF GOODS ACT

1. Sale-Meaning, Definition and
2. Agreement to sell, hire-purchase, agreement and a contract for work and labour-meaning and distinction from sale
3. Goods-existing, future and contingent
4. Condition and warranties
5. Passing of property and from seller to buyer
6. Sale by unauthorized person
7. Law relating to performance of sale
8. Rights of unpaid seller

UNIT-II: CONTRACT OF PARTNERSHIP ACT

1. Meaning, definition, formation and the characteristics of contract of partnership
2. Distinction between:
 - A. Co-ownership and partnership
 - B. Joint Hindu Family Firm and Partnership; and
 - C. company and Partnership



3. Position of Minor
4. Relations inters of partners and relation of Partners with third parties
5. Registration of Partnership firm

LEADING CASES:

1. National Bank of India Ltd. V. Sohan Lal, AIR (1962) Punj. 534
2. Amritlal Goverdhan Lallan v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR (1960) SC.1432
3. Patnaik & Co. v. State of Orissa, AIR (1965) SC 1655
4. State of Gujarat v. MamonMohd, AIR (1967) SC 1885.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Pollock & Mulla : The Sale of Goods Act (LexisNexis, 11th edition, 2022)
2. Dr. Jyoti Rattan : Sale of Goods Act (Bharat law house Pvt. Ltd,5th edition, 2022)
3. V.G. Ramchandra : Law of Agency
4. R. Chakraborty : Sale of Goods Act and partnership (Orient Publishing Company, edition 2013)
5. Mulla : The Indian Partnership Act(LexisNexis, 7th edition, 2011)
6. S T Desai : The Partnership in India (LaxisNexis, 8th edition, 2020)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. S.K. Kapoor, Contract – I Specific Relief Act (Central Law Agency, 15th Edn.)
2. Avtar Singh: Contract & Specific Relief (Eastern Book Company, 12th Edn.)

Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 1201	Jurisprudence-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1202	Contract-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1203	Constitutional Law-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1204	Law of crimes-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1205	Family Law-II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 1206	Human Rights	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 24									

LLBL 1201-JURISPRUDENCE-II

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
 PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
 PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
 PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
 PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To acquaint the students with the various rights and duties available in relation to Jurisprudence.
 CO2- To enable the students to have an expertise in analyzing the concepts used in the field of law.
 CO3- To apply the expertise in filing and contesting the cases on strong grounds before the Courts of Law in India.



Rumak
 Pro Vice Chancellor
 KK University
 Berauli, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
 Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The aim of this course is to make the students an ability to analyze the jurisprudential concepts, theories, doctrines.

UNIT-1: CONCEPTS OF LAW:

1. Rights and Duties: Nature of Rights and Duties; Correlation of Rights and Duties;
2. Kinds of rights and Duties
3. Property: Definition and kinds
4. Negligence; Criminal liability.

UNIT-2: OWNERSHIP AND POSSESSION:

1. Meaning of Ownership; Kinds, Definition of ownership by Austin and Salmond
2. Relation between ownership and possession. Importance of Possession; Elements of Corporeal possession and problems; Theories of possession; Salmond and Savigny

UNIT-3: LEGAL PERSONALITY:

1. Nature of personality; kinds, corporate personality and its kinds,
2. Theories of corporate Personality, problems legal persons and punishment.

LEADING CASES:

1. State of Rajasthan v. Union of India, AIR 1977 SC1366
2. Mr. 'X' v. Hospital 'Z', (1988)8SCC 296.
3. N.N. Majumdar v. State, AIR 1951 Cal 140
4. P.R. Khade v. State of Maharashtra,(1995) 8 SCC 463
5. Gangadhar v. B. R. Rajalingam (1995) 5 SCC 241
6. Narendra Nath v. State, AIR 1951 Cal 140
7. Shashikantha v. Pramod Chandra, AIR 1933 Cal 609

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Dr. N.V. Paranjape, Jurisprudence and Legal theory (Central Law Agency, 7th ed.)
2. Garima Tiwari, Jurisprudence –II (Lexis Nexis, 1st ed.)
3. Dr. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Jurisprudence (Lexis Nexis)

SUGGESTING READING

1. J. Salmond: Jurisprudence (Sweet & Maxwell, 12th ed. 1966)
2. Dias: Jurisprudence (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 5th ed. 2013)
3. Dhyani S.N: Fundamentals of Jurisprudence, (Central law Agency, 7th ed. 2013)
4. Mahajan V.D. : Jurisprudence and Legal theory, (Eastern Book Company, 5th ed.2013)
5. B.N.M. Tripathi: An Introduction to Jurisprudence and legal theory (Allahabad law Agency,2013)

LLBL 1202-CONTRACT-II

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- Understand the basic principles of Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge and Agency
- CO2- Get a deep insight about the law and procedure relating to contract of Indemnity, Guarantee, Bailment, Pledge, Agency, rights, duties the liability of Bailer Bailee, pawnor and pawnee.
- CO3- Learn about various kinds of equitable reliefs.
- CO4- Gain knowledge about the remedies for persons whose civil or criminal rights have been violated

COURSE OBJECTIVE the main object of course is to study and understand the concept of certain kinds of Contracts- Indemnity and Guarantee, Contract of Bailment, Pledge, Agency.

Unit – I Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee

1. Meaning, Distinction between indemnity and guarantee and kind of guarantee.
2. Rights of Indemnity holder



3. Rights of the Surety, Extent of the Liability of the Surety.
4. Discharge of liability of the Surety.

Unit- II Contracts of Bailment and Pledge

1. Meaning and kinds of contracts of Bailment – Bailment without consideration
2. Rights and duties of bailee and bailer.
3. Termination of Contract of Bailment
4. Contract of Pledge-meaning and definition, Pledge by unauthorized persons.

Unit – III Contract of Agency

1. Definition, kinds and modes of creation of Agency
2. Relation between
 - A. The Principal and agent
 - B. The Principal and third party
 - C. The agent and the third party

LEADING CASES:

1. National Bank of India Ltd. V. Sohan Lal, AIR (1962) Punj. 534
2. Amritlal Goverdhan Lallan v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR (1960) SC.1432
3. Patnaik & Co. v. State of Orissa, AIR (1965) SC 1655
4. State of Gujarat v. Mamon Mohd, AIR (1967) SC 1885.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Atiyah P.S. : An Introduction to the Law of Contract
2. Pollock & Mulla : Indian Contract and Specific Relief Act
3. V.G. Ramchandra : The Law of Contract in India
4. V.G. Ramchandra : Law of Agency
5. R.K. Bangia : Contract II
6. Agarwal, O.P. : The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
7. Agarwal, O.P. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
8. Kapoor, N.D.: Mercantile Law
9. Avtar Singh; : Law of Contract(English and Hindi)
10. Avtar Singh : Law of Partnership (English and Hindi)
11. Avtar Singh : Principal of the Law of Sale of goods (English and Hindi)
12. Saxena & Nawalkha

LLBL 1203-CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To provide understanding of various constitutional aspects like constitution of panchayat, municipalities, co-operative societies, elections provisions, amendment procedure
- CO2- To develop understanding of students regarding special provisions related to certain classes & emergency provisions
- CO3- Students will be familiarized with the leading case laws and legislative changes to the provisions of the Constitution.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The student should be able to attain factual and theoretical knowledge and develop critical analysis thinking and articulation in reference to:

1. The President/ Governor and the council of minister
2. The independence of judiciary and the appointment and transfer of judges of constitutional courts, Distribution of legislative power between center and the state, and Provision of Emergency
3. To keep the student update with the latest Constitutional amendment



UNIT 1: PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

UNIT 2: PARLIAMENT,

UNIT 3: SUPREME COURT AND HIGH COURT

UNIT 4: STATE LEGISLATIVE AND CENTER STATE RELATION

UNIT 5: TRADE AND COMMERCE, ELECTION COMMISSION

UNIT 6: EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

UNIT 7: AMENDMENT, SCHEDULES

LEADING CASES:-

1. Minerva Mills v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 1789
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India, AIR (1978) SC 597
3. Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel, AIR (1985) SC 1416
4. KesavanandaBharthi v. State of Kerala, AIR (1973) SC 1476
5. Kehar Singh v. Union of India, AIR (1989) SC 653

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. Dr. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India (Central Law Agency, 57thEdn.)
2. Basu, D.D. : Introduction to the Constitution of India (English & Hindi)
3. Paras Diwan : Constitution of India
4. M.C.J., Kagzi : Constitution of India (English & Hindi)
5. Udai Raj Rai, Fundamental Rights and their Enforcement (2011)
6. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (1966)
7. S. Choudhary and Others, The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution (1st ed., 2016)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:-

1. Mahendra Pal Singh Constitutional Law of India (EBC Publication, 13th ed.)
2. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India (Central Law Agency, 54thEdn.)
3. Narendra Kumar, Constitutional Law of India (Allahabad Law Agency, 9thEdn.)

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:-

1. The Constitution of India

LLBL 1204-LAW OF CRIMES-II

PROGRAM OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- This course will enable the students to understand the meaning of crime, and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of various offences under the Indian Penal Code.
CO2- This course will also introduce the student to various aspects of criminal liability and the logical classification of offences according to their gravity and punishment.
CO3- The students will learn about various offences to the human body, offences relating to women, offences against property, etc.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

This course is designed to understand the meaning of crimes, methods of controlling them and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of a range of offences under the Indian Penal Code.
Offences Affecting the Human Body: Culpable homicide, murder, Criminal negligence and rashness, Attempt of commit murder and suicide; miscarriage hurt, Grievous hurt, Voluntary restraint and wrongful confinement, force and criminal force, Assault, Kidnapping and abduction.
Offences against Property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal misappropriation of property; Criminal breach of trust; receiving stolen property Cheating, mischief, criminal trespass, House breaking.
Offence Relating to Document: Forgery, Making a false document.
Offence relating to Sex and Marriage: Rape, Sexual offences, Unnatural offences, adultery, Bigamy.



Offences Affecting Personal Peace and Reputation: Defamation, Criminal Intimidation, Criminal Insult.

