



Ref. No.

LL.B. 3 Year Degree Course

2.6. Student Performance and Learning Outcome

2.6.1 Teachers and students are aware of the stated Programme and Course Outcome of the Programmes offered by the institution

Programme outcomes, Course outcome and Programme Specific Outcomes are made known to the Teachers and Students well in advance, so that they can implement it as per academic calendar.

Programme Outcome for LL.B./BALLB

- 1. Disciplinary Knowledge:** Students from different disciplines are coming to the law Programme, hence college make aware these students about legal discipline. It enables students to work as a social engineer.
- 2. Communication skill and Advocacy:** Advocacy is a profession which required excellent communication skill. The art of listening, as well as reading and writing with critical ability are essential, So College encourage students to develop ability to express themselves effectively through clear and concise manner.
- 3. Critical thinking and Problem Solving:** Critical evaluation makes students capable to analyses the legal provisions, application of evidences by analyzing the facts of the cases. It helps for problem solving.
- 4. Professional Skills:** Overall professional skill is developed by actual participating in case solving in Legal Aid clinic and organizing Legal Aid camps. Moreover, Mooting practice on the cases from lower Courts to Supreme Court enable for use of theoretical knowledge into practical by adhering to court manners and etiquettes.
- 5. Employability:** By adhering to the professional ethics to stand as a lawyer before the various courts and tribunals. Work efficiently in the Judiciary and other private, govt. sectors.



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PROGRAMME OUTCOME

Programme Name: Ph.D. Course Work

Duration: 6Years

- 1) To understand the role of research methodology in Law
- 2) To understand the basic, conceptual knowledge and its application to actual research.
- 3) To understand literature review process and formulation of a research problem.
- 4) To develop the skill of understanding resources, literatures, ability to review, and capacity to explore the issues for research in Law .
- 5) To equip with various tools and techniques of data collection, classification, verification, interpretation and recourse to resources for research.
- 6) To learn technical writing and ICT skills required for the research.
- 7) To create awareness about intellectual property rights and patent.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

Programme Name: LL.B.

Duration: 3 Years Pattern: Semester

Students of LL.B. Programme will be able to gain knowledge and demonstrate the skill

1. To gain theoretical as well as practical knowledge according to professional need
2. To learn critical evaluation of the subject contents including problem solving
3. To deal with practical aspects of the programme
4. To make thorough study of Bare Acts, Prescribe Books, and Journals as well as by interactions with societal people.
5. Stand as a responsible lawyer in the Court or in any other legal field by applying the legal knowledge

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

Programme Name: LL.B.

Duration: 5 Years Pattern: Semester

1. By studying subjects/course like sociology, History, Political Science, etc. enable to understand the societal approach for good advocacy, also prepare for competitive examination.
2. Learn Marathi from legal perspective to understand the functioning of the Local Courts. It will also help non-marathi students to prepare for Judicial Examination.
3. Attained practical knowledge by participating in the Practical's of Arbitration, Moot Court, Drafting Pleading & Conveyancing etc.
4. Apply legal knowledge to solve the cases at Legal Aid Services Clinic, run by college and thereafter disseminate at society to solve the problems of people.
5. Stand as a responsible lawyer in the Court or in any other legal field by applying the legal knowledge



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विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संकलित
अमोलकचंद विधी महाविद्यालय
गोधणी रोड, यवतमाळ - ४४५ ००१.
(महाराष्ट्र) भारत.



Vidya Prasarak Mandal's
Amolakchand Law College
Godhani Road, Yavatmal - 445 001.
(Maharashtra) India.

Affiliated to Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University, Amravati - College Code : 465

E-mail : avmv_yt@rediffmail.com

Website : www.amolakchandlawcollege.ac.in

• LL.B. (3 Yrs. Course) • B.A., LL.B. (5 Yrs. Course) • Ph.D. Research Center

Ref. No.

Date :

Programme Name: (LL.B. – 3 Year Degree Course)

First Semester

Paper I

Course Name: Law of Contract -I

Course Code: 311

Teaching Scheme / hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Learn about all general principles of contract including formation of contract, performance and execution of contract and the consequences of breach of contract.
2. Students will demonstrate strong conceptual knowledge of different concepts and terminologies used in contract between the parties.
3. Draft the contract by incorporating all the ingredients of valid contract by defining, distinguishing and applying the basic concepts and terminology of the law of contract.
4. Deal with certain special types of contractual relationship like quasi contract, contingent contract, Government contract, E-Contract, and Standard Form Contracts and its implementation.
5. Know about the all the possible remedies available in case of breach of contract such as damages and compensation, specific performance of contract, recession and cancellation of contract and instruments, declaration as to the title and preventive relief in the form of injunctions.



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Teaching Scheme / hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
00	00	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcomes -

- (1) Students studying subject (course) Law of Torts and consumer Protection legislations will be able to understand the nature and Scope of Tort. After study of said course, students can distinguish between Tort, Crime and Contract.
- (2) Student learns the general principles of tortious liability, mental elements - Malice, motive, Intention, Negligence, Recklessness, Malfeasance, and Misfeasance etc.
- (3) In this course student studies the personal capacity of parties that is who may sue and who may not be sued and matters connection there with. Also studies the various defences available in an action for torts.
- (4) Students also learns the concept of vicarious liability - vicarious liability of state, Liability by relation, Master and servant, Principle and agent, Guardian and Ward etc.
- (5) Students get to know the various remedies available in the law of torts such as damages, Injunctions, Specific restitution of property, Extra- Judicial remedies.
- (6) Apart of the above this course also includes the concept of Trespass to person and property, Defamation, Negligence, Nuisance and Consumer Protection Act 1926



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Paper III

Course Name: Constitutional Law I

Course Code: 313

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course-

- 1) Students studying Constitutional Law will be able to learn about basic constitutional framework.
- 2) How Law of the Land constituted by incorporating Constitutional mechanism of Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- 3) Union of India, is having federal Constitution, hence Study of State Executive, Legislature and Judiciary is given to understand its functioning
- 4) Students also learn about Union – State Relationship, wherein Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations, Financial Relations and Centers powers in Emergency are discussed. Apart from its earlier status of Jammu and Kashmir and Trade, Commerce and Intercourse also studied.
- 5) Constitutional Amendments is important feature of the Constitution, hence its necessity, procedure and amendment of fundamental rights, Limitation on amending power give insight to students. Moreover, development of basic structure theory is studied to understand the basic ethos of Law of the land.
- 6) Protection is given to civil servants under the constitution, hence Doctrine of pleasure, protection against dismissal, removal and reduction in rank etc. are studied to enhance the Constitutional understanding. It will also help students to practice in service matters.

Paper IV

Course Name: Family Law I (Hindu Law)

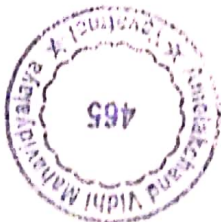
Course Code: 314

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome:

On completion of this course-

- 1) Students will be able to learn about concept of family from legal, religious and cultural perspectives.



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- 2) The course provides to students with an understanding of the evolution of family as a social unit, forms of family, composition of family status, process of social change in family & also explain Doctrine of Pious Obligation.
- 3) Students also learn sources and schools of Hindu Law and thereby get the knowledge of origin and development of Hindu law, its codification.
- 4) They also understand concept of joint family, joint family property, partition -reunion, separate property and rules of succession to the property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
- 5) The course also provides for study of equal property rights for women which includes rights under ancient provision and recent amendments under Hindu Succession Act conferring coparcenary rights on daughters.
- 6) Students also learn about property laws for Christian and Parsi Men & Women.
- 7) Student understand the legal provisions under Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, and Family Court Act.
- 8) The module aims to give students the opportunity to learn theoretically legal provisions and develop critical thinking among them in relation to family law and family law reform and to communicate effectively, appropriately & persuasively on family matters. It also also prepare them from practice point of view.

Paper V

Course Name: Legal Language and Legal Writing

Course Code: 315

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome

1. Students studying the subject of legal language, and writing legal language, legal term ,phrases which is used in legal writing , use of thesaurus and encyclopaedias.
2. Students get information about selected legal terms, and Latin words for example denovo trial, ipso Facto, mens rea ,concept of dying declaration, meaning of Enthunasia ,and suo moto
3. Student get knowledge about selected legal maxim which has different meaning and different aspect of law for example Ignorantia Facti Excusat, Ignorantia Juris Non Excusatit means that ignorantia means ignorance of a fact or mistake of a fact is an excuse. It is applicable to civil as well as criminal jurisprudence.
4. Student give assignment about essay to write on legal topic on recent legal issue
5. Students learn about Detail information of drafting of legal notice, statutory notice , how to write reply of any notice.



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6. It is beneficial to learn about sources of law such as custom, legislation and judicial precedent.
7. To develop the critical thinking and analysis skills some cases are studied in detail, wherein students have to make critical comments on it. Some landmark judgement of Supreme Court studied at length, for example Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India. (1995 (3)SCC .634)

Paper VI

Course Name: Law of Crimes

Course Code: 316

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes-

- 1) Study of law of crimes includes the study of The Indian Penal Code which is the prime fundamental penal Law of the land.
- 2) By studying the concept of crime, principals of criminal liability students will be able to differentiate between crime and civil wrong. Study of stages of crime and criminal liability attached with it enable students to understand what exactly would constitute a crime when the criminal liability can be attracted.
- 3) Indian penal code provides for an elaborative chapter dealing with exception and exemption from attaching criminal liability, study of this helps the students in their practicing carrier to avail the benefit of exemption and to fulfill their professional duty towards their client.
- 4) The study of crime also includes the study of punishment because crime without punishment is futile. By studying various types of punishments, object behind the punishment and various theories of punishments students acquires knowledge about the criminal jurisprudence.
- 5) Indian penal code is divided into different parts prescribing classification of offences such as offences against State, offences against property, offences against human body. Every offence has prescribed punishment as provided under the IPC by studying it students can understand the severity of offences and of punishments behind that.
- 6) After competitions of the whole course students will get the full knowledge about the various offences and penalties and fundamental principles of the criminal liability under the Indian legal system.



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Second Semester (LL.B. – 3 Year Course)

Paper I
Course Name: Contract II

Course Code: 321

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the freedom of contract that law gives to the parties entering into. This will enable the students to better appreciate the need for State intervention in the formation of contract.
2. Form clear and concise overview of law of contract in India covering special contracts like indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and pledge, sales of goods, partnership and Limited Liability Partnership.
3. To know the registration process of Partnership firm as well as LLP including the rights and liabilities of the partners inter se and with third parties.
4. To acquaint with the process of appointment of different kinds of agents by the principals and their mutual rights and liabilities and the rights and liabilities towards third parties.

Paper II
Course Name: Family Law - II

Course Code: 322

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course the students will be able-

- 1) Learn origin, development of Muslim law and applicability of Muslim law.
- 2) Students also learn sources and schools of Muslim Law and thereby get the knowledge of origin and development of Muslim law, its codification.
- 3) Students also learn about general principles of Shari'a governing matters as Marriage, Divorce, Dower, Maintenance, Paternity, Custody of children, Guardianship of person & property.



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- 4) They also study Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 and important judicial pronouncements leading to pass this piece of legislation and current interpretation of this legislation by Judiciary.
- 5) The course also covers Law of wakf, Gifts, Pre-emptions, Will which gives in depth knowledge relating to this aspect of Muslim law.
- 6) Students also know the General rules of succession & exclusion from succession.
- 7) The module aims to give students the opportunity to learn theoretically legal provisions and develop critical thinking among them in relation to family law and family law reform and to communicate effectively, appropriately & persuasively on family matters. It also also prepare them from practice point of view.

Paper III

Course Name: Constitutional Law - II

Course Code: 323

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. Students are studying the Fundamental Rights which are basic human rights provided by the written constitution. Students are getting in-depth knowledge of concept, origin and development of fundamental rights in India. As it is the duty of state to protect the rights of citizens hence the expanding horizons of 'State' makes students realize the true nature of state. Apart from it article 13 enlighten students to understand the laws inconsistent with the fundamental rights.
2. Rights to equality and social justice under article 14 to 18 is provided to Indian citizens. In the present era, we are governed by the 'Rule of law' which includes equality before law and equal protection of the law. Apart from it, justice to weaker sections of society, Prohibition of Discrimination, Equality of opportunity in public employment, Abolition of untouchability and abolition of title, help students to understand the philosophy laid in the constitution.
3. Students are enriched with the idea of fundamental freedoms provided under article 19 along with reasonable restrictions imposed by the law. Students also learned about personal liberty and protection provided to citizens through Article 20, Right to life and personal liberty under Article 21, and constitutional safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention. It certainly help to protect fundamental rights of citizens.
4. Students get thorough knowledge about Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of Religion and secularism, along with Right to Constitutional Remedies. It enhances their understanding of important rights and remedies.
5. Directive Principles of state Policy are fundamental in the governance of the country, so by studying it students understand the welfare concept embodied in the constitution. Along with fundamental duties of citizens, create sense of responsibility among them.
6. By studying the Contractual and Tortious Liability of the State, it clarifies the role of state in respect of contract and torts.
7. By studying the Emergency Provisions, students realize the true nature of Indian constitution. In exigencies state is empower by the Constitution to impose Emergency when situation occurred. The Fundamental rights can also be suspended during emergency, it creates sense of responsibility among students.
8. Overall study of Fundamental Rights, DPSP, Fundamental Duties and Emergency powers makes them capable to practice in constitutional matters in the high Courts and Supreme Court. Students can also make legal awareness among citizens about the rights of people.



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Paper IV
Course Name: Company Law

Course Code: 324

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. Study of Company Law which comprises the Study of The Companies Act, 2013 enables the students to differentiate between Public and private companies.
2. As the development of nation in today's era is depended on the development of the urbanization and urbanization gives rise to establishment of various companies. By studying the company law students will become able to how the company is formed, what is the procedure for incorporation and registration of company.
3. Memorandum of association and Article of association are two important documents of the company by studying this concept and by studying the doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management students will be able to draft the MOU and MOA for companies in future if appointed as a law officer.
4. Study of share capital and debentures enable students to get the knowledge about different types of shares capital, how the allotment of share certificate proceeds and who will get the voting rights.
5. By studying the Provisions as to accounts and Audits students can utilize this knowledge in acting as a legal advisor of a company.

In case of any dispute and matter related to company provision is to refer the matter before the National Law Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal and Special courts, study of all this provision helps the students to identify where to seek remedy

Paper V
Course Name: Human Rights

Course Code: 325

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

- (1) On the successful completion of the Human Rights course student will be able to understand the conceptual background of Human Rights and Duties.
- (2) Student will get knowledge and understanding of the international human rights perspectives, its origins and theories; classification of Human Rights.
- (3) Student also learns all related International Human Rights standards such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Civil and



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Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966

(4) Students studies Human Rights and Duties in India – Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties and its inter-relationship.

(5) After the study of said course student critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights in India. Also, to understand the enforcement and Protection Mechanism of Human Rights in India.

