

## **Department of Law**

### **Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes and Course Outcomes**

#### **Master of Law (LL.M.)(Two-year program)**

#### **Programme Educational Objectives:**

- PE01:** To train the students to develop their vision, understanding, research ability and capability to analyze the legal process as such and capacity integrate the interplay of various theories, concepts, doctrine in national and international perspectives;
- PE02:** To prepare the students to examine the legal process from institutional perspectives by shifting their focus from individual to law as a instrument of social change and product of culture and tradition;
- PE03:** Enhances Logical reasoning skills, use of ICT for legal field, philosophical law as in institution;
- PE04:**To develop the ability of plan way of study by exposing to legal research by both doctrinal and non-doctrinal method;
- PE05:** Develop the skill to correlate the various legal concepts, theories, doctrine in the context of socio-economic, political and other co-related functional aspects;
- PE05:**To boost up the ability of teaching-learning skill, and develop the approach to deal with the legal problems in logical and scientific manner;
- PE06:** To inculcate the social sensitivity amongst the students towards the existing scenario and approach of upholding human rights vision in problem solving.

#### **Programme Outcomes (PO):**

- PO1:** Provide the quality students that are able to evaluate the legal process in visionary manner, and able to co-related the various issues in socio-legal economic and political processes;

- PO2:** Develop the understanding amongst the students the innovative understanding, curious approach for problem solving;
- PO3:** Apply the knowledge of legal understanding in addressing real life problems by adopting human rights approach;
- PO4:** Develop the skill of ICT and research understanding able to have the innovative and scientific approach towards problem solving;
- PO5:** Acquire the strong foundation of knowledge which benefit to them will become a good lawyer as well as human being;
- PO6:** Qualify various competitive exams like JMFC, Law Officer's exam, NET, SET, SLET, MPSC, UPSC, at all.

### **Programme Specific Outcomes (PSO):**

- PSO1:** To enhance self-learning and improve understanding of legal process in socio-economic and political context;
- PSO2:** To adopt the research skill in understanding, undertaking and addressing the socio-legal issues by way of research as well as conduct the legal research;
- PSO3:** To imbibe effective skill, vision and able to correlate with logical and philosophical notions; .
- PSO4:** To develop problem solving skills, thinking and creativity;
- PSO5:** To produce next generation researchers in Legal field.

## **LL.M. – I (Semester-I)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-I

#### **LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) Awareness of Indian approaches to Social and Economic problems in the context of Law as a means of Social Control and Change;
- (b) A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law;
- (c) The endeavour is to make the students aware of the role of the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society; and
- (d) To explore the institutional nature of law, from socio-economic and political aspects, as different than individualistic perspective.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse the Law as an instrument of social change and product of tradition and culture
- Explore the nature and function of Law as an institution and process interlinked with the social and economical philosophy of education.
- Examine development of law from historical processes and how for the touch of modernisation and value can be added to legal system
- To analyse the different approaches of Law and Justice

FOUNDATION COURSE F-II  
**INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW : THE NEW CHALLENGES  
TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore Constitution as living and composite document to address the emerging issues and challenges to meet inter-generational divergence;
- (b) To analyse judicial process of Constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adopting the law to meet changing social dimensions;
- (c) Constitution being the fundamental law as insight into the new trends is essential for meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes; and
- (d) To develop the enquiry of understanding the latent aspects of Constitutionalism imbibe in a Constitution and its inculcation in the socio- economical and political transformation.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret Constitution to address the emerging complex issues;
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and Constitutional principles working in the backdrop and its interplay with the emerging issues; and
- Examine the boundaries, limitations, of Constitution from different perspectives and explore the possible approaches of interpretation and understanding from the perspective of Law and Justice.

**Optional Group "A"**  
**CRIMINAL LAW**  
**Paper - I**  
**Criminal Justice**  
**System**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To explore Criminology and Victimology as phenomenon;
- (b) To analyse the crime, criminal liability, concepts and various perspectives;
- (c) To illustrate the crime statistics and phenomenon; and
- (d) Various regulatory mechanism and remedial aspects under the system as such.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To explore the crime as a phenomenon and influencing factors in determination of crime as such and criminal liabilities;
- To examine the different facets of the victimology and remedial aspects under the Criminal justice system;
- To analyse the criminal liabilities, crime statistics, criminal justice system etc and its interplay.