LEADING CASES:

1. Reg. v. Govinda (1876) ILR I Bom. 342
2. KedarNath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962 SC 955, (1962), 2 Cr,LJ 103 (SC)
3. LaxmanKalu v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 968 SC 1890, 1968 Cr.L.J.
4. T.V. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1973 SC 2213; 1972 Cr.LJ 1542 (SC)
5. K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605 (1965) 2 Cr.LJ 521 (SC)
6. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 896.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Sharvariv.vaidya, Criminal Law (Central Law Agency, 1stEdn.)
2. Richa Mishra, Criminal law Part-1& 2(New Eera Publication, 1stEdn.)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Dr. S.R.Myneni, law of crimes(eastern book publishers),3st edition 2019
2. Shamshul Huda – the law of crimes(eastern book publishers),1st edition 2019
3. Hari Singh Gaur: Penal Law of India (Law Publishers (India) pvt. Ltd.),11th edition
4. Nigam, R.C. : Principles of Criminal Law (English & Hindi)
5. Shamshul Huda – Principle of Criminal Law
6. Hari Singh Gaur : Penal Law of India
7. T. Bhattacharyya : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)
8. Amar Sing Yadav : Indiail Penal Code (Hindi)
9. Raja Ram Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)

LLBL 1205-FAMILY LAW-II

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1- The students will be able to analyses various provision of Muslim law, their sources, concept of marriage and various matrimonial remedies available in case of a legal dispute under Muslim law and are able to develop social, moral and ethical values in family matters.
CO2- To give an overview to the students and enhance their understanding on the current law on marriage and divorce and the basic concept under the Muslim law regarding maintenance, Gift , Will, Waqf and inheritance.
CO3- To enable the students to know how they can mold their personal lives according to the principles enunciated in their course
CO4- To enable the students to provide legal aid according to the principles of Islamic law enunciated in their course.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Guiding principles of Islamic law covering all important issues that a Muslim may come across during his life and Vital laws regarding marriage, dower, divorce, maintenance, inheritance (Sunni and Shia law), will gift, parentage, guardianship and other family matters.

UNIT 1: MOHAMMEDEN LAW

Origin, development, sources, Schools, Application, Interpretation and conversion.

UNIT 2: MARRIAGE

Nature of marriage, Essentials of marriage; Khyar-ul-Bulugh, Iddat, hibba, Matrimonial stipulation, kinds of marriage and effects of marriage.

Mahr: Meaning, nature, kinds, object and subject-matter. Wife’s rights on non-payment of dower.

Dissolution of Marriage: Talaq, Ila, Zihar, Talaq-e-Tafweez, Mubarat, Khula, Lian, Faskh – Section 2 of the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939; Legal effects of divorce.



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UNIT 3: PRE-EMPTION

Meaning, nature and classification of Haqshufa (Pre-emption); Rights of pre-emption, when conflict of laws, subject matter and formalities of pre-emption, legal effects of pre-emption, Devices for evading pre-emption.

Gift: Meaning and requisites to gift (Hiba); Gift of Musha, Conditional and future gifts, Life estate, Life interest, (Hiba-bit-iwaj, Hiba-iul-iwaj).

Will (Vasiyat) Competence of testator and legatee, valid subjects of will: Testamentary limitations, Formalities of a will and abatement of Legacy.

Legitimacy and acknowledgement: Legitimacy and legitimation, Presumption of legitimacy under Muslim Law and Section 112 of the Indian Evidence Act, conditions of a valid acknowledgement.

Maintenance: Persons entitled to maintenance, Principles of maintenance; The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986. Death Bed Transactions: meaning and effect of Marj-ul-maut.

UNIT IV: WAKF Meaning, essentials and kinds, Beneficiaries of wakf; The Wakf Validating act, 1913; Formalities for creation of Wakf; The Wakf Validating Act, 1913; Formalities for Creation of Wakf; Wakf of Musha; Muslim religious institution and officers; Administration of Wakf; Mutawalli.

UNIT V INHERITANCE: General Principle of Law in heritage, Doctrines of Aul and Radd under Hanafi and Shia Law.

LEADING CASES:

1. Maina Bibi v. Choudhary Vakil Ahmed, (1923) 52 IA 145
2. Habibur Rahman v. Altaf Ali (1921) 42 IA 114
3. Moonshree Buzul-ul-Raheem v. Luteefauia Nissa, (1061) 8 MLA 379
4. Abu Fata Mohd. V. Russomoy Dhar Chowdhary (1894) 22 IA 76
5. Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, AIR (1985) SC 945

SUGGESTED READING:

1. Syed Khalid Rashid : Muslim Law (Eastern Book Company, 6th Edition)
2. Dr. Paras Diwan's : Muslim Law in Modern India (Allahabad Law Agency, 2019)
3. M. P. Tandon : Muslim Law in Modern India (Allahabad Law Agency, 2021)
4. Mulla : Mohammedan Law (Sweet & Soft, 6th edition, 2000)
5. Tahir Mahmood & Saif Mahmood : Introduction to Muslim Law (Universal Law Publishing, 2nd edition, 2018)
6. Dr. S. R. Myneni : Muslim Law (Asia Law House, 2nd edition, 2022)

RECOMMENDED READING:-

1. Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan, Muslim Law in Modern India (Allahabad Law Agency, 12th ed.)
2. Adil Ahmad, Mohammedan Law (Central Law Agency, 26th ed.)
3. S.K. Raghuvanshi, Muslim Law (New Era Law Publication, Faridabad, Haryana, 2nd ed.)

LLBL 1206-HUMAN RIGHTS

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1- To acquaint the students with the conceptual and doctrinal principles relating to Human Rights.
- CO2- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.
- CO3- To engage the students with the cases decided by the International Court of Justice and the Supreme Court of India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

To understand the concept of United Nations, history, formulation and its position with reference to the Indian legal system.



To study the different organs of United Nations with a specific reference to General Assembly, Security Council and ICJ.

To study the general principles related to Charter of United Nations, Statute of the International Court of Justice, ICCPR, ICESCR, and CRC.

UNIT – I International Institution:

United Nations, History and formation of United Nations, Organs of United Nations, Organs of United Nations with specific reference to General Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice.

UNIT – II Human Rights:

Meaning, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Regional Conventions on Human Rights, 1948, International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966, Regional conventions on Human Rights, Rights of Women and Child, Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

LEADING CASES:

1. Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das, (2000) 2 SCC 465
2. Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan, (1997) 6 SCC 241
3. KeshwanandBharati v. State of Kerala, AIR 1973 SC 1461
4. Oyama v. California, (1948) 332 U.S. 633
5. Ephraim v. Pastory and Kaizilege, International Law Reports, Vol. 87, p. 106 at p. 110

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Starke: An Introduction to International Law
2. Oppenheim: International Law, Vol. I and II.
3. Breirly: The Law of nations.
4. Tandon, M.P.: International Law (English & Hindi)
5. Robertson, A.H. : Human Rights in the World
6. Khare, S.C.: Human Rights and United Nations.
7. Basu, D.D.: human Rights in Constitutional Law.
8. Nagendra Singh: Protection of Human Rights
9. Satish Chandra: International Documents of Human Rights.

RECOMMENDED READING:

1. Dr. S.K. Kapoor, International Law & Human Rights (Central Law Agency, 22nd ed. 2021)
2. Dr. H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights (Central Law Agency, 22nd ed., 2019)
3. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Implementation of Basic Human Right (LexisNexis, 1stEdn.)

PRESCRIBED TREATIES:

1. Charter of the United Nations, 1945
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1966
3. Statute of International Court of Justice, 1945
4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS:

1. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993

SECOND YEAR

Third Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Total Credits	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 2101	Law of Torts including M.V. Act & C.P. Act	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100



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LLBL 2102	Property law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2103	Administrative Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2104	Arbitration, Conciliation & ADR	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2105	Equity & Trust	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit 20									

LLBL 2101-LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING M.V. ACT & C.P. ACT

PROGRAM OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
 PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
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 PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
 PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- This course will enable the students to understand the meaning of crime, and the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of various offences under the Indian Penal Code.
 CO2- This course will introduce the student to various aspects of criminal liability and the logical classification of offences according to their gravity and punishment.
 CO3- The students will be facilitated on the various offences to the human body, offences relating to women, offences against property, etc.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

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

UNIT-I

1. Definition, Nature, Scope, Objects and Elements of Tort, Maxims, Extinction or discharge of Tortious Liability, Joint Tort-feasors.
2. General Defenses of Tortious Liability.

UNIT-II

1. Vicarious Liability, Doctrine of Common employment, State Liability, Absolute of Strict Liability.
2. Remedies, Kinds and measure of damages, Remoteness of damage.

UNIT-3

1. Torts to person – Assault, Battery and False Imprison meant
2. Torts to person and property including Negligence, Nuisance, Nervous shock, interference with contract or business, Intimidation, conspiracy, deceit or fraud, malicious prosecution, Defamation.

UNIT-4

1. Consumer Protection Act, 1986, Definitions – Consumer Protection Councils, Consumer Disputed, Redressal Agencies – Establishment, Jurisdiction, Procedure, and Order.
2. Motor Vehicle Act, 1988

LEADING CASES:

1. Reg. v. Govinda (1876) ILR I Bom. 342
2. KedarNath v. State of Bihar, AIR 1962 SC 955, (1962), 2 Cr,LJ 103 (SC)
3. LaxmanKalu v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 968 SC 1890, 1968 Cr.L.J.
4. T.V. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1973 SC 2213; 1972 Cr.LJ 1542 (SC)
5. K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1962 SC 605 (1965) 2 Cr.LJ 521 (SC)
6. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 896.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Dr. R. K. Bangia- Law of Torts (Allahabad Law Agency)
2. Dr S. K. Kapoor- Law of Torts Consumer Protection Act(Central Law Agency)



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SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Dr. S.R.Myneni, law of crimes(eastern book publishers),3st edition 2019
2. Shamshul Huda – the law of crimes(eastern book publishers),1st edition 2019
1. Hari Singh Gaur: Penal Law of India (Law Publishers (India) pvt. Ltd.),11th edition
2. Nigam, R.C. : Principles of Criminal Law (English & Hindi)
3. Shamshul Huda – Principle of Criminal Law
4. Hari Singh Gaur : Penal Law of India
5. T. Bhattacharyya : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)
6. Amar Sing Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)
7. Raja Ram Yadav : Indian Penal Code (Hindi)

LLBL 2102-PROPERTY LAW

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

On completion of this course:

- CO1- The students will be able to understand the most fundamental concept in property law including easement and registration.
- CO2- The students will be able to appreciate the significance of property law from various perspectives including economic efficiency, underprivileged perspectives.
- CO3- The students will be able to develop skills for applying technical rules of property transfer.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The concept of property and the nature of property right are basic to the understanding of law relating to property. The objective of this paper is to focus on concept and classification of property as well as principles governing transfer of immovable property.