Third Semester (LL.B. – 3 Year Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Civil Procedure Code

Course Code: 331

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes –

- 1) Civil Procedure Code provides for the procedure how to enforce the civil remedy for the violation of civil rights. Civil procedure code is an exhaustive codified procedural law prescribing the procedure and forms to be adopted in practice before the civil court. In depth study of CPC surely makes students eligible to stand as a good practitioner.
- 2) CPC also provides for the hierarchy of Civil courts and its different types of jurisdiction. By studying provisions as to jurisdiction students get knowledge about where to seek remedy for violation of different civil rights.
- 3) Study of joinder of parties, miss joinder and non-joinder of parties enable students to identify the persons concerned with the suit. Before preparing the plaint or filing the suit it is essential to know the necessary party to the suit and effects of joining and non-joining of parties.
- 4) Framing of suit and filing of plaint is the starting point of civil proceeding. By studying the detail provisions as to pleadings, rules of pleadings, particulars to be mentioned in plaint and provisions as to set off and counter claim enable the students to acquire knowledge about how the plaint is to be prepared and what need to be pleaded and what not.
- 5) Study of the concept of execution and execution proceeding gives the knowledge about how the decree or order of the court be executed. It also gives knowledge as to what can be attached and what cannot be.



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- 6) It also contemplates the procedure to be followed in particular cases such as suits by or against the government, suits by aliens and by or against the foreign rulers, suits by or against the firm.
- 7) By studying the provisions as to review, reference, revision and appeal students will be able to identify the difference between all this and also, they will get knowledge when and where to file appeal, review and revision.
- 8) Study of law of limitation prescribes the period of limitation for filing a suit, petition, application in the court of law on various grounds. It provides for how this period of limitation is to be calculated. Study of this all makes the student vigilant as to their duty towards their client.

Paper II
Course Name: Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act
Course Code: 332

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes-

1. Student are studying Criminal Procedure Code to know basic procedure of criminal cases in court and meaning, concept and principles of fair trial. Constitutional Perspectives- Article 14, 20, 21 and 22
2. Student knew the Hierarchy of criminal court and their powers, also get information about police and duties, function and powers of police. Prosecutor and defence counsel and prison authorities', their duties, powers and function
3. Student get detail information about offence and how to file FIR, content of FIR and effect of delay in filing FIR and what is a difference between cognizable and non-cognizable offence, bailable and non-bailable offence and compoundable and Non compoundable
4. Investigation its meaning and what is difference between Inquiry and Investigation and procedure for investigation after FIR, Arrest, definition of Arrest, its object and scope, arrest with and without warrant, Right of arrested person
5. Bail, anticipatory bail, when bail will cancel, appellate bail power, bail bond, Absconders status, Proclamation and Attachment, its meaning, forms, object and procedure. The concept of search, Seizure and Charge sheet.
6. Get information about pretrial process, process to compel attendance of persons by issuing summons, modes of service of summons, warrants in warrant cases, type of Trial – Session trial, summary trial, Meaning and scope of judgment, Form and content of judgment, provision of appeal, Reference and revision.
7. Student also study juvenile justice system, observation home, Special homes, children home and shelter home. Probation of Offenders, the meaning of probation and power of court, probation officer.



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Paper III

Course Name: Law of Evidence

Course Code: 333

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to: -

1. Understand the need and scope of evidence in a trial and also to know the nature, significance and applicability of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
2. Know the central concepts in Law of Evidence including fact, fact in issue, relevant fact, meaning definition scope of evidence, kinds of evidence, appreciation of evidence, meaning scope and kinds of presumptions, meaning and scope of terms prove, disprove, not prove.
3. Understand about the general provisions of relevancy of facts, the special provisions including Admissions, Confessions, Expert Opinion, Relevancy of Judgment Relevancy of Character, Dying Declarations.
4. Understand which facts need to be proved & which need not be proved.
5. Learn modes of proving facts either by oral evidence or by documentary evidence. Students understand the rules and manner how the direct evidence is to be presented & exceptions to rule of heresay evidence. They will also learn the rules & manner of admissibility of primary & secondary, electronic evidence and procedure for proving documents including electronic evidence.
6. Learn rules regarding burden of proof, rule of estoppel, competency of witnesses including accomplice and privileged communications.
7. Know the procedure of examination of witnesses during trial and rules relating to examination of witnesses. It includes rules relating to leading questions, questions lawful in cross examination, contradiction & corroborations, hostile witness, his examination and impeaching credit of witness, refreshing memory.
8. Study of Law of Evidence will provide the students the practical knowledge as how to conduct trial and prove the case in the court of law.



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Paper IV
Course Name: Banking Laws

Course Code: 334

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

6. To learn and acquire about Indian Banking System.
7. To learn and study about rules and regulations relating to Banking procedure and authorities having contrive over banking in India.
8. To learn about role of RBI in regulating, molding and working banking system in India.
9. To learn about E-Banking procedure followed by the Bankers in financial transactions.
10. To know and study about working and regulation of Non-Banking Financial Institutions and control by RBI on NBFCs.
11. To learn and study about working of Bima Lokpal (Banking Ombudsman), a quasi judicial authority, in resolution of complaints of customers of bank through online and offline mode.
12. To learn and study law relating to Negotiable Instrument in India, different kinds of NI, and most importantly the law, remedy and procedure related to dishonor of cheque.

Paper V

Course Name: Law of Arbitration and ADR

Course Code: 335

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	02	70		30	100

Course Outcome:

1. Arbitration is the popular mode of dispute resolution in modern era. By studying the Law of Arbitration and ADR students prepare themselves to practice in Arbitration. Students learn about Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR, techniques and processes and also learn about ADR process of Arbitration, Conciliation and Negotiation.



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2. Students gets indepth knowledge of entire 'The Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996. Which includes historical background and objectives of the Act.
3. Students gets actual knowledge of conduct of arbitral proceedings , and manner of its proceedings.
4. Students gets detail knowledge of Arbitral Award , setting aside of award, finality and enforcement including appeals.
5. Students also learn about enforcement of Foreign awards , including Geneva Convention Award and New York Convention Award.
6. Conciliation is also important method of ADR , hence students makes study about appointment of conciliator, its procedure and settlement of disputes through conciliation.
7. Students empower themselves by studying the other alternative methods of ADR, including Tribunals, Lol Adalat, family Courts, and Code of Civil procedure .
8. Students also get knowledge by engaging themselves in practical's, wherein they have to attend at least ten Cases of ADR. For that they visit Court and attend Lok Adalat's.

Paper VI

Course Name: Moot Court (Practical)

Course Code: 336

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme		
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Practical	Viva Voce	Total
	06	06	90	10	100

Course Outcomes -

Moot Court (Practical Training Subject)

(This course shall have three components of 30 marks each and a Viva for 10 marks)

(1) To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning of student. In this course every student required to do at least 3 moot courts problems in a semester with 10 marks for each. Student has to submit written submissions which enhance the drafting skill of students and also student present moot problems which develop the oral advocacy skill of students.

(2) In this course student get actual practical knowledge by observing two trials cases in the real court room (one civil and one criminal). Students maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days on court assignment.

(3) Student also learn about the interviews techniques of client and lawyers by observing two interviews sessions of client at lawyers office / Legal-aid office of



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college and records the proceedings in a diary. Students also observe and learn the procedure for filing of suit/petition.

(4) This practical course makes students eligible to practice in Courts, tribunals, Industries, and Companies as successful legal practitioner. It develops the professional skills of an advocate to require for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, convincing etc.

Fourth Semester (LL.B. – 3 Year Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Environmental Law

Course Code: 341

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome-

At the end of the course students will be able to –

1. Understand the concept of and importance of Environment, Eco-System and to know the meaning, kinds of pollution and its pernicious effects.
2. Know the historical perspectives of Legal Control of Environmental pollution during ancient period, British period and post Independence era.
3. Learn policy of Environmental protection after 1972 at National and International Level.
4. Learn Constitutional and Legal perspectives of Right to Pollution Free Environment and able to understand the Legal Mechanism to control and regulate the pollution under special environmental statutes dealing with Water, Air and Environmental pollution. They also learn the Legal provision relating to conservation of forest and protection of wild life and preservation of biodiversity.
5. Know the role of delegated legislation in controlling various aspects of pollution, also the global aspects of Environmental Law.
6. Understand the judicial approach and activism in protection and improvement of Environment, in maintaining balance between right to development and right to environment.
7. Know the constitutional and legislative remedies available to protect environment and prevent pollution and thereby get knowledge as how to approach to nearest authority for it
8. Get aware about every citizens fundamental duty to protect and improve the environment.



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Paper II
Course Name: Law of Trust

Course Code: 342

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes –

- 1) Study of this course includes the study of law relating to Trust, Equity and fiduciary Relationships. By studying the Indian Trust Act the students get knowledge about the origin and development of law of trust in India. In everyday life most of the transactions between the human beings are carried on trust. So it is necessary as law students to know the law relating to trust as the disputes arisen through such act of trust and breach of trust need to be tackled with.
- 2) This also include the study of creation and extinction of trust. Provisions as to appointment of new trustee and who can be appointed as a Trustee and purpose for which trust can be created, give the knowledge as to identify the validity of a Trust.
- 3) By Studying the Maharashtra Public Trust Act, 2009 students acquire the knowledge about the practice before the Charity Commissioner.
- 4) Study of equity principles helps to increase the knowledge of the students as to that the Law is Based on common Sense. Equity neither contradicts nor supersedes the legislation but it is supportive to the law.

Paper III
Course Name: Professional Ethics

Course Code: 343

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes -

- (1) At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand and apply the principles of professional ethics of legal profession and ethical standard of the legal profession.
- (2) To know the standard of professional conduct and etiquette, which give them an insight into moral decision making.
- (3) To know the various duties of an advocate such as duty to their client, to the Courts, to opponent, to colleagues, to community, to themselves etc.
- (4) Students get the knowledge of complete admission, enrolment procedure under the Advocates Act 1961. It also includes rights of advocates, qualification, disqualification, and power of authorities.



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(5) Student also get knowledge of concept of professional and other misconduct, power of disciplinary committees of State Bar Council and Bar Council of India, remedies to the advocates against order of punishment.

(6) In this course student also learns the law of contempt of court. To study the contempt of court Act 1971, categories of contempt (civil & criminal) defences, contempt jurisdictions of High court and Supreme Court. It also includes the contempt by lawyers, judges, state and corporate bodies and available remedies against punishment.

Paper IV

Course Name: Public Interest Lawyering & Legal Aid Course Code: 344

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-			100	100

Course outcome:

- 1) Students learn about Concept of Public Interest Litigation, rights of public-spirited persons, and methodology for filing PIL.
- 2) The Alternate Disputes Resolution system plays important role in settlement of disputes. Students learn about Negotiation, Counselling as a useful method. Apart from it the technique of Pleading and cross Examination enriched them with basic skills of Advocacy.
- 3) Legal Aid is important right provided by the Constitution. Students learn about the Constitutional and statutory provisions about it. The study of legal aid help students to provide assistance to needy people.
- 4) The Corruption is bane to society. Therefore, students learn about Institutions of Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta and mechanism to deal with cases of corruption.
- 5) The study of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies helps students to deal with cases of consumer disputes through mechanism provided under Consumer protection Act.
- 6) The study of legal literacy and legal Education in India give new insights to students to see the societal requirement in respect on legal literacy. As well as development of legal education widened the understanding of the profession.
- 7) Students learn to access the Law Journals and Reports. It is helpful to find out the relevant judgments while study and in advocacy.
- 8) Legal writing is important weapon of the Advocates, therefore by studying the art of case comment, help to understand the judgements from different perspectives.
- 9) To study the law office management is important to manage the office. The study of classification cases, arrangement of bookshelf and other things of office enhance the knowledge.
- 10) In criminal justice system, Police station and Jails are important institutions. The actual visits to these places by students help to understand the functioning of the institutions.
- 11) The overall study of these topics by practical manner make students capable to work in effective manner.



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Paper V

Course Name: Labour and Industrial law

Course Code: 345

Teaching Scheme/Hrs. per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome

1. Student studying Labour laws, to understand the importance of human resources including sweated labours. The concept of laisses fair to welfare state, constitutional perspective of labour welfare and Industrial relation widened the understanding of students and the changes took place according to changing time.
2. student get knowledge about constitutional freedom to form union and association. the concept of collective bargaining, History of trade union movement, procedure of registration, right and liability of registration trade union, procedure of amalgamation and dissolution of union.
3. Student get in-depth knowledge of industrial disputes Act. Different arrangements for settlement of industrial disputes including work committee which is established under the act, provision of Labour court, Tribunal, Arbitration. The concept of unfair labour practice, lay-off, Retrenchment, closure, Award, strike- Lockout helps to understand the societal and industrial issues to practice in industrial and labour court and High court.
4. To understand the concept of factory, different mechanism under the Factory Act including inspector of the factories, moreover to acquainted with the health, safety and welfare provisions for workers. It will help to provide justice to affected persons.
5. student get detail knowledge about employer liability for compensation in case there is any occupational hazard and accidents out of and in the course of employment. Aso to understand the concept of wages, calculation of compensation and its distribution. etc.
6. The detail study will help students to understand the issues related with the working class as well as employers through the different social welfare legislations. Thereafter students can easily practice in labour and industrial courts.



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Fifth Semester (LL.B. – 3 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Jurisprudence

Course Code: 351

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes -

- (1) On the successful completion of this course student will be able to know the nature, scope and importance of study jurisprudence.
- (2) To know the concept of law, nature of law, purpose of law, classifications of law. Jurisprudence is systematic and scientific study of law so the subject matter of jurisprudence is 'Law'.
- (3) To study and get knowledge of various schools/ theories of Jurisprudence- Natural Law Theory, Analytical Positivism, Historical School, Sociological School.
- (4) To demonstrate an advanced and integrated understanding of various legal concepts, such as, Legal rights, Person, Possession, Ownership, Property, Liability.
- (5) To critically analyse and study the complex socio-legal problems and legal theory and reasoned and appropriate application of it in the practice of legal profession.

Paper II

Course Name: Public International Law

Course Code: 352

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. International Law is important subject also having application in Municipal field. Hence students update themselves by studying the History, Theories of international law, Codification of international law, Definition, Nature, Scope and Present-day position of international law.



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2. Students learned about sources of international law, as it is important to resolve international disputes.
3. Students get in-depth knowledge of relationship between international law and municipal law by studying its theories. The specific Indian practice in enforcement of International Law make them aware about application of international law in India.
4. Students by studying State, Nature of states, Recognition of state, state Succession as well as Jurisdiction of states and law of State responsibility realize the application of international law.
5. It will help students to get knowledge of relations between Individual and International Law by studying Nationality, Extradition and Asylum. The International transaction by Treaties will makes students update about it.
6. Students also learn about Settlement of international Disputes by using peaceful means as well as coercive means. The Provisions of UN Charter in respect of it, and provisions of Intervention as per UN Charter expand the horizons of understanding the settlement of international disputes.
7. Students also get in depth knowledge of different international institution by referring United nations charter.
8. Overall study of International Law strengthens students to work at different international institutions and even enable them to work as lawyer at National and International Courts.

Paper III

Course Name: Transfer of Property and Easement **Course Code: 353**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome –

On completion of this course, students will be able to -

- 1) Understand the concept, meaning and kinds of property. It improves student's knowledge as to distinction between ownership and possession. Students know scope and applicability of Transfer of Property Act.
- 2) Study of general principles of Transfer of property gives knowledge students about what property can be transferred and what cannot be the subject of transfer. By studying this course student become able to understand the competency of persons as to transfer the property.
- 3) Through this course students get the knowledge as to various modes of transfer of property and legal provisions relating to such transfers including Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Exchange, Gift of Immovable property. They also know the legal provisions relating to Charges and Actionable claims.