**Optional Group “A”**  
**CRIMINAL LAW**  
**Paper - II**  
**Crime and Social legislations**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) To explore the meaning and purpose of crime and social legislations;
- (b) To examine the different social menace and legal mechanism, remedial measures and functional aspects;
- (c) To understand the SWOT analysis of Criminal justice system to deal with the social issues
- (d) To illustrate the criminal justice system and its response to various social issues and its redressal; and
- (e) To examine the various dimensions of criminal justice system and achieving the social goals through the social legislations on important issues.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Explore the capability of criminal justice system to redress the social menace and redressal of social issues by way of social legislations;
- To analyse the strength, weakness and challenges for the Criminal Justice to deal with the social issues;
- Examine and spot out the issues of social importance and its redressal mechanism by criminal justice system, its effectiveness and limitations..

**Optional Group “B”**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Paper - I**  
**Constitutionalism : Pluralism and Federalism**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40 Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) To be familiar with the relevant provision of other constitutions of World – USA, UK, Canada and Australia so as to develop the spirit of comparative analysis of various legal systems of divergence, pluralistic approach;
- (b) To analyse the different models of federalism, principles and departure to suit the domestic need under the Indian legal system
- (c) Examine various theories, views, modern Constitutional practices, globalisation and its impact on Constitutionalism;
- (d) Constitutional as fabric and its utility of social transformation;
- (e) India as a pluralistic society and Constitutionalism and its relevance.
- (f)

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To explore the basic principles of Constitutionalism, different model of federalism and its interplay in the Indian legal system;
- To examine the adoption of, utility and justification of Constitutional model in India; and
- To analyse India as pluralist society and suitability of various model, approaches in India in functional aspects of comparison with other legal system.

**Optional Group “B”**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Paper – I**  
**Union State**  
**Relations**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) To be familiar with the relevant provision of other constitutions of World – USA, UK, Canada and Australia so as to develop the spirit of comparative analysis of various legal systems of divergence, pluralistic approach with reference to Union-State relations;
- (b) To explore the scheme of distribution of power, fiscal power, revenue and financial equilibrium between Union and States;
- (c) The institutional mechanism of achieving balance and equilibrium between Union and State. Planning and Financial Commission,(Now NITI Ayog);,
- (d) To examine the common area of interplay like trade and commerce, subjects of concurrent list. To study of various functional aspects of check and balance; and
- (e) Departure from classical federalism to Co-operative federalism in India.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To understand India as development of complex federal structure (Quasi)federal and its strength and weaknesses;
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and Constitutional principles of federalism and its interplay under Indian Constitution; and
- To examine the area of conflicting interest between Union and State and primacy of Union over the State.



➤ **Optional Group “C”**

**BUSINESS LAW**

**Paper - I**

**Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property – I**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) To Explore the various theories, approaches, view and functional mechanism of IPR across the world and legal response to the same;
- (b) To analyse the jurisprudential analysis of IPR regime and its enforcement
- (c) To examine the protection mechanism of Intellectual Property Rights;
- (d) To analyse the National and International perspectives of legal regime of IPR protection; and
- (e) To focus upon the Monopolistic approaches to Patents under Indian Legalsystem.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To understand the philosophical justification for IPR and protective mechanism;
- National and international approaches on IPR and its enforcement and regulatory mechanism; and
- To explore the protection of monopolistic rights under Patents system within and outside the domestic environment.

**Optional Group "C"**  
**BUSINESS LAW**  
**Paper - I**

**Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property - II**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To Explore the various theories, approaches, view and functional mechanism of IPR across the world and legal response to the same;
- (b) To analyse the jurisprudential analysis of IPR regime and its enforcement
- (c) To examine the protection mechanism of Intellectual Property Rights;
- (d) To analyse the National and International perspectives of legal regime of IPR protection; and
- (e) To focus upon the Trademarks, Copyright and GI, Design, TK, and other IPR under various legislations

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To understand the philosophical justification for IPR and protective mechanism;
- National and international approaches on IPR and its enforcement and regulatory mechanism; and
- To explore the protection of Trademarks, Copyrights, Design, PBR, Design, TK and other related aspects within and outside the domestic environment.