UNIT – I MOVEABLE/ IMMOVEABLE:

Concept of Property: Definition of and distinction between moveable and immovable; Meaning of “Thing attached to earth” and concept of “Doctrine of Fixtures”; Essentials of Transfer, Competence of Parties, Subject matter of transfer, transfer to unborn person, Registration of Transfer, etc. General Rules of Transfer etc. General Rules of Transfer:

1. Restraints of alienation absolute or partial, Restraints of free enjoyment, Covenants affecting enjoyment, diverting on insolvency, perpetuities, Future estates, Doctrine of acceleration – Accumulation of income. Exceptions, Covenants and Transfers, General Rules of Transfer.
2. Conditional transfer: Condition precedent, Condition subsequent; Vested and contingent interest.

UNIT – II

Election, Property of rights, Notice, Implied transfers by limited owners, transfer of property out of which maintenance claims have to be met, ownership by holding out, ownership by estoppel, feeding the grant by estoppels, Doctrine of part-performance, Sale.

UNIT – III Mortgage and Charge:

Kinds of mortgage, Rights and liabilities of Mortgage and mortgagee, priority, marshalling, contribution and subrogation.

UNIT – IV Sale

UNIT- V Exchange, Lease, Gift, Actionable claims.

UNIT – VI Easement Act 1) Preliminary, 2) of easement generally 3) the imposition requisition And transfer of easement 4) the incident of easement 5) the disturbance of easement 6) Extinction, suspension and revival of easement 7) Licences

LEADING CASES:

1. J.B. Rao v. Vassarayappa, AIR 1956 SC 727.
2. Gokal Das Gopal Dass v. PremsukhaDass, ILR 10-Cal.1035(PC)
3. Ram Kumar Koondoo, and others v. John and Maria Mequeen (1872) I Beng LR 46 (PC) XXII



A.Vol.Suppl. (1872-73)

4. Webb v. Macpherson, ILR 31 Cal.57 (PC)
5. Associated Hostels of India Ltd. v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 1262.
6. Raja Bajrang Bahadur Singh v. ThukuraniBakhranj Kaur, AIR 1953 SC 7.

SUGGESTED READING:

1. The Transfer of Property Act (Act IV of 1882) as amended upto-date.
2. Mulla : Transfer of Property Act
3. Joshi : The Indian Easements Act (Act V of 1882)
4. Menon, A.K. : The Law of Property
5. Sarthi, V.P. : Law of Transfer of Property
6. Shukla, S.N. : Transfer of Property Act
7. Saxena, I.C.: Transfer of Property Act
8. Bhansali&Sharma : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi)
9. Kulshresthan, J.N. : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi)
10. Tripathi, J.P. : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi)
11. Gupta, R.R. : Transfer of Property Act (Hindi)

LLBL 2103-ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility.
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1- To understand the laws related to administration in India vis-à-vis constitutional law.
CO2- Perceive the significance of various principles and the role of judiciary in safeguarding them through the various remedies available against the government.
CO3- Analyze the changing dimensions of administrative powers.
CO4- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The increased governmental activities have necessitated the delegation of legislative powers and judicial powers to the Executive and the use of wide discretionary powers by the administration. The exercise of these powers is subject to the principles of *ultra vires*, fairness, reasonableness etc. Public authorities and other governmental authorizes (local self-government authorizes, public corporations, regulatory authorities etc.) have to be subjected to the discipline of the administrative law.

UNIT 1:

Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of powers, Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law, Sources, of Administrative Law, Government, Administrative Authorities and Bodies.

UNIT 2:

Delegated Legislation – Nature, Scope, Forms, Necessity, Conditional legislation and Sub-delegation, Judicial control of delegated legislation, norms governing the delegation of legislative powers, Henry III Clause, Parliamentary control of delegated legislation

UNIT 3:

Administrative Process – Administrative Action, Administrative Discretion and Quasi-Judicial Elements in Administrative Procedure.

UNIT 4:

Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, rights to Consult, Reasoned Decision.

UNIT 5:

Judicial Control of Administrative Action – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo warranto writs, Redressal of Citizens Grievances, Central Vigilance Commission, Commission of



Enquiry Act, Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokyukts, Government liability in Torts and Contracts, Suits against the Government and Public Authorities.

LEADING CASES:

1. A.K. Kripak v. Union of India, AIR 1970 SC 150
2. Raj Narain v. Chairman, Patna Administration, AIR 1954 SC 569
3. Syed Yakoob v. Radha Krishna, AIR 1964 SC 477
4. Rohtas Industries Pvt. Ltd. V. S.D. Agarwal, AIR 1969 SC 707
5. State of Karnataka v. Union of India, AIR 1978 SC 68.
6. ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, AIR 1976 SC 1207
7. In re Delhi Laws Act, AIR 1951 SC 332
8. Internet & Mobile Association of India v. Reserve Bank of India, (2020) 10 SCC 274
9. Rupa Ashok Hurra v. Ashok Hurra, AIR 2002 SC 1771

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Indian Law Institute – Delegated (Legislation in India)
2. S.N. Jain, Administrative Tribunals in India (1977)
3. Kagzi, M.C.J. – Administrative Law in India
4. Kagzi, M.C.J. – A Case Book in Administrative Law
5. Dr. Jain, M.P. & Dr. Jain, S.N. – Principles of Indian Administrative (7thEdn., 2017)

RECOMMENDED READINGS:

1. I.P. Massey, Administrative Law (7thEdn., 2008)
2. S.P. Sathe, Administrative Law (7thEdn., 2004)

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. The Constitution of India

LLBL 2104-ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION & ADR

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- Appreciate the advantages of resolving disputes through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms & Appreciate the conceptual framework related to various ADR processes
CO2- Appreciate the skills required for successfully conducting the ADR proceedings.
CO3- Identify various styles of drafting the arbitration clause in an agreement.
CO4- Identify and analyze the key provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The aim of this course is to familiarize the students on the out of the court settlement mechanism. The students will be equipped to synthesis on the concept on how to lessen the burden of judiciary through a speedy trial.

UNIT: - I THE ARBITRATION AND CONCILIATION ACT, 1996:

1. General provisions – Arbitration agreement – Arbitral Tribunals (composition and jurisdiction) – Conduct of arbitral proceedings – Arbitral awards – Termination of Proceedings – Setting aside of arbitral award – Enforcement of arbitral awards. Enforcement of foreign awards – New York convention – Awards, Geneva Convention Awards.
2. Conciliation – Conciliators – Procedure of Conciliation Relationship of Conciliator with parties – Settlement-agreement – Termination of Conciliation Proceedings – Resort to Arbitral or Judicial Proceedings-Costs and Deposits.

UNIT: - II LOKADALATS

Objects, role of Committee for implementation of Legal Aid Schemes (CILAS) Permanent Conciliatory Centres in Gujarat – The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 Functions of National



Legal Services Authority, State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority; Organisation of LokAdalat, Jurisdiction and powers of LokAdalats, Procedure for determination of Dispute before the LokAdalat.

LEADING CASES:

1. State of Bihar v. Kamleshwar Singh, AIR 1952 SC 252.
2. VallabhdasMeghji v. CowosjiFranceji, AIR 1925 Bom. 409
3. Firm MadanlalRoshanlal Mahajan v. Humum Chand Mills Ltd., AIR 1967 SC 1030
4. State Electricity Board, Tamil Nadu v. SreeMeenakshi Mills Ltd., AIR 1975 aMad. 139
5. Food Corporation of India v. M/s Thakur Shipping Co., AIR 1975 SC 465

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Dr. N. V. Paranjape : Madhyastham, Sulah and VaikalpicVivadNivaranVidhi (Central Law Agency, 6th edition)
2. S. B. Malik : The Arbitration and Conciliation Act (Universal Law Publishing, 8th edition)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Dr. PC markanda : Law relating to Arbitration & Conciliation (LexisNexis, 10th edition)
2. Dr. S. C. Tripathi : Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996 (Central Law Publications,2021)
3. Dr. N. V. Paranjape : Law relating to arbitration & Conciliation in India (Central Law Agency,2020)
4. A. k. Dubey : MadhyastamevumsulahAdhiniyam 1996 (Central Law Publications, 7th edition,2018)
5. SundraRajoo : law, Practice & Procedure of Arbitration in India (Thomson Reuters,2021)
6. Saurabh bindal and R. V. Prabhat : Arbitration and Conciliation, a Commentary (1st edition,2021)
7. Justice S B Malik : Commentary on the Arbitration and Conciliation act (Universal Law Publishing, 8th edition,2017)
8. Avtar Singh's : Arbitration & Conciliation (Eastern Book Company, 12th edition,2022)
9. Saraf 7 Jhunjhunuwala's : Law of Arbitration & Conciliation (Snow White, 8th edition,2021)

LLBL 2105-EQUITY AND TRUST

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To possess a thorough understanding of the principle of natural justice and maxims of equity.
CO2- To demonstrate a high level of understanding in learning the concepts like Trust and Trustee with respect to their rights and duties.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

The objective of the course is to acquaint the students with the General Equity maxims, evolution of law thereto coupled with fusion of law and equity with stress on concept of trust and Indian Trust Act, 1882

UNIT-I EQUITY: CONCEPT OF EQUITY – Origin and Growth of Equity in England Maxims of equity – Equitable rights – Equitable remedies.