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4) Understand the concept of Easement and rules relating to transfer, extinction, revival, suspension, disturbance of Easement and about licences.

5) By studying all the provisions as to transfer of property, at the end of this course students acquire overall knowledge as to the rules and modes of transfer of immovable property and they become able to identify the difference between them.

Paper IV

Course Name: Land Laws

Course Code: 354

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes-

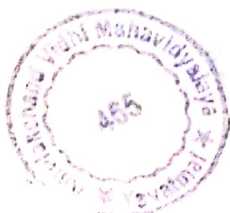
1) Study of land laws acquainted students with various provision about acquisition procedure of the land. Maharashtra land Revenue code help to understand the Hierarchy of Revenue areas, classes of land holder persons.

2) Students get knowledge about use of land, procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another, permission to construction water course on ground and underground land belonging to other person, the concept of relinquishment of land, boundary and boundary mark, Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal etc.

3) Students learn concept of regional plan, development establishment of region and constitution of regional planning board, scheme of town planning, how to form New town

4) Students get detail information about land Acquisition procedure; matters consider while determining compensation and matter to be neglected. Procedure for temporary occupation for companies.

5) The overall different land legislations help students to understand the basic concepts, legal rights, authorities and adjudicating procedure. The said knowledge will be useful in personal life as well as useful in practicing in land acquisition matters and other land related matter.



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Paper IV**Course Name: Legal Research Methodology****Course Code: 355**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes-

The course is designed to give an outline of the research to be conducted in social as well as legal field. The course aims to promote inter-disciplinary learning by demonstrating how the research can be done in socio-legal field. On successful completion of this course-

1. The students will be able to analyze the principles and cannons of research methodology, undertake self-directed legal research starting from basic level to advance level, and evaluate complex legal information.
2. It helps the student to learn and realize the need of scientific research in law in the path to achieve socio, economic and political justice to public at large.
3. It will make the students to understand the importance of case studies, case laws, judicial precedents in professional life.
4. It will help to explain various facets of Legal Research Methodology including but not restricted to ascertainment of law, pointing out ambiguities, gaps and weaknesses of law, conduct a social audit of the law (Pre-legislative step), and to suggest reforms in the law.
5. The course will provide basic understanding about searching of case laws, use of secondary data, use of technology in the field of law and e-database.
6. It will provide to inculcate the habit of fair use of material and avoid mal-practices and plagiarism.

Sixth Semester (LL.B. – 3 Year Course)**Paper I****Course Name: Administrative Law****Course Code: 361**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. It is important for students to get knowledge of Administrative Law by studying its basic concepts including Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Power and Duties of state in the Welfare State era.
2. Students learned about Legislative Functions of Administration, It help them to understand the Delegated Legislation in the Modern Democracies and control by Legislative, Judicial and Procedural.



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3. Administration Discretion is the need of hour , it is important for efficient administration. Students get thorough knowledge about it including Judicial review and judicial control over discretionary power of administrative authorities.
4. Students get knowledge about Corporations. In the modern period it is necessary to establish certain corporation for the benefit of people. But students also learnt about Legislative and Government control on it.
5. It is important to know about state liability to in the matters of Contract and torts. By studying it , it enhances students' knowledge about suits against government as well as government privileges in legal proceedings.
6. It is important for students to make aware themselves about Ombudsman in the Country. In the increasing corruption cases the Lokpal and Lokayukta are the authorities wherein people can approach. Moreover, students also learned about Transparency in Administration and Right to Information Act.
7. In certain situations, government use to appoint Commission of inquiry. Students gets in depth knowledge about nature, scope and functioning, procedure and legal status.
8. Overall study of Administrative law through above mentioned units, students gets updated knowledge of administrative system of the nation. It will help them to practice in administrative matters before Administrative Tribunals, High Court and Supreme Court.

Paper II

Course Name: Cyber Law and Computer

Course Code: 362

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be familiar with and able to:

- 1) To know different categories of cybercrimes and their modus operandi.
- 2) To know about dangers in financial and commercial transactions, national security system, banking and communication networks inherent in the new technology.
- 3) To know the government regulation of the internet and cyber space.
- 4) To know importance of Digital Signatures and Electronic Signatures in E-Commerce and E-Governance.
- 5) To learn about evidentiary values of technology and cyber forensic.
- 6) To acquire knowledge about Information Technology and Intellectual Property including software piracy, cybersquatting and domain name disputes, violation of copyright over the internet.



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- 7) To make conversant students with cyber space jurisdiction and investigation of cybercrime.
- 8) To define and distinguish between cyber contraventions and cybercrime.
- 9) To understand about different authorities available for Justice Dispensation System for Cyber Contraventions and cybercrime under the Act.

Paper III

Course Name: Interpretation of Statutes

Course Code: 363

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome-

1. Student studying interpretation of statute and basic principle of interpretation it help them to understand the law and know the meaning statute,
2. Students get knowledge about primary rule of statutory interpretation i.e. Literal Rule means its believes in construing the provision of literally and grammatically, giving the word their ordinary and natural meaning ,Golden rule ,Mischief Rule It's called Heydon's Rule, harmonious construction ,statute must be read as a whole .
3. Students get information about subsidiary rule of interpretation i.e. Noscitur a sociis, and Ejusdem Generis and Non Obstante Clause, mandatory and directory provision what is legal fiction.
4. How to interpretation a penal statute , law relating to taxing and remedial statute,
5. Get knowledge about how to use a title, preamble, definition ,section, heading , marginal notes, punctuation ,proviso, explanation as internal aids to construction and external aids to construction is parliamentary history, Reference to other statute and dictionaries.
6. Students also know while interpretation any statute there are presumption which shuold be consider i.e. statute are valid, its included territorial in operation , presumption against intending injustice
7. Overlook also principle of constitutional interpretation i.e. Doctrine of pith and substances, colourable legislation. Doctrine of pleasure and doctrine of repugnancy.



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Paper IV

Course Name: Intellectual Property Laws

Course Code: 364

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes –

On completion of this course, students will be able -

- (1) To understand the concept of intellectual property, its origin and development and its main forms that is copyright, Patent, Designs and Trademark.
- (2) To learn about the Copyright Law in India and its application.
- (3) To understand the concept of Patent and Patent law in India. Process of obtaining a patent, rights and obligations of patentee, transfer, revocation, surrender of patents.
- (4) To learn the concept of Trade Mark, Service Mark and various provisions under the Trade Marks Law in India.
- (5) To understand concept and law relating to Design in India and other forms of Intellectual property.
- (6) To Study the international regime of Intellectual Property Law.
- (7) The course aims at understanding the existing Laws related with Copyright, Patent, Design and Trademarks in India and give the insight to solve the problem relating to intellectual property rights.
- (8) To critically analyse the domestic and International intellectual property rights concepts



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Paper V**Course Name: Court visits and Internship****Course Code: 365**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-			100	100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be familiar with and able to:

1. to understand the working of a court, the nature of duties of the judicial officers and etiquettes to be followed and observed in Court room.
2. know and learn about professional ethics to be observed by all stakeholders.
3. Learn about practical application of law.
4. to help the student in understanding the role of different wings of administration of justice such as role of judiciary in dispensing justice in any case, the role of public prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement agency such as police administration and prison administration.
5. To learn the lawyers office administration, negotiation between counsel and client and counseling process.
6. To learn how to draft pleadings, notices, petitions and different applications for the client.
7. To know and learn about case law searching by the advocate for particular case, use of law library, use of ICT in preparation of the case.
8. To learn and study of day to day functioning of Advocates Office as well the Civil and Criminal Courts, at different levels and over a vast variety of cases.
9. To acquaint with decorum of the court room practice.

Paper VI**Course Name: Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing (Practical)****Course Code: 366**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06				100	100

This course is divided into 3 units. Unit I consist of three parts, Part A provides for general principles, part B Civil and part C provides for Criminal pleadings. Unit II is providing for Conveyancing. On each unit students have to prepare 15 drafts each of 3 marks. Unit III is of Viva voce for 10 marks.

1) Law students stand as a lawyer before a court after completion of a law degree course. Study of general and fundamental principles of drafting and pleading ensure students what



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need to be pleaded in the pleading and what need not. It gives the knowledge to the students how to prepare civil and criminal draft.

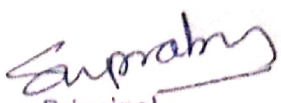
2) This practical subject ensures overall preparation of students towards their legal profession. Study of caveat application, memorandum of appeal, writ petition increase and also develop the knowledge of students about practice before the High Courts.

3) By studying how to draft criminal complaints and by preparing drafts of criminal complaints, bail application it definitely ensures the students ability to stand at preliminary stage of practice.

4) By studying the fundamental principles of conveyancing and by preparing the drafts of various deeds it will improve their knowledge about how this instrument of deed to be drafted. They also learn about the various types of deed and its contents.

5) This being a practical subject is very important from view of the carrier of students as they have to apply their obtained theoretical knowledge in practice.




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विद्या प्रसारक मंडळ संघालित
अमोलकचंद विधी महाविद्यालय
गोधणी रोड, यवतमाळ - ४४५ ००१,
(महाराष्ट्र) भारत.



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• LL.B. (3 Yrs. Course) • B.A., LL.B. (5 Yrs. Course) • Ph.D. Research Center

Ref. No

Date

Programme Name: (LL.B. – 5 Years Degree Course)

First Semester

Paper I

Course Name: English I

Course Code: 111

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

- 1) Students studying English as a language and as literature enhance their knowledge of every aspect of life.
- 2) English as a world language and its knowledge gives to student third eye for world knowledge.
- 3) If students do have understanding of language and curiosity then knowledge is accessed easily.
- 4) There are number of jobs, opportunity for active and innovative students.
- 5) Most of the jobs are based on the knowledge of English.
- 6) Poetry section enhances students emotional and psychological perspective. students get refresh with literature.
- 7) Prose section opens for them National as well as international writers. History of India as well as history the world. Different movements, development of law, Development of Nations, it creates curiosity among them.
- 8) Students get identify with different cultures, variety of laws in different countries enlightens them for research.
- 9) Students get confidence with the mastery over international language. They may confidently participate in National as well as International Conferences.
- 10) Background section of syllabus is based on composition skill, writing skill like, letter writing, Essay writing, Paragraph writing, Precis writing, Vocabulary and Grammar. It gives confidence to students in writing skill, it is thought provoking.



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enhancing and enlightenment process of development. Students have freedom to expose themselves, expose their imagination and writing with number of examples is the real foundation of creation.

11) Communication practice, interaction among the other students provide them opportunity to expose themselves in-front of public. Rhetorical questions increase student participation in classrooms. Students become useful and beneficial product for the society.

Paper II

Course Name: Political Science I

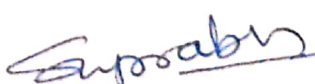
Course Code: 112

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Students studying Political Science to understand about nation, scope of political science and significance of political thoughts.
- 2) The study of political science is useful and valuable, as it enables us to know how & why the state was organized, why it continues & function of the state. Also explain how state distinguished from society, government, association and nations.
- 3) Students also learn about Sovereignty, Pluralism, Socialism, Democracy and Nationality. The aim to this subject to increase knowledge of diverse political system around the world.
- 4) It explains political ideas of Karl Marks & Mahatma Gandhi. Study of political ideas are important determinants of the kinds of analyses. Ideology is important in politics because it serves as a compass that gives direction to the person leading the society.
- 5) The main aim of teaching political science is to help individuals develop into responsible, critical, reflective & productive citizens.




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Paper III

Course Name: History I

Course Code: 113

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) From the unit -I of history-I students learn about the literary sources and archaeological sources, foreign travellers and writers. In literary sources they study about the Religious literature. From the archaeological sources students learn about the monument, inscriptions & numismatic sources of Ancient India.
- 2) From the origin of kingship students learn how the kingship was originate and why the kingship was necessary for the administration. As well as importance of ministers of the king.
- 3) From unit III students learn about the Republics in Ancient India, they also get the knowledge of their origin, administration & their Constitution.
- 4) In Rise of Magadh students studying dynasty of Magadh they also got the information about the king, their administration, religion, death and tenure.
- 5) In the unit V students learn the system of Administration i. e. Mauryan and Gupta administration from both these administration students got lot of information about the central, judicial, provincial Administration Mauryan & Gupta age.
- 6) students learn about the religion of Jainism & Buddhism, from this they got very important information about teachings & literature of Mahavir & Buddha, students get the inspiration from all these things.
- 7) Unit VII students learn about the art and architecture in Ancient India wherein get information of stupas, pillars, sculpture etc.
- 9) students learn about the position of women and education in the Ancient times, it encourages them to understand the history of women empowerment.
- 9) In last unit i.e. Judicial administration in Ancient India, learned about the judiciary system & procedure, Crimes & punishment.
- 10) Overall study of History I (Ancient India) enriched students with factual position.

Paper IV

Course Name: Economics I

Course Code: 114

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:



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- 1) Students learn about Nature and scope of Economics different definitions of Economics positive economics normative economics they also study about relevance of Economics to law
- 2) Economics deals with deductive method and inductive method and under economics students know different fundamental problems of economy.
- 3) Student studying meaning of utility, total utility, marginal utility, law of diminishing marginal utility also study importance and limitations to the law.
- 4) There are different provisions regarding demand and supply like types of demand extension and contraction in demand increase and decrease in demand, law of demand, elasticity of demand students' study about supply of law, supply curve, supply schedule and so on.
- 5) Under economics students studying about theory of production, cost of production, market structures, price determination, business organisation.

Paper V

Course Name: Law of Contract I

Course Code: 115

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Learn about all general principles of contract including formation of contract, performance and execution of contract and the consequences of breach of contract.
2. Students will demonstrate strong conceptual knowledge of different concepts and terminologies used in contract between the parties.
3. Draft the contract by incorporating all the ingredients of valid contract by defining, distinguishing and applying the basic concepts and terminology of the law of contract.
4. Deal with certain special types of contractual relationship like quasi contract, contingent contract, Government contract, E-Contract, and Standard Form Contracts and its implementation.
5. Know about the all the possible remedies available in case of breach of contract such as damages and compensation, specific performance of contract, recession



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and cancellation of contract and instruments, declaration as to the title and preventive relief in the form of injunctions.

Second Semester (L.L.B. – 5 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: English II

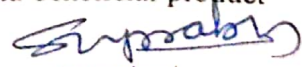
Course Code: 121

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome

- 1) Students studying English as a language and as literature enhance their knowledge of every aspect of life.
- 2) English as a world language and its knowledge gives to student third eye for world knowledge.
- 3) If students do have understanding of language and curiosity then knowledge is accessed easily.
- 4) Students have so many options and innumerable choices in jobs. Students having the fine knowledge of English are preferred everywhere.
- 5) Most of the jobs are based on the knowledge of English.
- 6) Poetry section enhances the aesthetic sense of students.
- 7) Prose section opens for them National as well as international authors. It expands the versatility of students life.
- 8) Students get introduce themselves with different cultures and personalities.
- 9) Students feel confident in dealing with foreigners. The phobia of language especially foreign language gets vanish.
- 10) Background section of syllabus is based on composition skill, writing skill like, letter writing, Essay writing, Paragraph writing provide opportunities to students to open their views.
- 11) Communication practice, interaction among the other students provide them opportunity to expose themselves in-front of public. Rhetorical questions increase student participation in classrooms. Students become useful and beneficial product for the society.