## **LL.M. - I (Semester-II)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

#### **FOUNDATION COURSE F-III Jurisprudence and Legal Theory**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

#### **This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To acquaint with the various schools of thoughts, theories, approaches about the enquires of law and legal concepts including RBS model;
- (b) To explore the various theories, doctrine, and approaches of understanding legal concepts;
- (c) To analyse the judicial process and theories of adjudications;
- (d) To develop the spirit of enquiry about the law and justice; and
- (e) To explore the emerging trends and influencing factors on shaping and developing the jurisprudential aspects about the law and legal regime and Critical Legal Studies.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse the legal regime, various thought pattern, schools, theories by legal thinkers about the law and legal concepts including concepts of Rights and RBS model;
- To examine the judicial process and theories of adjudications
- To explore the understanding of changing dimension of law as a legal system and justice as goal to be achieve in contemporary civilisation; and
- To examine the legal concepts, its functional aspects, and emerging and dominating trends in legal regime, Critical Legal Studies.

## **LL.M. – I (Semester-II)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-IV

#### **Legal Education and Research Methodology**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20\*)**

**(Min – 40      Min – 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) The student are expected to be understand with social science research and technique and the basic research skills;
- (b) To make aware about the various teaching techniques and teaching methods;
- (c) To evaluate the teaching-learning mechanism and evaluate the various strength and weakness of the legal education system; and
- (d) To illustrate the computer as tool for legal education and legal research.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse the various research skill, especially in the field of law;
- To develop the skill of application of teaching methods in legal education
- To understand and analyse the various strength and weakness of teachinglearning and research process for the field of law; and
- To develop the skill of utilising computer technology for Legal educationand Legal research.

**\* (Internal Assessment : Participation in Workshop, Seminars, presentation and tutorials/Attendance)**

**Optional Group "A"**  
**CRIMINAL LAW**  
**Paper - III**  
**Criminal Justice : Concept and Procedure**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore the classification, linkage with constitution, procedural criminal laws, and various rights of the accused;
- (b) To analyse how the rights and liabilities has its interplay and in what manner the adversarial and inquisitorial system has scope in India;
- (c) To explore the various r4ights of an accuse and power of the prosecution has been safeguarded in India; and
- (d) To develop the enquiry of understanding the different stages of the Criminal justice system and functional outplay of the concepts and procedure.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret various rights and duties of accuse and power of the prosecution;
- Explore the various functional aspects of concepts and procedural and balancing of right, power and liabilities under criminal justice system; and
- Examine the boundaries, limitations, of criminal justice systems and various concepts occuers at different stages.

**Optional Group "A"**  
**CRIMINAL LAW**  
**Paper - IV**

**Penology – Treatment of Offenders**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A Exploration of hedonistic philosophy and balancing of pain with pleasure theory;
- (b) To examine the punishment, purpose and alternatives to the punishment;
- (c) To illustrate the various concepts, philosophy and functional aspects of punishment including capital punishment. Sentencing policy and juvenile delinquency; and
- (d) To understand the prison system, the purpose and outcome of punishment and approaches to punishment.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To understand the basis of punishment, sentencing policy and alternative to the punishment;
- To explore the various types of punishment, logical base and prison system and its outcome;
- To explore the various stages, juvenile delinquent; and
  - Different approaches to punishment and logical and rational basis.

**Optional Group "B"**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Paper - III**  
**National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to familiar with relevant provision of the Constitution of the World-USA, Australia and Canada;
- (b) To explore the importance of national security and various legislation and its functional aspects, maintenance of public order;
- (c) To examine the limits and justification of civil liberties, power of state, emergency and other safeguard to protect the nation, and importance of Rule of Law.; and
- (d) To explore the mechanism of election commission, and democratic set up and national importance

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret various provision and safeguards to protection national security;
- To explore the various approach of public order, importance of rule of law and different legislations;
- Balancing the civil liberties and power of state; and
- Explore the various functional institution like election commission, parliament and check and balance on the national importance.

**Optional Group "B"**  
**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**Paper - IV**  
**Administrative**  
**Process**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore administrative law and principles of natural justice;
- (b) To understand the nature scope and approaches to the administrative law;
- (c) To examine Rule of law and its importance in administrative law; and
- (d) To explore the importance of separation of power, balance of power, legislative power of administrative authorities, delegation and sub delegation and limitations thereof.
- (e) The control and check on the administrative actions.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret administrative process, Rule of Law, principle of Natural justice;
- Explore the various functional aspects of administrative process, separation of power and impotence of check and balance theory; and
- To examine the delegation of power, sub delegation, power to make direction and limitation on the administrative actions.