UNIT-2: INDIAN TRUST ACT, 1882: Definition – Creation f Trusts – Duties and Liabilities of Trustees – Rights and Powers of Trustees – Disability of Trustees – Rights and Liabilities of the Beneficiary – Vacating the office of Trustees Extinction of Trustees – Certain obligations in the nature of Trust.

LEADING CASES:

1. Hindu Religious Endowments, Madras v. Shri LakshminderThirathaSwamiar of Shri Shirur Mutt, AIR 1954 SC 282.
2. Durgah Committee, Ajmer v. Syad Hussain Ali,
3. SurajmalSinghvi v. State of Rajasthan, 1966 RLW 566
4. Tilkyat Shri Govindalalji v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1963 SC 1630



SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. B.M. GANDHI: Equity, Trust & Specific Relief(Eastern Book Company,4th Edition
2. G.P. SINGH: Principle of equity with special reference to trust and specific relief along with fiduciary relations and mortgages(Central law agency,10th edition, 2022)
3. S.R. MYNENI: Equity, Trusts and fiduciary relations (Asia Law House,2022)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:-

1. AQIL AHMAD: Equity, Trust,mortgage,fiduciary relation and specific relief(Central Law Agency,16thEdn.)
2. S.C.TRIPATHY: Equity, mortgage,trust and fiduciary relation(Central law publication,2ndEdn.)

Fourth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 2201	Company Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2202	Environmental Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2203	Labour and Industrial law-I	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2204	Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 2205	Intellectual Property Law	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit						20			

LLBL 2201-COMPANY LAW**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES**

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
 PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
 PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
 PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
 PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- Acquire the basic knowledge on important terms and registration, procedures. Develop the application skill on the structure of company, incorporation of a company, company meeting, preparation of agenda and minutes and procedures for winding up of a company.
 CO2- Understand the concept of Memorandum of Association, Article of Association, Prospectus, Doctrine of Indoor Management, Doctrine of Ultravires, Meetings.
 CO3- Analyze the role of directors and secretary, rights and liabilities of secretary, Qualification and disqualification of directors, powers and liabilities of directors, Directors remuneration, role and duties of company secretary.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

To inform the students about the elementary ideas and the logic of the corporate law. In that respect, the students will be acquainted with the legal norms regulating the subjects of the corporate law, their legal structure and the position (status) of the trading subjects.

UNIT 1:

Definition of Company – kinds of company, corporate personality, Registration and Incorporation.
 The Memorandum and Articles of Association.



UNIT 2:

Promoters and Preliminary Contracts Prospectus, Share-capital, Shares, members and share-holders, Debentures, Directors and Borrowings, Majority powers and minority rights.

UNIT 3:

Prevention of oppression, Mismanagement, amalgamation and reconstruction. Meetings of company, winding-up and Dissolution. Formation and Powers of Company Law Board.

Leading Cases:-

1. Avon Soloman v. Soloman Co. Ltd. (1897) AC 22.
2. LaxmiSwamyMudaliar v. LIC, AIR 1963 SC 1185.
3. Royal british Bank v. Turquand, (1856) 6 E & B 327
4. Ramkrishna Das Dhanuka v. Satya Gharan, AIR 1950 PC 51
5. Tata Engineering and Locomotive Ltd. V. State of Bihar, AIR 1965 SC 40.
6. Bajaj Auto Ltd., Poona v. N.K. Florida, AIR 1971 SC 321

Recommended Reading:-

1. Avtar Singh : Company Law (Easter Book Company, 19th edition)
2. H. K. Saharay : Universal Law publishing, 7th edition)
3. Dr. N. V. Paranjape : Company Law (Central Law Agency, 8th edition)
4. Shailendra Malik : Company Law (Allahabad Law Agency, 1st edition)

Suggested Readings:

1. Dr. G. K. Kapoor & Dr. Sanjay Dhamija : Company Law (Taxann's, 24th edition, 2022)
2. N. D. Kapoor : Elements of Company Law (Sultan Chand & Sons, 2019)
3. Dr. N. V. Paranjape : Company Law (Central Law Agency, 11th edition, 2022)
4. Rinita Das : Company Law (Easter Book Company, 1st edition, 2022)
5. Dr. O. P. Gupta : Indian Company Law (SBPD Publishing House, 2021)
6. Dr. S. C. Tripathi : New Company Law (central Law publications, 2019)
7. P. P. S. Gogna : A Textbook of Company Law (S.Chand, 11th edition, 2016)
8. Dr. S. M. Shukla & K. Jain : Company Law (SahityaBhawan publications, 2022)

LLBL 2202-ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To familiarize the students with the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations and would further equip the students with basic knowledge and skills to understand environmental issues.
CO2- To make the students aware about the provisions under the Indian Constitution for protection of environment and the various legislative measures. It also provides an opportunity to the students to understand the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of different principles.
CO3- A spirit of inquiry to explore the development of Indian environmental law and various legislations and its application in India for the protection of environment.
CO4- Awareness regarding the problem of environmental pollution and Law as a means of prevention of environmental pollution and protection of environment.
CO5- Students will get the knowledge about the Environment (protection) Act, powers of central government and state government to make laws and Environment Tribunals.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Since the inception of human history, environment has played a vital role in sustaining life and catering to the needs of human beings and various other life forms. However, in due course of time, man has swayed by desire of greater industrialization, urbanization and modernization causing immense environmental pollution, environmental degradation and the over-exploitation of natural



resources. It is for these reasons that different legal measures at international and national level for protection of environment have emerged. Today, Environmental Law is one of the most important tools for environment protection and management and hence it is necessary for Law Students to understand this multidisciplinary subject.

Unit 1:

The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Objects and reasons of the Act, Definition: General powers of the Central Government to issue direction, Prevention, Control and Abatement of Environmental Pollution; Penalties and Procedure. Standards for emission or discharge of environmental pollutants.

Unit 2:

The Air (Preventions & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; Application of the Act; Definitions; the Constitution powers and functions of Central and State Boards for Prevention and control of air pollution. Powers of the State Government, Penalties and Procedures; rules and procedures.

Unit 3:

The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Application of the Act; Definitions; the Constitution powers and functions of Central and State Boards for Prevention and control of Water Pollution. Powers of the State Government, Penalties and Procedures; rules and procedures.

LEADING CASES:

1. Charan Lal Sahu v. Union of India, AIR 1990 SC 1480.
2. Rural Litigation & Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.R., AIR 1985 SC 659
3. Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC 1086
4. Mehta, M.C. v. Union of India, AIR 1988 SC 1115
5. House of God (Full Gospel) of India v. K.K. R.M.C. Welfare ASCO AIR 2002 SC 2237.
6. A.P. Pollution Control Board v. Prof. M.V. Nayadu, AIR 1999 SC 812

SUGGESTED READING:

1. The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 as amended up-to-date.
2. The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 as amended up-to-date.
3. Shanta Kumar S. : Environmental Law
4. KarkaraG.S. : Environmental Law
5. Jain, Suresh & Jain Vimla : Environmental Law in India.
6. Gurbax Singh : Environmental Law in India
7. Shastri, Satish : Environmental Law in India (2004)
8. Divan Shyam & Arvin Rosencronze : Environmental Law & Policy in India 2002

LLBL 2203-LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW-I

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- Introduce students with need for enactment of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

CO2- To introduce the student with the basic Concept of Industrial Dispute 1947 that provides the settlement of dispute through various mechanisms

CO3- To introduce the basic concept of used in it and social responsibilities imposed on the employer in certain situation.

CO4- Develop the understanding of the legal principal, rule and institution which regulates employer and employee relationship

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The aim of this course is;

1. To describe and analysis of the substantive provision of Industrial Dispute Act.
2. To study the power of the appropriate government and describes the unfair labour practice.
3. To increase the Intellectual understanding of the concept of strike and what is provision of strike



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4. To study the advance thinking about Lay-off and underlying legal principle of the Lay-off.

UNIT-I: Trade Unions and Collective Bargaining

1. Trade Unionism in India
2. Definition of Trade Union and Trade Dispute

UNIT-II: Registration of Trade Unions

1. Legal Status of Registered Trade Union
2. Mode of Registration
3. Powers and Duties of Registrar
4. Cancellation and Dissolution of Trade Union
5. Procedure for Change of Name
6. Amalgamation and Dissolution of Trade Union

UNIT-III:

1. Disqualifications of Office-bearers, Right and Duties of Office-bearers and Members
2. General and Political Funds of Trade Union
3. Civil and Criminal Immunities of Registered Trade Unions
4. Recognition of Trade Union
5. Collective Bargaining

UNIT-IV: STANDING ORDERS

1. Concept and Nature of Standing Orders
2. Scope and Coverage of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946
3. Certification Process
 - A. Procedure for Certification
 - B. Appeals against Certification
 - C. Condition for Certification
 - D. Date of Operation of Standing Orders
 - E. Building Nature and Effect of Certified Standing Orders
 - F. Posting of Standing Orders
4. Modification and Temporary Application of Model Standing Orders
5. Interpretation and Enforcement of Standing Orders
6. Penalties and Procedure

TEXT BOOKS:

1. Surya Narayan Mishra, An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 1978
2. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Surya Narayan Misra: An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, (Allahabad Law Agency, 1978)
2. S.C. Srivastava: Industrial Relations and Labour Law (Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi)
3. S.N. Mishra: Labour & Industrial Laws (Central Law Publication, Prayagraj, Edition 20-21)

SUGGESTING BOOK

1. M.S Siddiqui: Cases and Materials on Labour Law and Labour Relation, Indian Law Institute, 1963
2. P.L. Malik: Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 2013
3. Dr. Goswami: Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, 2011
4. Chaturvedi: Labour and Industrial Law, 2004
5. ZMS Siddiqi and M. Afzal Wani: Labour Adjudication in India, ILI, 2001.

LLBL 2204-DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.