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Paper II

Course Name: Political Science II

Course Code: 122

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

- 1) Students studying Political Science to learn about nature and scope of political science.
- 2) Political Science is a social science concerned with the theory and practice of politics and the description and analysis of political system & political behaviour.
- 3) Union of India is having federal Constitution hence study of State Executive, Legislature and Judiciary is given to understand it's functioning.
- 4) Students also understand the doctrine of separation of power which explain the powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary must be separated from each other. Each organ acts as a check upon the others.
- 5) Students also learn about Organization of Government which is included unitary government, Federal government, Parliamentary government, Presidential government & Confederation.
- 6) Almost everyone in a state is directly or indirectly concerned with politics, & therefore, the study of political science is paramount importance to the students of law.

Paper III

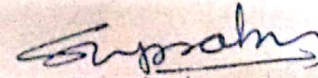
Course Name: History II

Course Code: 123

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:




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- 1) From the study of Advent of Islam, students learn about the life and career of Prophet Mohammed and rapid spread of it in the country, students also get the knowledge about teaching of prophet Mohammed.
- 2) In unit II, students studying the nature of state & Government in medieval India, from this they get knowledge about the administration system of central, provincial and local administration.
- 3) Rise of Maratha empire is important to learn about the life, career and administration of King Shivaji, Maratha administration and peshwa
- 4) In unit IV economic and Revenue administration, students learn, the rulers in the medieval period and measures applied for increasing the economic conditions through revenue collected for the state.
- 5) Students learn about growth of industries, kinds and Agro-based industries, foreign trades, etc. to acquainted with industrial growth.
- 6) The study of the position of women in medieval period clarifies the status the women including rights and privilege given to them.
- 7) Students get knowledge of crime, punishment and criminal justice system of Medieval period. It will help to understand the development of Criminal jurisprudence till modern period.
- 8) In unit VIII, study of synthetic culture, like bhakti movement, Sufism, Sikhism, student learn main propagators of bhakti movement.
- 9) In the last chapter i.e. IX, Students learn about the certain Invasion and historic Battles of medieval period.

Paper IV

Course Name: Economics II

Course Code: 124

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Students studying very important concepts regarding National income main features of national income, measurement and its difficulties.
- 2) Economics deals with the problem of India that is unemployment, types of unemployment also deals with full employment and provide different measures to achieve full employment.
- 3) students can learn about Central Bank and commercial bank and its function and also cooperative Bank.
- 4) Principles of public finance given under economics like direct and indirect taxation system.
- 5) Students can learn about public debt, economic planning, all informations about five year plan and its types.
- 6) Under economics there are given different points like agriculture, credit trade cycle etc.



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Paper V

Course Name: Law of Contract II

Course Code: 125

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the freedom of contract that law gives to the parties entering into. This will enable the students to better appreciate the need for State intervention in the formation of contract.
2. Form clear and concise overview of law of contract in India covering special contracts like indemnity, guarantee, bailment, and pledge, sales of goods, partnership and Limited Liability Partnership.
3. To know the registration process of Partnership firm as well as LLP including the rights and liabilities of the partners inter se and with third parties.
4. To acquaint with the process of appointment of different kinds of agents by the principals and their mutual rights and liabilities and the rights and liabilities towards third parties.

Third Semester (LL.B. – 5 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: English III

Course Code: 131

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:



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- 1) To encourage Students to have command over the language. They become curious about the foreign culture along with foreign jobs.
- 2) English is a window to the world; it helps students to think out of the box.
- 3) Students become broad in their thinking and capable to handle life with different angles.
- 4) Variety of jobs and varied career options enlighten students.
- 5) Poetry section takes students from real world to imaginary world of beauty and creation.
- 6) Prose section provides students to view the life with different angles.
- 7) Background section of syllabus give clarity in sentence construction and expand their ideas.
- 8) Communication or spoken practice of English boost their confidence and provide them stage daring and opportunity to present themselves in a best possible way.

Paper II

Course Name: Political Science III

Course Code: 132

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome-

On completion of this course, students will be able to-

1. Understand general concept of Law and Liberty, Law and Morality, Rule of Law.
2. Learn the meaning, nature and specific kinds of liberty and authority.
3. Know the meaning, nature and specific kinds of equality and liberty.
4. Know the meaning and nature and specific kinds of Justice and Property.
5. Understand the meaning and nature and kinds of Rights and types of Authority.
6. They also learn detail concept of political obligation and political participation.
7. Understand meaning and importance of secularism.
8. The module aims to provide knowledge regarding the important concepts under Political Science.



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Paper III

Course Name: History III

Course Code: 133

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome-

On Completion on this course, students will be able to –

- 1) Understand historical development in India from 1498 A.D. to 1857 A.D. including foundation and expansion of British Empire in India under the East India Company.
- 2) Learn about the advent of Europeans including the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English, the French and factors leading to their arrival.
- 3) Understand the status of administration of justice in Bombay, Madras and Calcutta specifically during 1639- 1726.
- 4) Learn the important battles including Plassey and Buxar thereafter the growth of British empire in Bengal.
- 5) Study the administrative structure under the East India Company during the regime of Lord Warren Hestings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinque, Lord Wellesly, Lord Dalhousie.
- 6) Understand the administration of justice system after 1726 which includes the establishment of Mayers Court, Adalat system under the company, Judicial issues emerged under this and the judicial reforms during this period.
- 7) They also know about the educational policy under the British regime.
- 8) Understand the causes and nature of the revolt of the 1857 and measures taken thereafter by British Government.

Paper IV

Course Name: Economics III

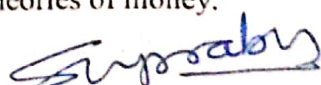
Course Code: 134

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Courseoutcome:

- 1) Students studying concept and functions of money, difficulties of barter system types of money.
- 2) Under economics students learn about role of money in capitalistic and socialistic economy, advantages and disadvantages of money, different theories of money.




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- 3) Different changes in the value of money inflation, disinflation, stagflation, deflation, reflation and their effects of the economy also covered under economics.
- 4) Economics covers different points like labour, wages industrial dispute.
- 5) Economics covers the provisions regarding economic legislation, importance and need of industrial legislation, labour legislation.

Paper V

Course Name: Constitutional Law I

Course Code: 135

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Students studying Constitutional Law to learn about basic constitutional framework.
- 2) How Law of the Land constituted by incorporating Constitutional mechanism of Union Executive, Legislature and Judiciary
- 3) Union of India, is having federal Constitution, hence Study of State Executive, Legislature and Judiciary is given to understand its functioning
- 4) Students also learn about Union – State Relationship, wherein Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations, Financial Relations and Centers powers in Emergency are discussed. Apart from its earlier status of Jammu and Kashmir and Trade, Commerce and Intercourse also studied.
- 5) Constitutional Amendments is important feature of the Constitution, hence its necessity, procedure and amendment of fundamental rights, Limitation on amending power give insight to students. Moreover, development of basic structure theory is studied to understand the basic ethos of Law of the land.
- 6) Protection is given to civil servants under the constitution, hence Doctrine of pleasure, protection against dismissal, removal and reduction in rank etc. are studied to enhance the Constitutional understanding. It will also help students to practice in service matters.

Fourth Semester (LL.B. – 5 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: English IV

Course Code: 141

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total



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06	06	-	80	20	-	100
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Course Outcome

- 1) Having command over the English language provide students clarity about their career.
- 2) Students push their weaknesses and come out with a new world of power and energy.
- 3) Students become broad and think out of the box.
- 4) Students solve their problems themselves and handles the different issues of life with different angles.
- 5) Students are able to narrate the stories and face social media with confidence.
- 6) Poetical language becomes familiar to students. Poetry section encourages them to create something new.
- 7) Prose section enlarge the experiences of students.
- 8) Background section of syllabus makes them ready for creative writing. It provides and opportunity to create or write something new on their own.
- 9) Communication practice give them different tools to present themselves in national as well as international market.

Paper II

Course Name: Political Science IV

Course Code: 142

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome-

On completion of this course, students will be able to-

- 1) Understand the concept of international relations and its meaning nature and importance
- 2) Learn the concept of national power and concept of national interest. The course also make them aware about kinds and methods for the promotions of national interest.
- 3) Study the impact of Cold war and new cold war on international relations. They also study the impact of Asian African Resurgence on International Relations.
- 4) Know about the meaning and relevance of Non Alignment and factors responsible for its adoptions.



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- 5) Understand role of international law in International Relations and importance of United Nations, Security Council, ECOSOC, ICJ and Specialized agencies like ILO, UICEF, WIPO, IAEA, WTO, GATT.
- 6) Study diplomatic theory, types of diplomacy, immunities and privileges of Diplomats.
- 7) Understand basic principles of Indian foreign policy.

Paper III

Course Name: History IV

Course Code: 143

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome-

On completion of this course, students will be able to-

- 1) Understand legal and constitutional development in India during the period from 1857 to 1965 including the history of freedom movement in India.
- 2) Study the growth and causes of Nationalism in the 19th century and socio-religious reforms during this period.
- 3) Understand changes made in the administrative structure and politics by the Britishers in judiciary and local self-government. They also learn about British policy of divide and rule.
- 4) Study in detailed the various phases of freedom struggle in India.
- 5) Study modern education policy after 1857 and constitutional development from 1909 to 1947.
- 6) Know about the contributions of some prominent leaders to Indian national movement.
- 7) Learn establishment of High Courts and Supreme Court of India.

Paper IV

Course Name: Economics IV

Course Code: 144

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Economics IV deals with Indian Economy, Economic development and Economic growth.



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- 2) Students learn about basic structure of the Indian economy students can get information about natural resources like land, water, forest, all information about population growth and its problem
- 3) Planning commission, Niti Aayog different sectors, agriculture, industry all these points cover under economics.
- 4) Student studying centre- state financial relations and problems and suggestions, broad features of economic policies, concentration of economic power.
- 5) Competition act ,2002 and concept of E-commerce also cover under Economics.

Paper V

Course Name: Constitutional Law II

Course Code: 145

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Student study about origin concept and development of F.R are given under part 3 and also learn about different doctrine like doctrine of waiver, doctrine of eclipse, doctrine of severability.
- 2) Different rights given under title of equality prohibit the discrimination on the basis of gender, protection to weaker section also the abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles
- 3) Student learn about different rights given to accused persons , very important right that is right to life and personal liberty and students can know about rights of arrested person under article 22
- 4) Under constitution protections are given against exploitation, freedom to religion and minority rights are also provided
- 5) students can study about the soul and heart of the fundamental rights that is article 32 which deals with constitutional remedies like writs
- 6) Students studying about directive principles, fundamental duties, inter relations between them also study the liability of the state and different types of emergency

Fifth Semester (LL.B. – 5 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Sociology I

Course Code: 151

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100



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- Sociology learning provides initial knowledge about society, social life and social interactions. It prepares an individual to social life by inculcating values, morals, and manners. It gives knowledge about communities in which he interacts like rural and urban communities.
- Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Sociologists are typically motivated both by the desire to better understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in legal sector.
- The Graduate Programme in LLB, Sociology is designed to provide advanced sociological knowledge, perspectives and skills to wide cross sections of the learners.
- This subject is designed to provide basic and advanced theoretical as well as methodological knowledge of society for application.
- This subject has also aim to enhance the skills, capabilities and employment opportunities of the students in educational, research institutions and NGOs.
- This subject has aim to make student rational, logical and critical and to develop their analytical skill of the social issues and events.
- To enhance the scientific knowledge and attitude about the society when entering in the field of Law.
- To develop and in-built the capacity of the students to communicate effectively and use of sociological knowledge for better society.

Paper II

Course Name: Regional Language Marathi

Course Code: 152

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Unit No I गद्यविभाग- १.वैचारीक २.ललित	ंव्य१. . वैवारिकसाहितयाचेस्वरुप लक्षात येते. ंव्य२.. समाजसुधारकाच्यामौलीकविचाराचीमाहीतीमिळते. ंव्य३..वैचारीकजाणिवाप्रगल्भहोण्यासमदतहोते. ंव्य१. ललितसाहित्य प्रकाराचीओळख होते. ंव्य२.. व्यक्तिचित्रण, कथा, ललितलेखनाचीप्रेरणांमिळते. ंव्य३.. साहित्यातीललालित्याचांआस्वाद घेण्याची क्षमतानिर्माणहोते. ंव्य४.. कथांमधीलमुल्य शोधण्याचेतंत्र अवगतहोते. ंव्य५..कादंबरीसाहित्य प्रकाराचीओळख होते. ंव्य६..नाटय वाडःमयाचेस्वरुप लक्षात येते.
Unit No II पद्यविभाग १. कविता	ंव्य१. कवितेच्याविविध प्रकाराचीमाहीतीमिळते. ंव्य२कृ कवितेच्याविविध कालखंडाचा व प्रवाहाचाअभ्यासहोतो. ंव्य३.. संताचेअमुल्य संस्कारआत्मसातकरता येतात. ंव्य४.. विद्यार्थ्यांन मधीलकविमनविकसीतहोते. ंव्य५.. कवितेचेचिकित्सकअध्ययन करण्याची दृष्टिप्राप्तहोते.
Unit No III व्यावहारीकमराठी	ंव्य१. लेखनविषयकनियमांचीओळख होते. ंव्य२.. मुद्रीत शोधनकौशल्याचीओळख होते.



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<p>का३.. पत्र लेखनाचेकौशल्य अवगतहोते.</p> <p>का४.. वक्तृत्वकलेचाविकासहोतो.</p> <p>का५.. सुत्र संचालनकौशल्य विकारालावाचमिळतो</p> <p>का६.. निमंत्रण पत्रिका व माहीती पत्रिकेचाआकृतीबंध लक्षात येतो</p> <p>का७.. अहवाललेखनकौशल्य विकसितहोते.</p> <p>का८.. वृत्तपत्र क्षेत्रातरोजगाराच्या संघीउपलब्ध होतात.</p> <p>का९.. निवेदनकौशल्य विकसितहोते.</p> <p>का१०.. जाहीरात क्षेत्रात संघीउपलब्ध होतात.</p> <p>का११कुसारांशलेखनाचेतंत्र अवगतहोते.</p> <p>का१२.. इतीवृत्तलेखनाच्या शास्त्रोक्तपध्दतीचेज्ञानमिळते.</p>
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Paper III

Course Name: Law of Tort and Consumer Protection

Course Code: 153

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

(1) Students studying subject (course) Law of Torts and consumer Protection legislations will be able to understand the nature and Scope of Tort. After study of said course, students can distinguish between Tort, Crime and Contract.

(2) Student learns the general principles of tortious liability, mental elements – Malice, motive, Intention, Negligence, Recklessness, Malfeasance, and Misfeasance etc.

(3) In this course student studies the personal capacity of parties that is who may sue and who may not be sued and matters connection there with. Also studies the various defences available in an action for torts.

(4) Students also learns the concept of vicarious liability – vicarious liability of state, Liability by relation, Master and servant, Principle and agent, Guardian and Ward etc.

(5) Students get to know the various remedies available in the law of torts such as damages, Injunctions, Specific restitution of property, Extra- Judicial remedies.

(6) Apart of the above this course also includes the concept of Trespass to person and property, Defamation, Negligence, Nuisance and Consumer Protection Act 1986

Paper IV

Course Name: Family Law I (Hindu Law)

Course Code: 154

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week	Examination Scheme
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Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course outcome:

On completion of this course-

1) Students will be able to learn about concept of family from legal, religious and cultural perspectives.