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PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

This course is designed to create among the students:

CO1- Analyze and define the concept of and various rules of pleading and able to handle the client during the course of interaction.

CO2- Articulate the argumentation process and apply the legal drafting abilities during the appearances before Court and Tribunals

CO3- Recognize the way to move to the criminal justice system with aid of various complaints.

CO4- Identify and discuss the various forms of conveyancing deed such as sale deed, gift, mortgage etc.

CO5- Apply legal drafting skills and understand practical aspect of registration of such documents.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

By the art of legal drafting) we mean the art of composing or writing all documents which are either expressly intended to be, or which frequently become the subject of legal interpretation. The Paper **Drafting, Pleading and Convincing** has been included in the syllabus with a view to equip the students with legal drafting abilities, legal frame work pertaining to the appearances before various tribunals quasi-judicial bodies and the basic understanding of the principles of pleadings. For this purpose, the course contents of this study material have been so designed as to provide practical orientation and develop necessary acumen ship in drafting legal documents.

This course will be taught through class instruction and simulation exercise preferably with assistance of practicing of law, lawyers\retired judges, apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course will include 15 exercises in drafting carrying a total 45 marks and exercises in conveyancing another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise).

UNIT I Drafting: General Principles of Drafting and relevant rule shall be taught

UNIT II Pleading: 1) Civil, 2) Plaint, 3) Written Statements, 4) Interlocutory application 5) Original Petition, 6) Affidavit 7) Execution Petition and Memorandum of Appeal and revision 9) Petition U/s 226 & 32 of the Constitution of India

UNIT III: Criminal 1) Complaints 2) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition 3) Bail Petition 4) Memorandum of Appeal and revision

UNIT IV: Conveyance 1) Sale Deed 2) Mortgage Deed 3) Lease Deed 4) Promissory Notes 5) Power of Attorney 6) Will

The remaining 10 marks will be given in Viva Voce examination which will test the understanding of legal practice in relation of drafting, pleading and conveyancing. Student will maintain diaries and enter everything.

LLBL 2205-INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES:

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and Management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- To brief overview of the intellectual activity in the Industrial scientific, literary and artistic field.

CO2- To understand the intellectual property laws, safeguard development, and dissemination to encourage fair trading and contribution to economic and social development.

CO3- To apply the provisions of the copyright Act, trademark Act, Patent Act, and Industrial Design Act.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

This course is design to provide comprehensive knowledge to the students regarding the general Principle of IPR, Concept and Theories, International Regime relating to IPR.

UNIT-I: THE COPYRIGHTS (INDIAN COPYRIGHT ACT, 1957)

1. Introduction to Copyright Law



2. Brief Introduction to related International Treaties and Conventions
3. Subject Matter of Copyright, Economic and Moral Rights (ss2,13,14,15,16, 57)
4. Authorship and Ownership (s17), Term of Copyright and Assignment-Licensing (ss18-31)
5. Infringement and Remedies (ss50-61)
6. Exceptions: Fair Dealing
7. International Copyright Order (ss40-41)
8. Issues in Digital Copyrights

UNIT-II: TRADEMARKS (THE TRADEMARKS ACT, 1999)

1. Introduction to Trademark Law
2. Brief Introduction to related International Treaties and Conventions
3. Definitions (s2), Registration of Trademarks, Procedure, Grounds of Refusal and Well Known Trademarks (ss9-12, ss18-23 and s33)
4. Passing Off, Infringement and Exceptions to Infringement Actions, Remedies(ss27-30, s34, ss134-135)
5. Assignment and Licensing (ss48-53)
6. Intellectual Property Appellate Board (ss83-100)
7. Conflicts of Trademarks with Domain Name
8. Unconventional Trademarks

UNIT-III: PATENT (THE PATENTS ACT, 1970)

1. Introduction to Patent Law
2. Brief Introduction to related International Treaties and Conventions
3. Definitions (s2), Criteria for Patents, Patentable Inventions
4. Non-Patentable Inventions (s3)
5. Procedure for Filing Patent Application (ss6-53)
6. Revocation of Patent (s64), Licensing, Compulsory Licensing (ss82-92A)
7. Parallel Import (s107A)
8. Rights of Patentee, Patent Infringement and Defences (ss47-48,s104 and s107)

UNIT-IV: INDUSTRIAL DESIGN (THE DESIGNS ACT, 2000)

1. Introduction to Designs Law
2. Brief Introduction to related International Treaties and Conventions
3. Definitions (s2), Registration of Designs and Procedure (ss3-9, s16,s21)
4. Cancellation of Registration of Design (s19)
5. Piracy of Registered Design (s22) and Remedies
6. Overlapping Between Designs Copyrights and Trademark

LEADING CASES:

1. Bajaj Electricals Limited v. Gourav Bajaj & Others, Commercial IP suit(L)No.195 Of 2020
2. Marico Limited v. BhijeetBhansali , Com.IP No.596 of 2019
3. Sameer Wadekar& Entertainment Services Pvt. Ltd &Ors., 2020 SCC online Bom.659
4. Star India Pvt. Ltd. V. Moviestrunk.com &ors., CS(COMM) 408/2019
5. International Society for Krishna Consciousness v. Iskcon Apparel Pvt. Ltd &Ors, Com.IP Suit(L) No. 235 of 2020

RECOMMENDED BOOK:

1. N.S. Gopalakrishnan& T.G. Ajitha: *Principles of Intellectual Property*(Eastern Book Company, 2nd Edn. 2014)
2. B.L. Wadhwa: *Law Relating to Intellectual Property*, (Universal Law Publishing, 5th Edn,2014)
3. S. Narayan: *Intellectual Property Law in India*, (Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 3rd Edn, 2005)

SUGGESTING BOOK:

1. V.K. Ahuja: *Law Relating to Intellectual Property Law*,(Lexis Nexis, 2nd Edn.)
2. Elizabeth Verky: *Law of Patents*, (Eastern India Company, 2nd Edn.2012)
3. JayashreeWatal: *Intellectual Property Rights in the WTO and Developing Countries* (Oxford University Press, 2001)
4. P. Narayanan: *Law of Trademarks (The Trademarks Act 1999) and Passing Off*, (Eastern Law, Calcutta, 2006)
5. W.R. Cornish: *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademark and Allied Rights*,(Universal Law Publishing, 2001)



PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. The Copyrights Act, 1957
2. The Trade Mark Act, 1999
3. The Patent Act, 1970
4. The Designs Act, 2000

THIRD YEAR

Fifth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Compulsory Clinical / Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 3101	Law of Evidence	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3102	Labour and Industrial law- II	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3103	Principles of Taxation Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3104	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System	Compulsory Clinical	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3105	Criminology & Penology	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
Total Credit							20		

LLBL 3101-LAW OF EVIDENCE

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

This course is designed to create among the students:

- CO1- Analyse and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.
- CO2- Define the term „evidence“ and illustrate its general nature. Analyse the different types of evidence with reference to: real, oral, direct, circumstantial, original, hearsay, primary, secondary, documentary.
- CO3- Specify the standard of proof in civil and criminal cases.
- CO4- Determine and analyse the standard of proof and burden of proof in civil and criminal cases, and specify types of presumptions.
- CO5- Analyse and evaluate the rules governing examination in chief, cross examination and re-examination, and establish the procedures in the conduct of a civil or criminal trial



CO6- Determine the rules relating to competence and compellability of witnesses in relation to case study material.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

To provide learners with detailed knowledge and skills in the rules of evidence and procedure as they apply to civil and criminal trials as might be relevant to a person working in a legal office, an insurance company or associated fields in the public or corporate sectors. Knowledge of the rules of evidence will enable analysis and evaluation of evidence available in connection with the preparation of a case for trial.

UNIT I PRELIMINARY:

Application of Indian Evidence Act, Definition: Court, fact-fact in issue and relevant fact, evidence-meaning and its kinds, proved, disproved, not proved, may presume, shall presume, and conclusive proof. Presumptions of fact and law, presumptions regarding documents.

UNIT II RELEVANCY OF FACTS : Explaining – Res-gestae, occasion, cause, effect, motive, intention, preparation, previous and subsequent conduct, introductory and explanatory facts, facts and other wide relevant become relevant, accidental and incidental facts.

UNIT III ADMISSION AND CONFESSION:

1. Admission: Definition, whose admission is relevant, relevancy of admission in civil cases, admission is not conclusive proof, admission as an estoppels.
2. confession : Definition, its kinds, confession caused by inducement, threat or promise, confession to police office, confession in the custody of police, confession to Magistrate, confession by co-accused.
3. Difference between admission and confession. Relevancy of statements :
 - A. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witness.
 - B. Statement made under special circumstances.
 - C. Relevancy of judgment of a Court of Law
 - D. Opinions of third person.
 - E. Opinion of experts.
 - F. Relevancy of character.

UNIT IV EVIDENCE: Oral evidence, documentary evidence, kinds of documentary evidence, when secondary evidence is relevant, public and private document. Exclusion of oral evidence; by documentary evidence; Application of this principle, its exceptions, ambiguous documents, kinds of ambiguity.

UNIT V Burden of Proof: Meaning, general principles of burden of proof in civil and criminal cases and exceptions to it. When burden of proof shifts, proof of legitimacy of child, proof in dowry deaths and in the matters of rape.

UNIT VI Estoppel: Meaning, essentials, nature and its kinds.

UNIT VII Witness: Competency of witness, when persons can be compelled to appear as witnesses, privileged communications and documents, accomplice, hostile witness.

UNIT VIII Examination of Witnesses: Order of examinations, Kinds of examination, leading questions, impeaching the credit of witness, questions which can and which cannot be asked, refreshing the memory of witness, production of document, judge's power to put questions and to order productions, Effect of improper acceptance or rejection of evidence.

Leading Cases

1. Nishi Kant Jha v. State of Bihar, AIR 1969 SC 422.
2. Himachal Pradesh Administration v. Om Prakash, AIR 1972 SC 975
3. Satpaul v. Delhi Administration, AIR 1976 SC 294
4. LaxmipatChorasia v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1968 SC 938
5. Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor AIR 1939 PC 47
6. BhardwadaBhuginBhanHeerji Bhai v. State of Gujarat, AIR 1988 SC 753
7. R.M. Malkani v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1973 SC 157

Suggested Readings:

1. Ratan Lal : The Law of Evidence
2. Batukala : Law of Evidence
3. Vepa P. Sarathi : Law of Evidence



PROGRAMME OUTCOME/S

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME/S

- CO1- To acquaint the students with law related to the regulation of labour laws at national level
- CO2- To enhance the understanding of Social Welfare Laws
- CO3- To apply the practical application of law relating to labour laws

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The paper is to focus on wage policies, compensation for learn caused during the course of employment and working conditions of employees

UNIT: - I MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948

Concept of Labour Welfare, Classification and Importance, Labour welfare activities, Concept of minimum wage, fair wage, living wage and need based minimum wage, Constitutional validity of the Minimum wages Act, 1948, Procedure for fixation and revision of minimum wages, Fixation of minimum rates of wage by time rate or by piece rate, Procedure for hearing and deciding claims.

UNIT: - II PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936

Object, scope and application of the Act, Definition of wage, Responsibility for payment of wages, Fixation of wage period, Time of payment of wage, Deductions which may be made from wages, Maximum amount of deduction.

UNIT: - III WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT, 1923

Definition of dependant, workman, partial disablement and total disablement, Employer's liability for compensation: Scope of arising out of and in the course of employment, Doctrine of notional extension, When employer is not liable, Employer's Liability when contract or is engaged, Amount of compensation, Distribution of Compensation, Procedure in proceedings before Commissioner, Appeals.

UNIT: - IV FACTORIES ACT, 1948 & SOCIAL SECURITY

Concept of factory, manufacturing process worker and occupier, General duties of occupier, Measures to be taken in factories for health, safety and welfare of workers, Working hours of adults, Employment of young person and children, Annual leave with wages, Additional provisions regulating employment of women in factory, Social Security of Workmen ; Concept and scope of social security : Origin of Social Security in India, Claim and Adjudication of Disputes under Employee's State Insurance Act. 1948.

LEADING CASES:

1. State of Bombay v. Hospital Mazdoor Sabha, AIR 1960 SC 610
2. Bangalore water supply case,
3. Corp. of City Nagpur v. Employees, AIR, 1960 SC 675
4. W.S. Insulators of India Ltd. v. Industrial Tribunal, Madras. 1977-II LLJ 225)
5. Central Province Transport Service v. Raghunath Gopal Patwardhan, AIR 1957 SC 104)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Surya Narayan Misra: An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, (Allahabad Law Agency, 1978)
2. N.C. Jain: Labour Law, (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabd, Haryana, ed. 28th)
3. S.N. Mishra: Labour & Industrial Laws (Central Law Publication, Prayagraj, Ed 1st)

SUGGESTING BOOK

1. M.S Siddiqui: Cases and Materials on Labour Law and Labour Relation, Indian Law Institute, 1963
2. P.L. Malik: Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 2013
3. Dr. Goswami: Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, 2011
4. Chaturvedi: Labour and Industrial Law, 2004
5. ZMS Siddiqi and M.AfzalWani: Labour Adjudication in India, ILI, 2001.



PRESCRIBED LEGISLATION:

1. Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

LLBL 3103-PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

CO1- To understand the principles underlying the Income Tax Act, 1961 and GST.

CO2- To compute the taxable income of an assessee

CO3- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

To gain knowledge about the direct and indirect tax laws in force for the relevant rules and principles emerging from leading cases, to provide and insight into practical aspects and apply the provisions of laws to various situations.

UNIT 1: INTRODUCTION

Direct & Indirect Tax, Constitutional Provisions on taxation, Definitions – Assessment year, Previous year Agriculture, Income Assessment, Capital Asset, Dividend, Income, Casual Income, Total income, Gross Total Income; Maximum and Minimum marginal rate, Person,.

UNIT 2: RESIDENTIAL STATUS

Introduction, Residential status of Individual, HUF, Firm, Company and Artificial Person, Scope of total income (Section 9)

UNIT 3: SALARY

Meaning, basis of charge of salary income, different form of salary, allowance and perquisites

UNIT 4: INCOME FROM HOUSE PROPERTY

Basis of charge, when property income not charged to tax, basis of computing income from a let out house property and self-occupied house property.

UNIT 5: PROFIT AND GAIN FROM BUSINESS AND PROFESSION

Basis of charge, basic principle for arriving at business income, deemed profit, taxation of undisclosed income/investment.

UNIT 6: CAPITAL GAIN

Basis of charge, meaning of capital assets, transfer of capital assets, capital gain – how computed

UNIT 7: INCOME FROM OTHER SOURCES

Basis of charge, taxation of gift, permissible deductions, specific disallowances

UNIT 8: GOODS AND SERVICE TAX

Constitutional amendment, transitional provisions, meaning and scope of supply and levy of GST, value of supply and Input tax credit.

Leading Cases:

1. Commissioner of Income-Tax v. Raja Beney Kumar Sahas Roy, (1957) 32 ITR 466 (SC)
2. Commissioner of Income-Tax v. Gangadhar Baijnath. (1972) 86 ITR (SC)
3. Surjit Lal Chhabda v. Commissioner of Income-Tax (1975) 10 J ITR 76 (SC)
4. Agarwal & Co. v. Commissioner of Income Tax, 1973 88 ITR 336 Bom. (SC)
5. P. Krishna Menon v. Commissioner of Income-Tax (1959) 35 ITR 48 (SC)
6. Commissioner of Income Tax v. Nar Prasad and Co. (P) Ltd. (1975) 99 ITR 118 (SC)
7. State of Bihar v. Tata Engineering & Locomotive Co. Ltd., (1969) 27 STC 127 (SC)

Suggested Readings:

1. Gupta, R.R. – Income Tax and Practice.
2. Kanga & Palkiwala – The Law and Practice of Income tax.



3. Mahesh Koolwal – Rajasthan Sales Tax Act & Rules
4. Jain, S.L. – Income Tax Act (Hindi)

Recommended Books:

1. H.C.Mehrotra, Income Tax Law & Accounts (Sahitya Bhawan Publication, 63rdEdn., 2022)
2. Dr. Vinod K. Singhanian, Taxmann’s Students’ Guide to Income Tax (67thEdn., 2022)

Prescribed Legislations:

1. The Income Tax Act, 1961
2. The Finance Act, 2022
3. Central Goods and Service Tax, 2017

**LLBL 3104-PROFESSIONAL ETHICS, BAR-BENCH RELATIONS
AND PARA-LEGAL SERVICES**

PROGRAM OUTCOME

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- To inculcate the sense of social responsibility about legal profession and to develop a firm ethical base

CO2- Explain the standards of professional ethics, conduct and etiquette of advocates towards court, client, opponent etc.

CO3- To make the students realize the significance of ethics in legal profession.

CO4- Explain the Ethical, social and professional awareness regarding law and legal profession and bar-bench relationship.

CO5- Discuss moral concepts of ethics of Bar and bench relationship.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Professions are noble. It is too good of the society to trust the learned body of the professionals to regulate themselves and not to empower an outsider to sit in judgement over their activities. The trust reposed by the society in profession is to be zealously guarded. The Bar should live up to the expectations of the society. The society has a right to expect of the professionals such ideal behaviour. The course is designed to inspire students with these high values informing the basis of the profession so that they can live up to those standards in their professional life.

UNIT-1

Professional Ethics—Meaning and Scope, Duties of an Advocate towards the Court, his client, other fellow Advocates and the Public.

UNIT-2

Bar-Bench Relations— Meaning, Necessity, Nature and scope.

UNIT-3

The contempt law and practice. Supreme Court pronouncements relating to

1. The Bar-Bench Relations and
2. The contempt of Court.

Viva-voce Paper

Maintaining diary on court visits, recording the Bar-Bench relations and Professional Ethics.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. **S. P. Gupta**- Professional Ethics, accountancy for lawyers & Bar –bench relations (Central Law Agency), 3rd edition.
2. S. R. Myneni- Professional Ethics, accountancy for lawyers & Bar –bench relations (Asia Law House), 2nd edition.
3. R. Subramaniam- Professional Ethics(Oxford)2nd edition



SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. **S.P.Gupta**- Professional Ethics, accountancy for lawyers & Bar –bench relations (Central Law Agency), 3rd edition.
2. S.R.Myneni- Professional Ethics, accountancy for lawyers & Bar –bench relations (Asia Law House), 2nd edition.
3. R. Subramaniam- Professional Ethics (Oxford) 2nd edition.
4. The Bar Council Code of Ethics.
5. 2. The Contempt of Court Act.

LLBL 3105-CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

- CO1- To acquaint the students with the conceptual and doctrinal principles relating to Criminology.
CO2- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.
CO3- To engage the students with the cases decided by various Courts in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

Criminology is a socio-legal subject with the modern improvised techniques of handling criminals. This course focuses on different types of punishment inflicted on the offenders according to commission of crime and to study the various factors motivating a person in the commission of crime.

UNIT 1:

Criminology: Definition, nature and scope, objectives and its importance, Crime: Definition, Classification and characteristics of crime causes of crime, female offender, Juvenile Delinquency, influence of mass-media.

UNIT 2:

Schools of Criminology: Pre-classical School, Classical School, Neo-classical School, Positive School, Sociological School

UNIT 3:

Control of Crime: Police and Law Courts: Prison system-Re-socialization of the offender, rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal Justice, prevention of crime delinquency.

UNIT 4:

Definition of Punishment, Relationship between Criminology and Penology; Theories of Punishment, expiatory, Preventive and reformative and purposes of punishment.

UNIT 5:

Kinds of Punishment : Modes of treatment of offenders, Corporeal punishment, Transportation of Criminals, Capital Punishment, imprisonment, reactional, treatment, probation, parole, compensation, admonition, treatment of habitual juvenile, sex and adolescent offenders, Borastal School, Criminal Procedural Jurisprudence.