2) The course provides to students with an understanding of the evolution of family as a social unit, forms of family, composition of family status, process of social change in family & also explain Doctrine of Pious Obligation.

3) Students also learn sources and schools of Hindu Law and thereby get the knowledge of origin and development of Hindu law, its codification.

4) They also understand concept of joint family, joint family property, partition -reunion, separate property and rules of succession to the property under Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

5) The course also provides for study of equal property rights for women which includes rights under ancient provision and recent amendments under Hindu Succession Act conferring coparcenary rights on daughters.

6) Students also learn about property laws for Christian and Parsi Men & Women.

7) Student understand the legal provisions under Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Succession Act, Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, and Family Court Act.

8) The module aims to give students the opportunity to learn theoretically legal provisions and develop critical thinking among them in relation to family law and family law reform and to communicate effectively, appropriately & persuasively on family matters. It also also prepare them from practice point of view.

Paper V

Course Name: Legal Language and legal Writing

Course Code: 155

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course outcome

1. Students studying the subject of legal language, and writing legal language, legal term ,phrases which is used in legal writing , use of thesaurus and encyclopaedias.
2. Students get information about selected legal terms, and Latin words for example denovo trial, ipso Facto, mens rea ,concept of dying declaration, meaning of Enthunasia ,and suo moto
3. Student get knowledge about selected legal maxim which has different meaning and different aspect of law for example IgnorantiaFactiExcusat, Ignorantia Juris



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Non Excusatit means that ignorantiam means ignorance of a fact or mistake of a fact is an excuse. It is applicable to civil as well as criminal jurisprudence.

4. Student give assignment about essay to write on legal topic on recent legal issue
5. Students learn about Detail information of drafting of legal notice, statutory notice . how to write reply of any notice.
6. It is beneficial to learn about sources of law such as custom, legislation and judicial precedent.
7. To develop the critical thinking and analysis skills some cases are studied in detail, wherein students have to make critical comments on it. Some landmark judgement of Supreme Court studied at length, for example Sarala Mudgal v. Union of India. (1995 (3)SCC ,634)

Paper VI

Course Name: Law of Crimes

Course Code: 156

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

Course Outcome:

- 1) Study of law of crimes includes the study of The Indian Penal Code which is the prime fundamental penal Law of the land.
- 2) By studying the concept of crime, principals of criminal liability students will be able to differentiate between crime and civil wrong. Study of stages of crime and criminal liability attached with it enable students to understand what exactly would constitute a crime when the criminal liability can be attracted.
- 3) Indian penal code provides for an elaborative chapter dealing with exception and exemption from attaching criminal liability, study of this helps the students in their practicing carrier to avail the benefit of exemption and to fulfill their professional duty towards their client.
- 4) The study of crime also includes the study of punishment because crime without punishment is futile. By studying various types of punishments, object behind the punishment and various theories of punishments students acquires knowledge about the criminal jurisprudence.
- 5) Indian penal code is divided into different parts prescribing classification of offences such as offences against State, offences against property, offences against human body. Every offence has prescribed punishment as provided under the IPC by studying it students can understand the severity of offences and of punishments behind that.
- 6) After competitions of the whole course students will get the full knowledge about the various offences and penalties and fundamental principles of the criminal liability under the Indian legal system.



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Sixth Semester (LL.B. – 5 Year Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Sociology II

Course Code: 161

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

- 1) Sociology learning provides initial knowledge about society, social life and social interactions. It prepares an individual to social life by inculcating values, morals, and manners. It gives knowledge about communities in which he interacts like rural and urban communities.
- 2) Sociology seeks to understand all aspects of human social behaviour, including the behaviour of individuals as well as the social dynamics of small groups, large organizations, communities, institutions, and entire societies. Sociologists are typically motivated both by the desire to better understand the principles of social life and by the conviction that understanding these principles may aid in the formulation of enlightened and effective social policy. Sociology provides an intellectual background for students considering careers in legal sector.
- 3) The Graduate Programme in LLB, Sociology is designed to provide advanced sociological knowledge, perspectives and skills to wide cross sections of the learners.
- 4) This subject is designed to provide basic and advanced theoretical as well as methodological knowledge of society for application.
- 5) This subject has also aim to enhance the skills, capabilities and employment opportunities of the students in educational, research institutions and NGOs.
- 6) This subject has aim to make student rational, logical and critical and to develop their analytical skill of the social issues and events.
- 7) To enhance the scientific knowledge and attitude about the society when entering in the field of Law.
- 8) To develop and in-built the capacity of the students to communicate effectively and use of sociological knowledge for better society.



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Paper II
Course Name: Regional Language Marathi

Course Code: 162

Teaching Scheme / Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20	-	100

<p>Unit No I गद्यविभाग- १.वैचारीक २.ललित</p>	<p>व्य०१.. वैचारिकसाहित्याचेस्वरूप लक्षात येते. व्य०२.. समाजसुधारकाच्यामौलीकविचाराचीमाहीतीमिळते. व्य०३..वैचारीकजाणिवाप्रगल्भहोण्यासमदतहोते. व्य०१.. ललितसाहित्य प्रकाराचीओळख होते. व्य०२.. व्यक्तिचित्रण,कथा,ललितलेखनाचीप्रेरणाभिळते. व्य०३.. साहित्यातीललालित्याचांआस्वाद घेण्याची क्षमतानिर्माणहोते. व्य०४.. कथांमधीलमुल्य शोधण्याचेतंत्र अवगतहोते. व्य०५..कादंबरीसाहित्य प्रकाराचीओळख होते. व्य०६..नाटय वाडःमयाचेस्वरूप लक्षात येते.</p>
<p>Unit No II पद्यविभाग १. कविता</p>	<p>व्य०१.. कवितेच्याविविध प्रकाराचीमाहीतीमिळते. व्य०२..कृ कवितेच्याविविध कालखंडाचा व प्रवाहाचाअभ्यासहोतो. व्य०३.. संताचेअमुल्य संस्कारआत्मसातकरता येतात. व्य०४.. विद्यार्थ्यांन मधीलकविमनविकसीतहोते. व्य०५.. कवितेचेविकित्सकअध्ययन करण्याची दृष्टिप्राप्तहोते.</p>
<p>Unit No III व्यावहारीकमराठी</p>	<p>व्य०१.. लेखनविषयकनियमांचीओळख होते. व्य०२.. मुद्रीत शोधनकौशल्याचीओळख होते. व्य०३.. पत्र लेखनाचेकौशल्य अवगतहोते. व्य०४.. वकृत्यकलेचाविकासहोतो. व्य०५.. सुत्र संचालनकौशल्य विकासालावावमिळतो व्य०६.. निमंत्रण पत्रिका व माहीती पत्रिकेचाआकृतीबंध लक्षात येतो व्य०७.. अहवाललेखनकौशल्य विकसितहोते. व्य०८.. वृत्तपत्र क्षेत्रातरोजगाराच्या संधीउपलब्ध होतात. व्य०९.. निवेदनकौशल्य विकसितहोते. व्य०१०.. जाहीरात क्षेत्रात संधीउपलब्ध होतात.</p>



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अध्याय ११ कृत्सारंशलेखनाचेतत्र अवगतोते.
अध्याय १२.. इतीवृत्तलेखनाच्या शास्त्रोक्तपद्धतीवेज्ञानमिळते.

Paper III

Course Name: Family Law- II (Muslim Law)

Course Code: 163

Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course the students will be able-

- 1) Learn origin, development of Muslim law and applicability of Muslim law.
- 2) Students also learn sources and schools of Muslim Law and thereby get the knowledge of origin and development of Muslim law, its codification.
- 3) Students also learn about general principles of Shari'a governing matters as Marriage, Divorce, Dower, Maintenance, Paternity, Custody of children, Guardianship of person & property.
- 4) They also study Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 and important judicial pronouncements leading to pass this piece of legislation and current interpretation of this legislation by Judiciary.
- 5) The course also covers Law of wakf, Gifts, Pre-emptions, Will which gives in depth knowledge relating to this aspect of Muslim law.
- 6) Students also know the General rules of succession & exclusion from succession.
- 6) The module aims to give students the opportunity to learn theoretically legal provisions and develop critical thinking among them in relation to family law and family law reform and to communicate effectively, appropriately & persuasively on family matters. It also also prepare them from practice point of view.

Paper IV

Course Name: Company Law

Course Code: 164



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Teaching Scheme/hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

- After the completion of this course, the students will be able:
- 1) To learn about the elementary ideas, logic of the corporate law & the principles & rules of corporate law.
 - 2) To Understand the basic rules and concepts of company law, such as legal personality, limited liability, classification of companies, Formation of company & the duties of company directors.
 - 3) This course enriched the students with knowledge as it covered various provisions & case studies related to incorporation, doctrine of constructive notice, doctrine of indoor management, corporate accountability, amalgamation, winding up proceeding, dissolution of company, National Company Law Tribunal & Appellate Tribunal, E-filing etc.
 - 4) Students learned about corporate problems, identifying appropriate legal obligations, rights and remedies.
 - 5) Throughout the course a student will be able to: -
 - a) Develop an awareness of the social legal & economic dimensions of modern corporate law.
 - b) Identify areas of corporate law in need of reform & be able to argue why that reform would be beneficial.

Paper V

Course Name: Human Rights

Course Code: 165

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

- (1) On the successful completion of the Human Rights course student will be able to understand the conceptual background of Human Rights and Duties.
- (2) Student will get knowledge and understanding of the international human rights perspectives, its origins and theories; classification of Human Rights.



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- (3) Student also learns all related International Human Rights standards such as Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966, International Covenant on Economics, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
- (4) Students studies Human Rights and Duties in India – Indian Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties and its inter-relationship.
- (5) After the study of said course student critically evaluate the relationship between international and domestic law on human rights in India. Also to understand the enforcement and Protection Mechanism of Human Rights in India.

Seventh Semester (LL.B. – 5 Year Course)

Paper I

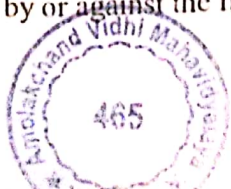
Course Name: Civil Procedure Code

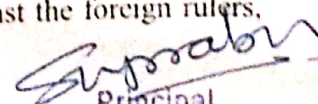
Course Code: 171

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes –

- 1) Civil Procedure Code provides for the procedure how to enforce the civil remedy for the violation of civil rights. Civil procedure code is an exhaustive codified procedural law prescribing the procedure and forms to be adopted in practice before the civil court. In depth study of CPC surely makes students eligible to stand as a good practitioner.
- 2) CPC also provides for the hierarchy of Civil courts and its different types of jurisdiction. By studying provisions as to jurisdiction students get knowledge about where to seek remedy for violation of different civil rights.
- 3) Study of joinder of parties, miss joinder and non-joinder of parties enable students to identify the persons concerned with the suit. Before preparing the plaint or filing the suit it is essential to know the necessary party to the suit and effects of joining and non-joining of parties.
- 4) Framing of suit and filing of plaint is the starting point of civil proceeding. By studying the detail provisions as to pleadings, rules of pleadings, particulars to be mentioned in plaint and provisions as to set off and counter claim enable the students to acquire knowledge about how the plaint is to be prepared and what need to be pleaded and what not.
- 5) Study of the concept of execution and execution proceeding gives the knowledge about how the decree or order of the court be executed. It also gives knowledge as to what can be attached and what cannot be.
- 6) It also contemplates the procedure to be followed in particular cases such as suits by or against the government, suits by aliens and by or against the foreign rulers, suits by or against the firm.




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- 7) By studying the provisions as to review, reference, revision and appeal students will be able to identify the difference between all this and also, they will get knowledge when and where to file appeal, review and revision.
- 8) Study of law of limitation prescribes the period of limitation for filing a suit, petition, application in the court of law on various grounds. It provides for how this period of limitation is to be calculated. study of this all makes the student vigilant as to their duty towards their client.

Paper II

Course Name: Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act And Probation of Offenders Act

Course Code: 172

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes-

1. Student are studying Criminal Procedure Code to know basic procedure of criminal cases in court and meaning, concept and principles of fair trial. Constitutional Perspectives- Article 14, 20, 21 and 22
2. Student knew the Hierarchy of criminal court and their powers, also get information about police and duties, function and powers of police. Prosecutor and defence counsel and prison authorities', their duties, powers and function
3. Student get detail information about offence and how to file FIR, content of FIR and effect of delay in filing FIR and what is a difference between cognizable and non- cognizable offence, bailable and non-bailable offence and compoundable and Non compoundable
4. Investigation its meaning and what is difference between Inquiry and Investigation and procedure for investigation after FIR, Arrest, definition of Arrest, its object and scope, arrest with and without warrant, Right of arrested person
5. Bail, anticipatory bail, when bail will cancel, appellate bail power, bail bond, Absconders status, Proclamation and Attachment, its meaning, forms, object and procedure. The concept of search, Seizure and Charge sheet.
6. Get information about pretrial process, process to compel attendance of persons by issuing summons, modes of service of summons, warrants in warrant cases, type of Trial – Session trial, summary trial, Meaning and scope of judgment, Form and content of judgment, provision of appeal, Reference and revision.



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7. Student also study juvenile justice system, observation home, Special homes, children home and shelter home. Probation of Offenders, the meaning of probation and power of court, probation officer.

Paper III

Course Name: Law of Evidence

Course Code: 173

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to: -

1. Understand the need and scope of evidence in a trial and also to know the nature, significance and applicability of Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
2. Know the central concepts in Law of Evidence including fact, fact in issue, relevant fact, meaning definition scope of evidence, kinds of evidence, appreciation of evidence, meaning scope and kinds of presumptions, meaning and scope of terms prove, disprove, not prove.
3. Understand about the general provisions of relevancy of facts, the special provisions including Admissions, Confessions, Expert Opinion, Relevancy of Judgment Relevancy of Character, Dying Declarations.
4. Understand which facts need to be proved & which need not be proved.
5. Learn modes of proving facts either by oral evidence or by documentary evidence. Students understand the rules and manner how the direct evidence is to be presented & exceptions to rule of heresay evidence. They will also learn the rules & manner of admissibility of primary & secondary, electronic evidence and procedure for proving documents including electronic evidence.
6. Learn rules regarding burden of proof, rule of estoppel, competency of witnesses including accomplice and privileged communications.
7. Know the procedure of examination of witnesses during trial and rules relating to examination of witnesses. It includes rules relating to leading questions, questions lawful in cross examination, contradiction & corroborations, hostile witness, his examination and impeaching credit of witness, refreshing memory.
8. Study of Law of Evidence will provide the students the practical knowledge as how to conduct trial and prove the case in the court of law.



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Paper IV
Course Name: Banking Laws

Course Code: 174

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

6. To learn and acquire about Indian Banking System.
7. To learn and study about rules and regulations relating to Banking procedure and authorities having contrive over banking in India.
8. To learn about role of RBI in regulating, molding and working banking system in India.
9. To learn about E-Banking procedure followed by the Bankers in financial transactions.
10. To know and study about working and regulation of Non-Banking Financial Institutions and control by RBI on NBFCs.
11. To learn and study about working of Bima Lokpal (Banking Ombudsman), a quasi judicial authority, in resolution of complaints of customers of bank through online and offline mode.
12. To lean and study law relating to Negotiable Instrument in India, different kinds of NI, and most importantly the law, remedy and procedure related to dishonor of cheque.