LEADING CASES:

1. Guru Singh v. State of Rajasthan, 1984 Cr. LJ 1423 (1428)
2. Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India, AIR (1984) SC 802
3. Prakash Singh v. Union of India, (2006) 8 SCC 1
4. R.K. Garg v. Union of India, (1981) 133 ITR 239
5. Mithu v. State of Punjab, AIR 1983 SC 473
6. Raghbir v. State of Haryana, AIR 1981 SC 2037
7. Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab, AIR 1980 SC 898
8. Chairman, Railway Board v. Chandrima Das, AIR 2000 SC 988



SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. S.S. Srivastava, Criminology, Penology & Victimology (Central Law Agency, 2021)
2. Dr. Deipa Singh, Criminology, Penology & Victimology (Bright Law House, 2ndEdn., 2013)
3. H.B. Barnes, and Tectors, New Horizons in Criminology (3rdEdn., 1959)
4. VimalaVeeraraghavan, Textbok of Criminology (Selective & Scientific Books, 2018)
5. Barnes & Teeters, New Horizons in Criminology (3rd. Edn., 1966)
6. Donald Taft & R.W. England, Criminology (2ndEdn., 1964)
7. P.J. Fitzgerald, Criminal Law & Punishment (Oxford, 1962)

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Prof. N.V. Paranjape, Criminology & Penology (Central Law Publication, 18thEdn., 2019)
2. Ahmad Siddique's, Criminology Penology and Victimology (Eastern Book Company, 7thEdn., 2016)

PRESCRIBED LEGISLATIONS:

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
2. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015
3. Model Prison Manual (2003)

Sixth Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Elective	L	T	P	Credit	Total Internal Marks	Total External Marks	Total Marks
LLBL 3201	Public International Law	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3202	Criminal procedure Code	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3203	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act	Compulsory	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3204	Right to Information	Elective	4	1	0	4	30	70	100
LLBL 3205	Moot court exercise and Internship	Compulsory Clinical	3	2	0	4			100
Total Credit 20									

LLBL 3201-PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**PROGRAMME OUTCOME**

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
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- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
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Pro Vice Chancellor
KK University
Berauti, Nepura, Bihar Sharif
Nalanda - 803115 (Bihar)

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- To acquaint the students with the general, conceptual and doctrinal principles relating to Public International Law.

CO2- To synthesize the legal provisions through case laws and related reference materials.

CO3- To engage the students with the cases decided by the International Court of Justice.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The students will be able to gain an understanding on;

1. The meaning of Public International Law, its nature and legal basis, development and its position with reference to the Indian legal system.
2. The general principles of Public International Law as discussed under the Charter of United Nations, Statute of the International Court of Justice, ICCPR, ICESCR, and CRC.
3. The relationship between Public International Law and the Indian legal system.
4. The jurisprudential doctrines and the law related to the principle of State Responsibility, Law of the Sea, State Jurisdiction, and Consular Immunities.

UNIT I: DEFINITION AND CONCEPT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW:

Definition, Nature and Basis of International Law, Weakness of International Law, Codification and Development of International Law. Relation between International Law, Municipal Law, Subjects of International Law, Nationality, Extradition and Asylum.

UNIT II STATES IN GENERAL:

Kinds of States and non-States entities; Acquisition and loss of State territory; Territorial Water, Continental Shelf, Contiguous Zone, Exclusive Economic Zone. Freedom of the High Sea and Piracy. Recognition of States and Governments. Recognition of Insurgency and belligerency de facto and de jure recognition. State succession; State Jurisdiction; Territorial sovereignty, Criminal Jurisdiction in International Law, Intervention.

UNIT III Law relating to Treaties and Diplomacy:

Diplomatic agents, Counsels, Classification and Function of Diplomatic agents, Privileges and Immunities with reference to Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation, 1961, Treaties Definition, Basis, Classification and formation of treaties, Interpretation and revision of treaties, Principle of jus cogens and pacta sunt servanda, termination of treaties, Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, Pacific and Compulsive means of settlement of International disputes.

UNIT IV Law relating to War, Enemy character, Armed conflicts:

War, its legal character and effects, Enemy character, armed conflicts and other hostile relations. Belligerent occupation, War Crimes. Termination of war and doctrine of post iminium and Prize Courts.

UNIT V the Law of Neutrality:

Basis of neutrality, Rights and duties of neutral states, quasi-neutrality, neutrality and U.N. Charter, Right of Angary. Contraband, Blockade, Un-neutral service, Right of visit and search.

UNIT VI International Institution:

United Nations, History and formation of United Nations, Organs of United Nations, Organs of United Nations with specific reference to General Assembly, Security Council and International Court of Justice.

LEADING CASES:

1. United Kingdom v. Norway (Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case (ICJ Report) (1951) 116.
2. Civil Air Transport Inc. v. Central Air Transport Corporation, Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, (1953) AC 70.
3. Nuramberg Judgement - The International Military Tribunal – Nuramberg, 1946 41 AJL 1947, P. 12.
4. Re-government of India and Mubarak Ali Ahmed 1952. 1 All ER 1960.
5. South West Africa Case, ICJ Report, 1966.
6. Right of Passing Over Indian Territory, ICJ Report, 1969 (6)

RECOMMENDED READING:

1. Dr. S.K. Kapoor, International Law & Human Rights (Central Law Agency, 22nd Edn., 2021)
2. Dr. H.O. Agarwal, International Law & Human Rights (Central Law Publications, 22nd Edn., 2019)



SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Starke: An Introduction to International Law
2. Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law (Cambridge University Press, 9th edn., 2021)
3. Oppenheim: International Law, Vol. I and II.
4. Breirly: The Law of nations.
5. Tandon, M.P.: International Law (English & Hindi)
6. Khare, S.C: Human Rights and United Nations.
7. Basu, D.D.: Human Rights in Constitutional Law.
8. Nagendra Singh : Protection of Human Rights
9. Satish Chandra: International Documents of Human Rights.

PRESCRIBED TREATIES:

1. Charter of the United Nations, 1945
2. Statute of International Court of Justice, 1945
3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966
4. United Nations Convention on Law of the Sea, 1982
5. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relation, 1961

LLBL 3202-CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
- PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
- PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
- PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
- PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

This course is designed to create among the students:

- CO1- Distinguish between criminal procedural law and substantive law;
- CO2- Evaluate the structure, hierarchy and working of criminal courts in India;
- CO3- Comprehend the role of functionaries like the Police, Magistrates, Courts, etc.
- CO4- Analyze important concepts like 'Offence', 'Charge', 'Bail', 'Examination of Witnesses', 'Appeals' etc.
- CO5- Describe the basic procedures relating to FIRs, Complaint, Police Report, Inquiry, Search and Seizure, etc.
- CO6- Explain different kinds of Trials such as warrant case, summons case, and summary and their respective stages;
- CO7- Assess provisions regarding the maintenance of wife, children and parents under the Cr.P.C;
- CO8- Critically analyzes the overall Criminal Prosecution Procedure in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The Criminal Procedure code was enacted many years ago. It has undergone many changes. It is too enormous for classroom discussion. But the students should have a fair idea about how the code works as a main spring of the criminal justice. With this perspective the course is designed to make the student understand how the Criminal Procedure code controls and regulates the working of the machinery set up for the investigation and trial of offence.

UNIT -I: INTRODUCTION

1. Object and Importance of Cr.P.C
2. Functionaries under the Cr.P.C
3. Basic Concepts: Bailable Offence, Non-Bailable Offence, Cognizable Offence , Non-cognizable Offence, Complaint, Charge, Police Report, Investigation, Inquiry and Trial, Summons Case, Warrant Case

UNIT-II: ARREST, BAIL AND PRE-TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Arrest and Rights of an Arrested Person
2. Provision for Bail under the Code
3. Process to Compel Appearance of Person
4. Process to Compel Production of Things



5. Condition Requisites for Initiation of Proceeding
6. Complaint to Magistrate
7. Commencement of Proceeding before Magistrate

UNIT-III: TRIAL PROCEEDINGS

1. Framing of Charges and Joinder of Charges
2. Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials
3. Types of trials: Sessions Trial, Warrant Trial, Summons Trial, Summary Trial
4. Judgment and Sentences under the Code
5. Submission of Death Sentences for Confirmation
6. General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trial
7. Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences

UNIT-IV: MISCELLANEOUS

1. Appeals
2. Reference and Revision
3. Inherent Power of Court
4. Transfer of Criminal Cases
5. Plea Bargaining

LEADING CASES:

1. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2008 (11) SCALE 154
2. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2008 (11) SCALE 157
3. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2013 (13) SCALE 559
4. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, Crl.M.P. no.5029 of 2014 in Writ Petition (Crl.) No.68 of 2008 14
5. Youth Bar Association of India v. Union of India, (2016) 9 SCC 473
6. State of Orissa v. Sharat Chandra Sahu, (1996) 6 SCC 435
7. Madhu Bala v. Suresh Kumar, (1997) 8 SCC 476
8. Sakiri Vasu v. State of Uttar Pradesh, (2008) 2 SCC 409
9. D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 6 SCC 642 30
10. State of Haryana v. Dinesh Kumar, (2008) 3SCC 222 33
11. Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273
12. State v. Captain Jagjit Singh, (1962) 3 SCR 622 46
13. Moti Ram v. State of M.P., (1978) 4 SCC 47 49
14. Gurcharan Singh v. State (Delhi Admn.), (1978) 1 SCC 118
15. Sanjay Chandra v. Central Bureau of Investigation, (2012)1 SCC 40 57 67
16. Shri Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
17. *Sushila Aggarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi), (2020) 5 SCC 1 83
18. State (Delhi Administration) v. Sanjay Gandhi, (1978) 2 SCC 411 100
19. Gautam Navlakha v. National Investigation Agency, 2021 SCC OnLine SC 382
20. Mohan Singh v. State of Bihar, (2011)9 SCC 272
21. Ajay Kumar Parmar v. State of Rajasthan, (2012) 9 SCALE 542
22. Abdul Karim v. State of Karnataka, (2000) 8 SCC 710
23. Zahira Habibulla H. Shiekh v. State of Gujarat,(2004) 4 SCC 158 143
24. Mohammed Hussain v. State (Govt. of NCT Delhi),(2012) 9 SCC 408 161
25. Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra,(2012) 9 SCC 1 163
26. Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab,(2014) 3 SCC 92 169
27. Mehmood Nayyar Azam v. State of Chhattisgarh, (2012) 8 SCC 1 181
28. Mrs. Neelam Katara v. Union of India, ILR (2003) II Del 377
29. Ajay Pandit @ Jagdish Dayabhai Patel v. State of Maharashtra, (2012) 8 SCC 43
30. Gian Singh v. State of Punjab, (2012) 10 SCC 303
31. State of M.P. v. Deepak, (2014) 10 SCC 285



PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law and Management.

PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility

PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.

PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.

PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

CO1- The student will become well versed the basic key word used frequently in the civil court such as plaint, written statement, Summons, Plaintiff and defendant, Decree

CO2- The students would be able to locate the jurisdiction of the various civil courts, after reading this subject knowing the various jurisdiction that are the at every level as per the hierarchy of the court

CO3- To increase the intellectual understanding of the concept of Judgment or Injection and what are the mandates regarding attachment and appointment of receiver

CO4- To study the hierarchy of the court and rules regarding appeals

COURSE OBJECTIVE

The student will become well versed the basic key word used frequently in the civil court such as plaint, Written statement, Summons, Plaintiff and defendant, Decree. The students would be able to locate the jurisdiction of the various civil courts, After reading this subject knowing the various jurisdiction that are the at every level as per the hierarchy of the court To increase the intellectual understanding of the concept of Judgment or Injection and what are the mandates regarding attachment and appointment of receiver To study the hierarchy of the court and rules regarding appeals.

UNIT:-I Definitions – suits in general, suits of civil nature, stay of suit, Res Judicata, Res Subjudice, Foreign Judgment, Place of trial, Transfer of suits, Joinder, non-joinder and mis-joinder of parties and causes of action Service of summon and pleadings.

UNIT:-II Executive in general – Courts by which decrees may be executed, powers of the Court executing the decrees. Transfer of decrees for execution and modes of execution, Stay of execution, Suits in particular cases (Orders XXIX to XXIII). Abatement of suits.

UNIT:-III Supplemental proceedings, Attachment before judgment, Arrest before judgment, Temporary injunction and Appointment of Receiver.

UNIT:-IV

Appeals – Appeals against order and appeals against decree, review, revision and reference

UNIT:-V

1. The Limitation Act, 1963 (Omitting the Schedule) Purpose, policy, Nature and scope of the Act.

2. Definitions : Applicant, bond, defendant, easement, good faith, Plaintiff, period of limit at on.

3. Relationship between limitation, laches, acquiescence, estoppels and res judicator; Limitation of suits, appeals and applications, disability, computation of period of limitation, acknowledgement and part payment, acquisition of ownership by prescription.

LEADING CASES:

1. Shri Sinha Ramanju v. Ramanuja, AIR 1961 SC 1720

2. Seth Hukamchand v. Maharaja Bahadur Singh, 60 IA 313

3. Narain Bhagwantrao v. Gopal Vinayak, AIR 1960 SC 104

4. Garilapati Veerava v. N. Subhia Choudhary, AIR 1957 SC 540

5. Deoki Nadan v. Murlidhar, AIR 1957 SC 133.

6. Dety Pattabhirama Swamy v. Hanmayya, AIR 1959 SC 57.

7. S.M. Jakati v. B.M. Borker, AIR 1959 SC 282

SUGGESTED READING:

1. S. N. Singh : The Code of Civil Procedure Including Pleading(Cental law Agency,21st edition)

2. Dr. Pramod Kumar Singh : Civil Procedure Code, 1908(Whitesmann, Edition 2021)

3. D. N. Mathur : The Code of Civil Procedure(Central Law Publications, 4th edition)



4. Dr. Avtar Singh : The Code of Civil Procedure (Central law Agency, edition 2019)
5. M. P. Jain : The code of Civil Procedure (LexisNexis, 5th edition,2019)
6. Dr. Basanti Lal Babel : The code of civil procedure & Limitation Act (Central law Agency,)
7. C. K. Takwani : Civil procedure code (Easter Book Company, 9th edition, 2022)
8. C. K. Thakker : Code of Civil Procedure (Easter Book Company, edition 2014)

RECOMMENDED READING:-

1. Roseder SRA : Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act (LexisNexis)
2. Shailendra Malik : Civil procedure code 1908 (Allahabad Law Agency, 1st edition)
3. S. C. Sarkar & P.C. Sarkar : Code of Civil Procedure (LexisNexis, 12th edition)
4. Mulla : The Code of Civil Procedure, Volume-1,2,3 (LexisNexis, 19th edition)
5. T. P. Tripathi : The Code of Civil Procedure (Allahabad Law agency publication, 19th edition)

LLBL 3204-RIGHT TO INFORMATION

PROGRAMME OUTCOME

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
 PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
 PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
 PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
 PO5 To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME

- CO1- To understand the significance of transparent government in a democracy
 CO2- To approach to the appropriate from to seek information from the public authority
 CO3- Approach the higher courts when such information is denied

COURSE OBJECTIVES

To guarantee that individuals have access to information. To encourage information transparency
 To encourage administration transparency & avoid arbitrary administrative decision. To make sure that public governance is accountable & keep corruption at bay. Well-informed citizens are critical to a democracy's success. To make the govt. and its agents answerable to the public they govern. Make the govt. more receptive, to put it another way.

Unit-I: - Emerging trends of the Right to Know and Right to Privacy under part III of the Indian Constitution.

Unit- II: - Right to Information and good Governance

UNIT- III: - Right to Information Act: Definitions- Central Information Commission, Central Public Information Officer, Chief Information Commissioner, Competent Authority, Information, Public Authority, Record, and Right to Information, State Information Commissioner, State Chief Information Commissioner, State Public Information Officer and Third Party (Sec 2)

Unit- IV: Right to Information and Obligation of Public Authorities (Sec 3- 11)

Unit- V: The Central Information Commission (Sec 12-13)

UNIT –VI: State Information Commission (Sec 14-16)

Unit- VII: Power and Function of the Information Commissioner, Appeals and Penalties (Sec-21-31)

Leading Cases:

1. People'S Union Of Civil Liberties vs Union Of India & Anr, 2003
2. Mr. Surupsingh Hrya Naik vs State Of Maharashtra, 2007
3. Pritam Roj vs The University Of Calcutta, 2008
4. Namit Sharma vs Union Of India, 2012
5. Shivangiben Chetankumar Patel vs State Of Gujarat, 2017
6. Bhavin Jain vs State Of Chhattisgarh, 2019

SUGGESTED READINGS:-

1. Dr. J. N. Barowalia & Abhishek Barowalia : Commentary on the Right to Information Act (LexisNexis, 5th edition,2021)
2. V. K. Dewan : Exhaustive Commentary on Right to Information Act, 2005 (Thomson Reuters, 3rd edition, 2021)
3. N. K. Acharya : Commentary on Right to Information Act, 2005 (Asia Law House)



4. Srivastava's : Commentaries on Right to Information Laws (Law Publishers(India) Pvt. Ltd.,4th edition, 2021)
5. M. L. Sharma : Right to Information & Jurisprudence (Vitasta, 2022)
6. Dr. Jyoti Ratna : Right to Information act,2005 (Bharat Law House Pvt. Ltd., 5th edition, 2018)
7. Santosh Kumar Pathak : The Right to Information Act,2005 (kamal Law House, 2019)
8. Majumdar's : Commentary on the Right to Information Act, 2005 (Sweet 7 soft Publications, 2020)

RECOMMENDED READINGS:-

1. Dr. S. R. Myneni : Right to Information Law (Asia Law house, 3rd edition, 2022)
2. N. V. Paranjape : Right to Information in India (LexisNexis, 1st edition, 2014)

LLBL 3206-MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

PROGRAMME OUTCOME:

- PO1- To impart quality legal education in conventional, multi-disciplinary and emerging field of law.
 PO2- To demonstrate professionalism blended with social responsibility
 PO3- To conduct themselves with the highest professional ethics standards in legal profession.
 PO4- To make students eligible to practice law in courts and industry.
 PO5- To foster advanced studies or other forms of continuing legal education.

COURSE OUTCOME:

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

- CO1- To Enhance analytical as well as critical thinking of Students over interesting and contemporary legal issues,
 CO2- To Demonstrate a thorough and contextual knowledge of the various laws particularly in its application to real and hypothetical legal problems.
 CO3- To Acquire skill in advocacy, legal research and writing skills.
 CO4- To Gain interest in advocacy and competence as an advocate.

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

This course aims to impart the practical skill of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, presentation of argument at the trial and appellate stages of a case, and to draft and prepare different kind of pleading and conveyance. This course has been divided into four components dealing with Moot Court, Mock trials, Court visit and Viva Voce. The Purpose is to expose the students to the system of administration of justice in real life by visiting various courts and chamber of practicing counsels.

UNIT-1: 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.

UNIT-2: 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 30marks.

UNIT-3: INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATIONS AND INTERNSHIP DIARY (30 MARKS):

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.

UNIT-4: The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry **10 marks**

RECOMMENDED READING:

1. NRM Menon (ed.) Clinical Legal Education(1998)
2. Don Peters, The Joy of Lawyering: Readings for Civil Clinic(1996)
3. B. Malik, The Art of a Lawyer (9th Ed. 1999)



SUGGESTING READING:

1. Steven Lubet: Modern Trial Advocacy in Steven Lubet,: Analysis and Practice(1993)
2. “Interviewing” in Don Peters, The Joy of Lawyering, pp.5-20
3. “Advice” in Conference skill, Inns of court school of law, pp 131-150(1999/2000)
4. Kind of Questions- Summary by Prof. Ved Kumari from Don Peters, joy of lawyering



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