Paper V

Course Name: Law of Arbitration and ADR

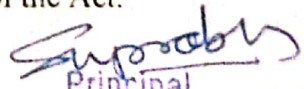
Course Code: 175

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	02	70		30	100

Course Outcome:

1. Arbitration is the popular mode of dispute resolution in modern era. By studying the Law of Arbitration and ADR students prepare themselves to practice in Arbitration. Students learn about Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR, techniques and processes and also learn about ADR process of Arbitration, Conciliation and Negotiation.
2. Students gets indepth knowledge of entire The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Which includes historical background and objectives of the Act.




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3. Students gets actual knowledge of conduct of arbitral proceedings , and manner of its proceedings.
4. Students gets detail knowledge of Arbitral Award , setting aside of award, finality and enforcement including appeals.
5. Students also learn about enforcement of Foreign awards , including Geneva Convention Award and New York Convention Award.
6. Conciliation is also important method of ADR , hence students makes study about appointment of conciliator, its procedure and settlement of disputes through conciliation.
7. Students empower themselves by studying the other alternative methods of ADR, including Tribunals, Lok Adalat, family Courts, and Code of Civil procedure .
8. Students also get knowledge by engaging themselves in practical's, wherein they have to attend at least ten Cases of ADR. For that they visit Court and attend Lok Adalat's.

Paper VI

Course Name: Moot Court (Practical)

Course Code: 176

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme		
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Practical	Viva Voce	Total
	06	06	90	10	100

Course Outcomes -

Moot Court (Practical Training Subject)

(This course shall have three components of 30 marks each and a Viva for 10 marks)

(1) To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning of student. In this course every student required to do at least 3 moot courts problems in a semester with 10 marks for each. Student has to submit written submissions which enhance the drafting skill of students and also student present moot problems which develop the oral advocacy skill of students.

(2) In this course student get actual practical knowledge by observing two trials cases in the real court room (one civil and one criminal). Students maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days on court assignment.

(3) Student also learn about the interviews techniques of client and lawyers by observing two interviews sessions of client at lawyers office / Legal-aid office of college and records the proceedings in a dairy. Students also observe and learn the procedure for filing of suit/petition.



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(4) This practical course makes students eligible to practice in Courts, tribunals, Industries, and Companies as successful legal practitioner. It develops the professional skills of an advocate to require for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, convincing etc.

Eighth Semester (LL.B. – 5 Years Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Environmental Law

Course Code: 181

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

At the end of the course students will be able to –

1. Understand the concept of and importance of Environment, Eco-System and to know the meaning, kinds of pollution and its pernicious effects.
2. Know the historical perspectives of Legal Control of Environmental pollution during ancient period, British period and postIndependence era.
3. Learn policy of Environmental protection after 1972 at National and International Level.
4. Learn Constitutional and Legal perspectives of Right to Pollution Free Environment and able to understand the Legal Mechanism to control and regulate the pollution under special environmental statutes dealing with Water, Air and Environmental pollution. They also learn the Legal provision relating to conservation of forest and protection of wild life and preservation of biodiversity.
5. Know the role of delegated legislation in controlling various aspects of pollution, also the global aspects of Environmental Law.
6. Understand the judicial approach and activism in protection and improvement of Environment, in maintaining balance between right to development and right to environment.



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7. Know the constitutional and legislative remedies available to protect environment and prevent pollution and thereby get knowledge as how to approach to nearest authority for it
8. Get aware about every citizens fundamental duty to protect and improve the environment.

Paper II

Course Name: Law of Trust

Course Code: 182

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcomes –

- 1) Study of this course includes the study of law relating to Trust, Equity and fiduciary Relationships. By studying the Indian Trust Act the students get knowledge about the origin and development of law of trust in India. In everyday life most of the transactions between the human beings are carried on trust. So it is necessary as law students to know the law relating to trust as the disputes arisen through such act of trust and breach of trust need to be tackled with.
- 2) This also include the study of creation and extinction of trust. Provisions as to appointment of new trustee and who can be appointed as a Trustee and purpose for which trust can be created, give the knowledge as to identify the validity of a Trust.
- 3) By Studying the Maharashtra Public Trust Act, 2009 students acquire the knowledge about the practice before the Charity Commissioner.
- 4) Study of equity principles helps to increase the knowledge of the students as to that the Law is Based on common Sense. Equity neither contradicts nor supersedes the legislation but it is supportive to the law.

Paper III

Course Name: Professional Ethics

Course Code: 183



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Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes -

- (1) At the end of the course, a student will be able to understand and apply the principles of professional ethics of legal profession and ethical standard of the legal profession.
- (2) To know the standard of professional conduct and etiquette, which give them an insight into moral decision making.
- (3) To know the various duties of an advocate such as duty to their client, to the Courts, to opponent, to colleagues, to community, to themselves etc.
- (4) Students get the knowledge of complete admission, enrolment procedure under the Advocates Act 1961. It also includes rights of advocates, qualification, disqualification, and power of authorities.
- (5) Student also get knowledge of concept of professional and other misconduct, power of disciplinary committees of State Bar Council and Bar Council of India, remedies to the advocates against order of punishment.
- (6) In this course student also learns the law of contempt of court. To study the contempt of court Act 1971, categories of contempt (civil & criminal) defences, contempt jurisdictions of High court and Supreme Court. It also includes the contempt by lawyers, judges, state and corporate bodies and available remedies against punishment.

Paper IV

Course Name: Public Interest Lawyering & Legal Aid Course Code: 184

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome:

- 1) Students learn about Concept of Public Interest Litigation, rights of public-spirited persons, and methodology for filing PIL.
- 2) The Alternate Disputes Resolution system plays important role in settlement of disputes. Students learn about Negotiation, Counselling as a useful method. Apart from it the technique of Pleading and cross Examination enriched them with basic skills of Advocacy.



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- 3) Legal Aid is important right provided by the Constitution. Students learn about the Constitutional and statutory provisions about it. The study of legal aid help students to provide assistance to needy people.
- 4) The Corruption is bane to society. Therefore, students learn about Institutions of Ombudsman, Lokpal and Lokayukta and mechanism to deal with cases of corruption.
- 5) The study of Consumer Disputes Redressal Agencies helps students to deal with cases of consumer disputes through mechanism provided under Consumer protection Act.
- 6) The study of legal literacy and legal Education in India give new insights to students to see the societal requirement in respect on legal literacy. As well as development of legal education widened the understanding of the profession.
- 7) Students learn to access the Law Journals and Reports. It is helpful to find out the relevant judgments while study and in advocacy.
- 8) Legal writing is important weapon of the Advocates, therefore by studying the art of case comment, help to understand the judgements from different perspectives.
- 9) To study the law office management is important to manage the office. The study of classification cases, arrangement of bookshelf and other things of office enhance the knowledge.
- 10) In criminal justice system, Police station and Jails are important institutions. The actual visits to these places by students help to understand the functioning of the institutions.
- 11) The overall study of these topics by practical manner make students capable to work in effective manner.

Paper V

Course Name: Labour and Industrial law

Course Code: 185

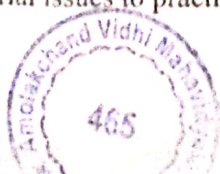
Teaching Scheme/Hrs. per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome

1. Student studying Labour laws, to understand the importance of human resources including sweated labours. The concept of laisses fair to welfare state, constitutional perspective of labour welfare and Industrial relation widened the understanding of students and the changes took place according to changing time.

2. student get knowledge about constitutional freedom to form union and association. the concept of collective bargaining, History of trade union movement, procedure of registration, right and liability of registration trade union, procedure of amalgamation and dissolution of union.

3. Student get in-depth knowledge of industrial disputes Act. Different arrangements for settlement of industrial disputes including work committee which is established under the act, provision of Labour court, Tribunal, Arbitration. The concept of unfair labour practice, lay-off, Retrenchment, closure, Award, strike- Lockout helps to understand the societal and industrial issues to practice in industrial and labour court and High court.



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4. To understand the concept of factory, different mechanism under the Factory Act including inspector of the factories, moreover to acquainted with the health, safety and welfare provisions for workers. It will help to provide justice to affected persons.
5. student get detail knowledge about employer liability for compensation in case there is any occupational hazard and accidents out of and in the course of employment. As to understand the concept of wages, calculation of compensation and its distribution. etc.
6. The detail study will help students to understand the issues related with the working class as well as employers through the different social welfare legislations. Thereafter students can easily practice in labour and industrial courts.

Ninth Semester (LL.B. – 3 Year Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Jurisprudence

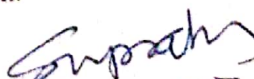
Course Code: 191

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes -

- (1) On the successful completion of this course student will be able to know the nature, scope and importance of study jurisprudence.
- (2) To know the concept of law, nature of law, purpose of law, classifications of law. Jurisprudence is systematic and scientific study of law so the subject matter of jurisprudence is 'Law'.
- (3) To study and get knowledge of various schools/ theories of Jurisprudence- Natural Law Theory, Analytical Positivism, Historical School, Sociological School.
- (4) To demonstrate an advanced and integrated understanding of various legal concepts, such as, Legal rights, Person, Possession, Ownership, Property, Liability.
- (5) To critically analyze and study the complex socio-legal problems and legal theory and reasoned and appropriate application of it in the practice of legal profession.




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Paper II**Course Name: Public International Law****Course Code: 192**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. International Law is important subject also having application in Municipal field. Hence students update themselves by studying the History, Theories of international law, Codification of international law, Definition, Nature, Scope and Present-day position of international law.
2. Students learned about sources of international law, as it is important to resolve international disputes.
3. Students gets in-depth knowledge of relationship between international law and municipal law by studying its theories. The specific Indian practice in enforcement of International Law make them aware about application of international law in India.
4. Students by studying State, Nature of states, Recognition of state, state Succession as well as Jurisdiction of states and law of State responsibility realize the application of international law.
5. It will help students to get knowledge of relations between Individual and International Law by studying Nationality, Extradition and Asylum. The International transaction by Treaties will makes students update about it.
6. Students also learn about Settlement of international Disputes by using peaceful means as well as coercive means. The Provisions of UN Charter in respect of it, and provisions of Intervention as per UN Charter expand the horizons of understanding the settlement of international disputes.
7. Students also get in depth knowledge of different international institution by referring United nations charter.
8. Overall study of International Law strengthens students to work at different international institutions and even enable them to work as lawyer at National and International Courts.

Paper III**Course Name: Transfer of Property and Easement****Course Code: 193**

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome-

On completion of this course, students will be able to -



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1) Understand the concept, meaning and kinds of property. It improves student's knowledge as to distinction between ownership and possession. Students know scope and applicability of Transfer of Property Act.

2) Study of general principles of Transfer of property gives knowledge students about what property can be transferred and what cannot be the subject of transfer. By studying this course student become able to understand the competency of persons as to transfer the property.

3) Through this course students get the knowledge as to various modes of transfer of property and legal provisions relating to such transfers including Sale, Mortgage , Lease , Exchange, Gift of Immovable property. They also know the legal provisions relating to Charges and Actionable claims.

4) Understand the concept of Easement and rules relating to transfer, extinction, revival, suspension, disturbance of Easement and about licences.

5) By studying all the provisions as to transfer of property, at the end of this course students acquire overall knowledge as to the rules and modes of transfer of immovable property and they become able to identify the difference between them.

Paper IV
Course Name: Land Laws

Course Code: 194

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes-

1) Study of land laws acquainted students with various provision about acquisition procedure of the land. Maharashtra land Revenue code help to understand the Hierarchy of Revenue areas, classes of land holder persons.

2) Students get knowledge about use of land, procedure for conversion of use of land from one purpose to another, permission to construction water course on ground and underground land belonging to other person, the concept of relinquishment of land, boundary and boundary mark, Maharashtra Revenue Tribunal etc.

3) Students learn concept of regional plan, development establishment of region and constitution of regional planning board, scheme of town planning, how to form New town

4) Students get detail information about land Acquisition procedure; matters consider while determining compensation and matter to be neglected. Procedure for temporary occupation for companies.

5) The overall different land legislations help students to understand the basic concepts, legal rights, authorities and adjudicating procedure. The said knowledge will be useful in personal life as well as useful in practicing in land acquisition matters and other land related matter



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Paper IV

Course Name: Legal Research Methodology

Course Code: 195

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes-

The course is designed to give an outline of the research to be conducted in social as well as legal field. The course aims to promote inter-disciplinary learning by demonstrating how the research can be done in socio-legal field. On successful completion of this course-

1. The students will be able to analyze the principles and cannons of research methodology, undertake self-directed legal research starting from basic level to advance level, and evaluate complex legal information.
2. It helps the student to learn and realize the need of scientific research in law in the path to achieve socio, economic and political justice to public at large.
3. It will make the students to understand the importance of case studies, case laws, judicial precedents in professional life.
4. It will help to explain various facets of Legal Research Methodology including but not restricted to ascertainment of law, pointing out ambiguities, gaps and weaknesses of law, conduct a social audit of the law (Pre-legislative step), and to suggest reforms in the law.
5. The course will provide basic understanding about searching of case laws, use of secondary data, use of technology in the field of law and e-database.
6. It will provide to inculcate the habit of fair use of material and avoid mal-practices and plagiarism.

Tenth Semester (LL.B. – 5 Year Course)

Paper I

Course Name: Administrative Law

Course Code: 201

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

1. It is important for students to get knowledge of Administrative Law by studying its basic concepts including Rule of Law, Doctrine of Separation of Power and Duties of state in the Welfare State era.



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2. Students learned about Legislative Functions of Administration, It help them to understand the Delegated Legislation in the Modern Democracies and control by Legislative, Judicial and Procedural.
3. Administration Discretion is the need of hour, it is important for efficient administration. Students get thorough knowledge about it including Judicial review and judicial control over discretionary power of administrative authorities.
4. Students get knowledge about Corporations. In the modern period it is necessary to establish certain corporation for the benefit of people. But students also learnt about Legislative and Government control on it.
5. It is important to know about state liability to in the matters of Contract and torts. By studying it , it enhances students' knowledge about suits against government as well as government privileges in legal proceedings.
6. It is important for students to make aware themselves about Ombudsman in the Country. In the increasing corruption cases the Lokpal and Lokayukta are the authorities wherein people can approach. Moreover, students also learned about Transparency in Administration and Right to Information Act.
7. In certain situations, government use to appoint Commission of inquiry. Students gets in depth knowledge about nature, scope and functioning, procedure and legal status.
8. Overall study of Administrative law through above mentioned units, students gets updated knowledge of administrative system of the nation. It will help them to practice in administrative matters before Administrative Tribunals, High Court and Supreme Court.

Paper II

Course Name: Cyber Law and Computer

Course Code: 202

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06		06	70	-	30	100

Course Outcome

On completion of this course, the students will be familiar with and able to:

1. To know different categories of cybercrimes and their modus operandi.
2. To know about dangers in financial and commercial transactions, national security system, banking and communication networks inherent in the new technology.
3. To know the government regulation of the internet and cyber space.
4. To know importance of Digital Signatures and Electronic Signatures in E-Commerce and E-Governance.
5. To learn about evidentiary values of technology and cyber forensic.
6. To acquire knowledge about Information Technology and Intellectual Property including software piracy, cybersquatting and domain name disputes, violation of copyright over the internet.
7. To make conversant students with cyber space jurisdiction and investigation of cybercrime.



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8. To define and distinguish between cyber contraventions and cybercrime.
9. To understand about different authorities available for Justice Dispensation System for Cyber Contraventions and cybercrime under the Act.

Paper III

Course Name: Interpretation of Statutes

Course Code: 203

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course outcome-

1. Student studying interpretation of statute and basic principle of interpretation it help them to understand the law and know the meaning statute,
2. Students get knowledge about primary rule of statutory interpretation i.e. Literal Rule means its believes in construing the provision of literally and grammatically, giving the word their ordinary and natural meaning ,Golden rule ,Mischief Rule It's called Heydon's Rule, harmonious construction ,statute must be read as a whole .
3. Students get information about subsidiary rule of interpretation i.e. Noscitur a sociis, and Ejusdem Generis and Non Obstante Clause, mandatory and directory provision what is legal fiction.
4. How to interpretation a penal statute , law relating to taxing and remedial statute,
5. Get knowledge about how to use a title, preamble, definition ,section, heading , marginal notes, punctuation ,proviso, explanation as internal aids to construction and external aids to construction is parliamentary history, Reference to other statute and dictionaries.
6. Students also know while interpretation any statute there are presumption which shuold be consider i.e. statute are valid, its included territorial in operation , presumption against intending injustice
7. Overlook also principle of constitutional interpretation i.e. Doctrine of pith and substances, colourable legislation. Doctrine of pleasure and doctrine of repugnancy.

Paper IV



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Course Name: Intellectual Property Laws

Course Code: 204

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcomes –

On completion of this course, students will be able -

(1) To understand the concept of intellectual property, its origin and development and its main forms that is copyright, Patent, Designs and Trademark.

(2) To learn about the Copyright Law in India and its application.

(3) To understand the concept of Patent and Patent law in India. Process of obtaining a patent, rights and obligations of patentee, transfer, revocation, surrender of patents.

(4) To learn the concept of Trade Mark, Service Mark and various provisions under the Trade Marks Law in India.

(5) To understand concept and law relating to Design in India and other forms of Intellectual property.

(6) To Study the international regime of Intellectual Property Law.

(7) The course aims at understanding the existing Laws related with Copyright, Patent, Design and Trademarks in India and give the insight to solve the problem relating to intellectual property rights.

(8) To critically analyse the domestic and International intellectual property rights concepts

Paper V

Course Name: Court visit and Internship

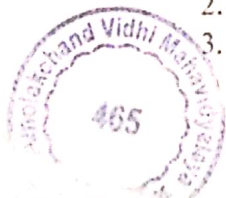
Course Code: 205

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06	06	-	80	20		100

Course Outcome:

On completion of this course, the students will be familiar with and able to:

1. to understand the working of a court, the nature of duties of the judicial officers and etiquettes to be followed and observed in Court room.
2. know and learn about professional ethics to be observed by all stakeholders.
3. Learn about practical application of law.



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4. to help the student in understanding the role of different wings of administration of justice such as role of judiciary in dispensing justice in any case, the role of public prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement agency such as police administration and prison administration.
5. To learn the lawyers office administration, negotiation between counsel and client and counseling process.
6. To learn how to draft pleadings, notices, petitions and different applications for the client.
7. To know and learn about case law searching by the advocate for particular case, use of law library, use of ICT in preparation of the case.
8. To learn and study of day to day functioning of Advocates Office as well the Civil and Criminal Courts, at different levels and over a vast variety of cases.
9. To acquaint with decorum of the court room practice.

Paper VI

**Course Name: Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing
(Practical)**

Course Code: 206

Teaching Scheme/Hrs per week			Examination Scheme			
Theory	Tutorial	Practical	Theory	Assignment	Practical	Total
06		06			100	100

This course is divided into 3 units. Unit I consists of three parts. Part A provides for general principles, part B Civil and part C provides for Criminal pleadings. Unit II is provides for Conveyancing. On each unit students have to prepare 15 drafts each of 3 marks. Unit III is of Viva voce for 10 marks.

1) Law students stand as a lawyer before a court after completion of a law degree course. Study of general and fundamental principles of drafting and pleading ensure students what need to be pleaded in the pleading and what need not. It gives the knowledge to the students how to prepare civil and criminal draft.

2) This practical subject ensures overall preparation of students towards their legal profession. Study of caveat application, memorandum of appeal, writ petition increase and also develop the knowledge of students about practice before the High Courts.

3) By studying how to draft criminal complaints and by preparing drafts of criminal complaints, bail application it definitely ensures the students ability to stand at preliminary stage of practice.

4) By studying the fundamental principles of conveyancing and by preparing the drafts of various deeds it will improve their knowledge about how this instruments of deed to be drafted. They also learn about the various types of deed and its contents.

5) This being a practical subject is very important from view of the carrier of students as they have to apply their obtained theoretical knowledge in practice.



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(Extra-Ordinary)

NOTIFICATION

No. 131 /2018

Date : 03/12/2018

Subject : Syllabus of Ph.D. Course Work for all faculties.
Reference : Notification No.126/2016 dated 26.12.2016.

It is notified for general information that the Vice-Chancellor of the University has accepted the syllabus of Course Work on behalf of Academic Council under Section 12(7) of Maharashtra Public Universities Act,2016 as recommended by the committee constituted for changes in course work in view of Maharashtra Public Universities Act,2016.

The syllabus consists of Module-I (Research Methodology), Module-2 (ICT Skills), Module-3 (Recent Trends in the subject), Module-4(Review of Literature) and Module-5 (Seminar for all faculties) to be conducted by the Research Centres for all faculties as per the provisions of Ordinance No.1 of 2016.

It is further notified that the eligibility criteria and other details regarding Course Work shall be as provided under Ordinance No.1 of 2016 .

Sd/-
(Dr. A.P.Deshmukh)
Registrar
S.G.B. Amravati University, Amravati



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7. Kothari, C.R. (2008), 'Research Methodology – Methods & Techniques', News Age International Publishers, 4835/24, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi- 110002.
8. Krishnaswamy K.N., Sivakumar, Appa Iyer & Mathiranjani M (2006), Management Research Methodology. Integration for Principles, methods & Techniques, Pearson Education, New Delhi.
9. Thakur, Devendra (2000), Research 'Methodology in Social Sciences', Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., F-159, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi – 110 027.
10. William G. Zikmund, Business Research Methods, Orlando Dryden Press.

Ph.D. Course Work

Faculty of Humanities

Syllabus for Module-1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Teaching scheme
Lectures: 05 Hrs/week
Credits: 05

Examination Scheme
Theory: 80 Marks
Internal Assessment: 20
Duration: 3 Hrs

Course Objectives:

- To understand the role of research methodology in Education and Physical Education
- To understand the basic, conceptual knowledge and its application to actual research.
- To understand literature review process and formulation of a research problem.
- To develop the skill of understanding resources, literatures, ability to review, and capacity to explore the issues for research in Education and Physical Education.
- To equip with various tools and techniques of data collection, classification, verification, interpretation and recourse to resources for research.
- To learn technical writing and ICT skills required for the research
- To create awareness about intellectual property rights and patents

Unit I: Introduction to Research Methodology

Research : Nature, Characteristics, Area and Need.

Classification of Research : Fundamental /Pure; Applied and Action Research.

Descriptive Research: Survey Study & Case study.



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Historical Research: Steps & Sources; Primary & Secondary Data; Historical Criticism (Internal and External)

Philosophical research: Meaning, Steps, Pitfalls and Data Synthesis.

Qualitative Research: Case Study, Ethnography and Phenomenology.

Experimental Research: Meaning, Nature & Importance; Variables in Experimental Research (Meaning & Types); Designs in Experimental Research (Single Group Design, Reverse Group Design, Repeated Measure Design, Static Group Comparison Design, Equated Group Design, Factorial Design); Internal and external validity of results.

Unit II: Research Proposal

Research Proposal: Concept, Need, Importance and Types

Research Problem: Meaning, Types, Sources, & Importance; Locating the Research Problem; Criteria for Selecting Research Problem, and Evaluation of Research Problem.

Objectives: Concept, Nature and Types.

Research variable: Meaning and Types.

Hypothesis/Assumption: Meaning, Need, Characteristics, Sources, Types (Null & Alternative); and Testing of Hypothesis (Parametric & Non-Parametric Test).

Anti Plagiarism Software : URKUND

Unit III: Sampling/Population and Research Tools

Sampling/Population: Meaning & Definition, Concept, Characteristics of good sample and size & Errors of the samples; Types of Sampling (Simple, Random, Random Number, Systematic, The Stratified Random, The Area/ Cluster sampling); Non-Probability Sampling Methods (Convenience Sample, Judgement Sampling, Quota Sampling); Multistage Sampling.

Research Tools: Concept and Nature, Varied types of Research Tools (Interview; Observation, Sociometric, Questionnaire, Attitude scales-Thuston's & Likert's Techniques, and rating Scale.

Statistical Test : T,Z,Chi-Square, Anora, Use of SPSS Software, MS-Excel.

Unit IV: Probability Distributions and Graphs and Inferential Statistics

Normal Curve: Meaning of probability; Principles & Properties of normal curve; Divergence from Normality (Skewness and Kurtosis); Graphical Representation of data in Statistics (Scattered, Line diagram, Bar diagram, Histogram, Frequency Polygon, Ogive Curve).

Tests: Tests of significance, Independent and Dependent "t" Test, Chi-Square Test; Level of confidence and Interpretation of data.

Correlation: Meaning of correlation, co-efficient of correlation (calculation of co-efficient of correlation by the Product Moment Method and Rank Difference Method.

Concept of ANOVA (One Way) and Theory of ANCOVA.



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Unit V: Research Proposal and Evaluation of Research Report

Format of Research Proposal:

Preliminary Pages: Cover Page, Title page, Table of Content & other text if any;

Main proposal: Introduction to the title, Justification to the Research Proposal/Problem, Objectives/Purposes of the proposal, Importance/Significance of the proposal, Assumptions/Hypothesis/es, Delimitation & Limitation of the proposal, Operative Definitions of the terms;

Reviews of related Literature;

Research Methodology and Plan of the Proposal; statistically application (if any);

Proposed Analysis of Data collection; Proposed Summary, Conclusions & Recommendations and

Bibliographical part; Appendices (if any)

Thesis/Dissertation as Research Report

Title (Cover & First Inner page), Pre-pages [Ph.D. Course work completion certificate from the University, Certificate of Head of the Department/Research Center, Certificate issued by the Supervisor & Co-Supervisor (if any), Scholar's Declaration, Acknowledgement];

Front Materials [Table of Content, List of Graphs/Figures/Tables & other text (if any)];

Main body of thesis (Introduction, Reviews, Methodology, Results & Discussion, Summary, Conclusion & Recommendations);

Back Materials (References and Appendices);

Style of writing a Thesis/Dissertation

Reference style :- APA, MLA, CHICAGO, Reference Management Tool Mendley, Zotero

UGC Regulation 2018 (Ethics of Research)

Evaluation of research report: Norms, Format, Language and Technical Rules.

Paper Presentation: Abstract and full paper for presenting in a conference and to publish in Journals, Mechanics of writing Research Report, Footnote and Bibliography writing.

REFERENCE :

- 1) Dr. C.R. Kothari : A Guide for Researchers in Social Sciences and Management.
- 2) Dr. Catherine Rawson : 'Practical Research Methods' A User-friendly Guide to Mastering Research.
- 3) Ranjit Kumar : A Step-by-Step guide for Beginners
- 4) Stuart Melville & Wayne Goddard : Research Methodology : An Introduction
- 5) Plant D. Leely : Practical Research
- 6) Kitsakorn Locharoenrat : Research Methodology for Beginners
- 7) H.V. Deshpande : Research in Literature and Language, Philosophy : Areas and Methodology
- 8) Wayoc C. Booth : The Craft of Research
- 9) David Willinson : Research Tools Kits : A Complete Guide to Practitioner Research
- 10) Winklison T.S. and P.L. Bhandarkar – Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
- 11) P.V. Young – Scientific Social Surveys and Research
- 12) [http:// www.zotero.org](http://www.zotero.org)
- 13) [http:// www.mendeley.com](http://www.mendeley.com)
- 14) [http:// www.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.inflibnet.ac.in)
- 15) [http:// www.shodhaganga.inflibnet.ac.in](http://www.shodhaganga.inflibnet.ac.in)



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संदर्भग्रंथ सूची :

१. भिलिंद मालशे - संशोधन पध्दती
२. दु.का. संत - संशोधन पध्दती प्रक्रिया अंतरंग
३. वसंत बापट - तौलानिक साहित्याभ्यास : मूलतत्त्वे आणि दिशा
४. चंद्रशेखर जहागीदार - तौलानिक साहित्याभ्यास : तत्त्वे आणि दिशा
५. स.गं. मालशे - शोधनिबंधाची लेखनपध्दती
६. व्ही.बी. पाटिल - संशोधन पध्दती (मंगेश प्रकाशन)
७. सुनील माली - सामाजिक संशोधन पध्दती (डायमंड पब्लिकेशन)
८. वसंत स. जोशी - भाषा व साहित्य संशोधन
९. सु.रा. पुणेकर - संशोधन स्वरूप आणि पध्दती
१०. अशोक केळकर - वैखरी
११. डॉ. पु.ल. भांडारकर - सामाजिक संशोधन पध्दती
१२. डॉ. एस.आर. वाजपेयी - सामाजिक अनुसंधान और सवेक्षण
१३. सतपाल रेहेला - सामाजिक सवेक्षण और अनुसंधान के मुलतत्त्वे
१४. दिलीप खैरनार व किशोर राउत - सामाजिक संशोधन पध्दती



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Ph. D. COURSE WORK

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

SUBJECT : LAW

Syllabus for **Module-I** : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Teaching scheme
Lectures: 05 Hrs/week
Credits: 05

Examination Scheme
Theory: 80 Marks
Internal Assessment: 20
Duration: 3 Hrs

Course objectives:

❖ The Module-I : Legal Research Methodology has following objects

- To create the understanding of Research methodology and its application to the research topic under consideration. An attempt has been made to introduce the basic, conceptual knowledge and its application to actual research undertaken by researcher.
- To develop the skill of understanding resources, literatures, ability to review, and capacity to explore the issues for legal research, theme of law reform and legal solution to solution to societal problem.
- To equip with various tools and techniques of data collection, classification, verification, interpretation and recourse to resources for research
- To inculcated ethical values, introduce research standards, and enlighten the scholars with legal norms applicable to research with respect to ethics, lapses, quality enhancement and reconnoiter research culture.

UNIT I : Legal Research – Characteristics, approaches and methodology

What is Research? Meaning and Objectives, purpose and significance, Definition of research, Characteristics features of Legal research and its utility, Research methods *vis a vis* Research Methodology

Legal Research - Meaning, scope and purpose. Relation between law and society

Types/kinds of Legal Research:

Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal (empirical); Applied, fundamental; Inductive-Deductive method Library research, field research and laboratory research, analytical, descriptive, conceptual; Participatory and Non-Participatory; Comparative, historical, statistical, critical, socio-legal; Mono disciplinary and trans-disciplinary; quasi-disciplinary, inter-disciplinary (multi-disciplinary) research; Quantitative and qualitative, one time and longitudinal, clinical or diagnostic research; Critical Legal Studies, Research for legal reform

UNIT II: Prologue to the Research problem

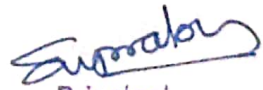
Formulating the basic outline for research –

Formulation of Research problems – identifying the research areas from the literature review identification of variables, Setting of objectives – mapping of resources, scope, limitations and constrains Formulation of Hypothesis – Types of, correlation with objectives

Research Design – Different types of Research Design, Formulating Research Design, mapping time plan

Types of research design - Exploratory, Experimental, Descriptive, Diagnostic, Descriptive, Critical, Analytical, Impact-analysis,




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UNIT III : Data collection

Data Collection - Principles, Importance, Types & Classification of Data Primary & Secondary

Techniques and methods of Data collection- Observation, Sampling -types of, Questionnaire, Survey, Interview, case studies, Use of scaling techniques, Jurimetrics, Computerized Research

Recourse to Resources - Glossary of Research Terminologies, Legal enactments, Legislative debate, Committee reports, Judicial decisions (foreign-domestic), Case comments, Book Review, Commentaries, Law commission Reports, Corpus Juris Secundum (CJS), Halsbury Law of India, Articles, Conference and Workshop proceedings, Treaties and International documents, Briefs/petitions and other transactional legal documents, Law Dictionaries,

Encyclopedia, CAD, Data bases - AIR, FindLaw, Lexis Nexus, WestLaw, Manupatra, Indian Kanoon, Hein Online, West Law India, JSTOR, Taxman, Lexis Nexis, SCC Online, Manupatra, SSRN, India Code, Supreme Court/ High Courts Decisions Websites, Law Commons, Law Commission of India, Legal Abbreviations, Book Finder, AV Library of International Law Article Finder WorldLII, commonlii, Shodhganga, Indian and foreign periodicals, Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem, policy statements,

Method of citation of data and references - Utility and importance, referring primary references, Blue Book Methods, ILI, APA, Chicago

UNIT IV : Classification, Tabulation, Analysis, interpretation of Data and Report writing

Basic Concepts concerning testing of hypotheses, procedures of hypothesis testing, Classification and tabulation of data- use of cards for data collection-Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data.

Analysis of data, Graphical Representation, generalization and interpretation, Variable testing, Presentation of data

Assessment of Data - Determining ratio-decidenti, Obitor Dictum, using references in proper context, Balancing conflict and consensus of different thoughts, theories, opinion and approaches

Report writing, indexing, technique of presentation of research, Essential components of Report - Indexing, Glossary, Abbreviations, Bibliography, Footnotes/endnotes,

Unit V : Ethics and standards applicable to research, respecting IPR Rights and Legal norms

Ethics: ethical issues, standards and norms, Objectivity of Research scholar,

Acknowledging Contributions, Moral Rights of Author, Academic honesty, liberty and Privacy Rights, Academic accountability

Legal norms applicable to Research - Immunities to research activities, Test of original contribution, Universities Ordinances, UGC regulations and standards for maintaining quality research, malpractices and lapses in research

Plagiarism tools, reproducibility and accountability.

Note : The contents may include the related terminologies, topics, concepts appropriate in the context.

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Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.



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Kothari C.R., Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, New Age Pub. New Delhi Kothari, C.R. (2008), 'Research Methodology – Methods & Techniques', News Age International Publishers, 4835/24, Ansari Road, Daryaganj, New Delhi- 110002.
M.O.Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978)

Methodologies of Legal Research : Which Kind of Method for What Kind of Discipline? Edited by Mark Van Hoecke Hart Publishing, Oxford and Portland, Oregon, 2011.

Mike McConville, Research Methods for Law, Edinburgh University Press, 2007

Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and Research, (1962)

Peter Cane, Herbert Kritzer, The Oxford Handbook of Empirical Legal Research, OUP Oxford, 2012 Publishing Company Ltd., 7 West Patel Nagar, New Delhi – 110 008.

Reza Banakar, Max Travers, Theory and Method in Socio-Legal Research, Bloomsbury Publishing, 2005

S.K.Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.

Singh Rattan, Legal Research Methodology, Lexis Nexis, 2013

Tripathi G.P., Legal Research and Research Methodology, Central Law Publications, 2015

William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, London

For various Databases and E-resources –

For English Laws, See, <http://www.library.qmul.ac.uk/subject/law/databases>

For Law Commission Reports, <http://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in/>

For Constituent Assembly Debate, <http://parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/debates/debates.htm>

for Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) See, <http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in/ls/intro/p14.htm>

for Judgement Information Systems (For decisions of Indian Courts)

<http://judis.nic.in/supremecourt/chejudis.asp>

for data bases of case laws, SUPPLIS--Database of Caselaws <http://supnet.nic.in/suplis/main.html>

for University Ordinance, rules, UGC guidelines see, www.sgbau.ac.in For Indian Legal material

www.commonlii.org/in/

Ph. D Course Work
Faculty of Interdisciplinary Studies
Module-1: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Teaching scheme
Lectures: 05 Hrs/week
Credits: 05

Examination Scheme
Theory: 80 Marks
Internal Assessment: 20
Duration: 3 Hrs

Theory:

Objectives

- To understand importance of research in the concerned subject
- To know application of types and tools of research in the concerned subject
- To develop skill in research work in the concerned subject

Unit I Research Process&Design strategies in Research

1.1 Research Process

1.1.1 Meaning, objectives and areas of research in the concerned subject

1.1.2 Identification of research problem

- Selection and formulation of research problem
- Specifying objectives
- Formulating hypothesis
- Deciding variables

1.2 Research Design Strategies

1.2.1 Descriptive studies

1.2.2 Analytical studies

1.2.3 Experimental studies

- Randomized control trials
- Non randomized or Non- experimental trials



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Ph. D. COURSEWORK

Syllabus for Module-2 : ICT (Information and Communication Technology) Skills

(Syllabus for the faculties of Science and Technology, Commerce and Management,
Humanities, Inter-disciplinary Studies

Teaching scheme
Term Work: 04 Hrs/week
Credits : 02

Examination Scheme
Term Work: 50 Marks

Course objectives:

- To learn and acquire the skills using ICT tools..
- To learn the basics of Information Technology.
- To learn and acquire the word processing skills.
- To learn and acquire the spreadsheet processing skills.
- To learn and acquire the presentation skills using ICT tools.
- To learn and acquire the internet searching using ICT tools.

Unit I :INTRODUCTION

IT (Information Technology),ICT (Information and Communication Technology)
CT (Computer Technology) Characteristics of a Computer, Limitations of a Computer Different Types of Computers, Different Types of Personal Computers (PCs) . Main parts of a Computer system : Processing Devices, Memory Devices, Input Devices, Output Devices, Storage Devices. Categories of Software, Application Software. Computer Network: Basic hardware and terminology in networks, Classifications of Computer Networks, The Internet, The Intranet and Extranet.

Unit II :INTRODUCTION TO OPERATING SYSTEM & WORD PROCESSING SOFTWARE

(Latest Versions of the Operating System/ Word Processing Software are Recommended)
Installing Windows, Basic Operations in Windows, Interface, Introduction to Windows File System, Storing and Managing Data, Windows User Accounts, The System Settings. Adjusting the Computers Settings. Introduction to MS Office. Word Processing with MS-Word : basic operations- Editing, Proofing, and Formatting text, paragraphs and pages, Printing the documents. Working with tables, images. Mail merge. Working with Charts, Equations, Symbols.

Unit III : INTRODUCTION TO SPREADSHEET SOFTWARE

(Latest Version of the Spreadsheet Software is Recommended)
Introduction to MS Excel and its User Interface. Working with workbooks, work sheets. Data Entry techniques. Defining data set as a Table. Setting, Previewing, and Printing under MS-Excel. Performing Calculations on Data. Working with Excel Formulas, Functions and Charts. Sorting/ Filtering data.



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Unit IV : INTRODUCTION TO PRESENTATION SOFTWARE

(Latest Version of the Presentation Software is Recommended)

Working with MS PowerPoint. Presentation Basics. Adding more components to the slides, Formatting Presentations, backgrounds and layout. Applying Themes. Using Slide Master. Working with Graphics, Images and Clips. Working with Multimedia. Inserting Sound and Narration. Delivering Presentations. Animating Objects. Adding Action effects. Live Presentation. Using Custom Shows. Saving/Protecting the Presentation. Printing the slides.

Unit V : INTRODUCTION TO THE INTERNET

The Internet: an introduction, Meaning and benefits of the Internet? The history of the Internet, Differences between Internet and World Wide Web. Connecting to the Internet. Web Browsers. User Interfaces of Web Browsers. Browser Customization. Search Engines. E-mail: Basic Concepts and terminologies. Using emails. Security and risk in Internet.

E-commerce. E-learning. E-Government. E-entertainment. Top Ten Future Trends- The Internet by 2020.

Reference Books:

1. Shirish Chavan "Rapidex Computer Course", Unicorn Books.
2. Alexis Leon & Mathews Leon , " Fundamentals of Information Technology", Vikas Publishing.
3. Peter Norton "Introduction to Computers" , 6th International Edition (McGraw Hill)
4. Williams Sawyer, "Using Information Technology: A Practical Introduction to Computer & Communications" 6th International Edition (McGraw Hill).
5. Sarah E. Hutchinson and Stacey C. Sawyer, "Computers, Communications & information: A user's introduction", MacGraw Hill.

Ph. D. COURSEWORK

Syllabus for **Module-2 : ICT (Information and Communication Technology) Skills**

(Syllabus for the Subject – Law)

Faculty of Humanities

Teaching scheme
Lectures: 04 Hrs/week
Credits :02

Examination Scheme
Internal Assessment-50 (Practical)
Duration: 3 Hrs

Course objectives:

The course has an objective to expose the scholar with ICT technology and its mechanism, use, application to the field of Legal Research. The Computer is a useful tool for management and manipulation, retrieval, depository for information and storage of data. Internet technology helps accessing the data, uploading, sharing and-linkage. It further helps to generate opinion, platform for data collection, cost effect and resourceful.

This Module aimed at to develop the skill of scholar for optimum use of ICT for the purpose of research.

The board area for this module will be as follows –



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Unit I :

Technology as a tool to accelerate Legal research.
Search Engines for retrieving information, Databases and access to legal data and transactional legal documents

Unit II :

Use of computer for data management and data manipulation.
Various software helpful for data presentation, tabulation, and arrangement in accordance with variable.

Unit III :

Social media as an instrument for seeking opinion, response, access to public opinion
Citation methods for Internet material and References mechanism for Internet material

Unit IV :

Different tools for collecting data via network e.g. Interview through 'skype'
Access to various databases of legal material and its arrangements and mapping

Unit V :

Use of ICT for scheduling, planning, time management and accelerating progress of research
Various issues with respect to the internet material other than 'literary work' and its use for the purpose of research

Ph. D. COURSEWORK

Module-3 : Recent Trends in the Subject

(For all Faculties)

Teaching scheme
Term Work: 04 Hrs/week
Credits : 02

Examination Scheme
Term Work: 50 Marks

Historical Development in Subject/Research Area, Growth and Development in Subject/Research Area, Contributors in Subject/Research Area, Institutions in Subject/Research Area.

Trends in Subject/Research Area, Changing Perspective in Subject/Research Area, International Trends in Subject/Research Area , Current State in Subject/Research Area.

World Literature in Subject/Research Area, Print Information Resources, Electronic Information Resources , Selection of Information Sources.

Scope and Objectives of Subject/Research Area, Scope of Subject/Research Area, Objectives of Subject/Research Area , Assumptions and Propositions in Subject/Research Area.

References :

List of References /Books /Monograms/ Handbooks/Encyclopaedia/Resources shall be provided by the Research Centre.



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Ph. D. COURSEWORK

Module-4 : Review of Literature

(For all Faculties)

Teaching scheme
Term Work: 04 Hrs/week
Credits : 02

Examination Scheme
Term Work: 50 Marks

A literature review is a search and evaluation of the available literature in your given subject or chosen topic area. This is two credit course is meant to give the instructions to research scholars how to select the research problem in specific area. A literature review can be acting as the first stage of research projects. A literature review is a critical and in depth evaluation of previous research. It is a summary and synopsis of a particular area of research, allowing anybody reading the paper to establish why you are pursuing this particular research. A literature review expands on the reasons behind selecting a particular research question. A literature review should avoid the temptation of stressing the importance of a particular research program it is better to organize the review around ideas and individual points.

Expectations:

Research scholars shall submit the literature review which included the following parameters;

- Research scholar should classify a research region,
- Formulate research area,
- Decide the place/region where research perform/Research process,
- Diagnose the research problem,
- Historical background of research topic,
- Surveys of existing research reports on selected research topic,
- Utility/impact of selected research topic finding,
- Future scope of selected research topic,
- Research Design/Plan etc.

While conducting a Literature Review Consider the following Points:

- Evaluation of the credibility of sources is one of the most difficult aspects of a literature review, especially with the ease of finding information on the internet.
- Search engine does not distinguish or judge the quality of results. This is why it is still good practice to begin research in an academic library. Any journals found there can be regarded as safe and credible. The easiest way is to scan the work, using the abstract and introduction.
- Check into the credentials of any source which you rely on heavily for the literature review. The reputation of the University or organization is one of the factor.

Literature Review Writing Format: As a general rule for writing a literature review,

- Each paragraph should address one point, and
- Present all of the available evidence,
- Evaluate all of the available evidence
- From all possible differing points of view
- Formulate the research problem and future scope.



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Ph. D. COURSEWORK

Module-5 : Seminar
(For all Faculties)

Teaching scheme
Term Work: 01 Hr/week
Credits : 01

Examination Scheme
Term Work: 50 Marks

This one credit course is meant to give scholars practice speaking in front of an audience and to explore topics of the chosen field in detail. Scholars will do the research on relevant topics and organize presentations for faculty and other scholars. The topics may be any aspect of the related domain and must be approved by the supervisor in advance

Expectations:

Attendance at each seminar is mandatory for all scholars enrolled. In addition, scholars are expected to attend all other seminars in the research center, such as invited guest speakers. It is expected that scholars will actively participate by asking questions of the speaker. The effort by scholars to meet these expectations will be considered in the determination of the final grade.

The scholar should strive for professionalism in all aspects of this class. Whereas most scholars choose to use PowerPoint to present their seminar, overheads, 35-mm slides or the chalkboard are also acceptable media for visual aids.

Each scholar shall give 20-minute presentations. The seminar should cover several (3-4, or more) related papers in a given area. The topic may be in an area closely related to the proposed research. The scholar should be thoroughly familiar with the literature on the chosen topic. The seminar should be organized into a cohesive presentation.

Scholars shall submit a detailed outline (1 – 1.5 pages) of the presentation and also a brief abstract (one or two paragraphs; **250 words max.**) describing the presentation.

The final grade shall be determined by several factors: the quality and content of the seminars, improvement from the first to the last, participation in the class as a whole, and ability to meet scheduled deadlines.

Proposal Seminar Delivery Format:

- Introduction of the scholar/supervisor
- Introduction and background information on the topic. What relevant research has been performed previously?
- State the problem(s) that remain unanswered.
- Clearly state the objectives and give the specific hypotheses needs to test.
- Describe the methodology to test the proposed hypotheses. Give reasons why chosen these methods over other approaches.
- Present any data collected thus far.
- Describe what remains to be done, and what is expected to find.
- Explain the significance of the findings (or potential future findings).



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