**Optional Group "C"**  
**BUSINESS LAW**  
**Paper - III**  
**Law of Taxation –**  
**I**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A basic understanding of basic concept of income, importance of income tax and annual finance act, exempted income, person and policy and philosophy of taxation;
- (b) To analyse different types of taxation policy and its outcome; and
- (c) To examine the Wealth and corporation taxation and its impact.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret the various approaches, policy and philosophy of taxation, and how far the state power of taxation affect individual, institution; and
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and principles working in the backdrop of taxation structure in India.

**Optional Group "C"**  
**BUSINESS LAW**  
**Paper - IV**  
**Law of Taxation – IV**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A basic understanding of evolution of basic principles of taxation
- (b) To examine the concept of Central Excise Act, outcome act and service tax;
- (c) To analyse different types of taxation policy and its outcome; and
- (d) To examine the Wealth and corporation taxation and its impact.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret the various approaches, policy and philosophy of taxation, and how far the state power of taxation affect individual, institution;
- To analyse the taxation approaches in changing dimension; and
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and principles working in the backdrop of taxation structure in India.

## **LL.M. – II (Semester-III)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-IV

#### **Legal Education and Research Methodology\***

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

#### **This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To acquaint with the legal research, objectives, characteristics and scientific methods of research in the field of law;
- (b) To develop the inquiry of the Indian background of legal research and legal impact analysis;
- (c) To explore and apply the various stages of legal research methodology, design, data collection, report writing;
- (d) To explore the importance methods and types of law teachings, examination – its importance and shortcomings; and
- (e) To understand the finding of law, citation method and application of computer to legal research.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse the legal research methodology, its importance various stages, and outcome;
- To explore the law teaching, various techniques, examination and its drawbacks, citation and finding of law; and
- To explore the utility of computer to the legal research.

## **LL.M. - II (Semester-III)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-V

#### **Computer and Information Technology Law (Theory)**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To acquaint with the various tools and technique of computer and its utility to law field;
- (b) To explore the cyber law, various concepts and cyber forensic;
- (c) To understand the various threat and benefits of computer technology, e-commerce, and cyber evidence; and
- (d) To examine the Cyber crime investigation and various stages.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse various tools and technique of computer, and its utility in law filed including legal research and teaching;
- Application and functional aspects of cyber laws and its use
- To explore the understanding of Cyber space, cyber evidence, cyber forensic and cyber crime investigation; and
- To examine the cyber crime its menace and its regulation

## **LL.M. – II (Semester-III)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

#### **FOUNDATION COURSE F-V**

#### **Computer and Information Technology Law (Practical)**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**Practical on Computer Ext Exam 50 Marks (Min 25)**

**Viva-Voce Ext Exam 25 Marks (Min 13)**

**Group discussion Ext Exam 25 Marks (Min 13)**

#### **This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To acquaint with the various tools and technique of computer and its utility in the legal field;
- (b) To examine the various tools that will be helpful for the law teaching, research; and
- (c) To develop the spirit of enquiry about the computer as useful tools for legal field

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- To understand the computer as an instrument and tool for law field;
- To examine the utility of computer to the legal field, research, teaching and functional mechanism of law practice; and
- Adopt the technique of inculcation of technology in the legal field and practice

## **LL.M. – II (Semester-III)**

### **Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-IV

#### **Legal Education and Research Methodology**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20\*)**

**(Min – 40      Min – 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) To analyse the practical aspects of the legal research, its utility and applying the principles to actual research;
- (b) The student are expected to be understand with social science research and technique and the basic research skills;
- (c) To make aware about the various teaching techniques and teaching methods;
- (d) To evaluate the teaching-learning mechanism and evaluate the various strength and weakness of the legal education system; and
- (e) To illustrate the computer as tool for legal education and legal research.

#### **Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically analyse the various research skill, especially in the field of law;
- To develop the skill of application of teaching methods in legal education
- To understand and analyse the various strength and weakness of teachinglearning and research process for the field of law; and
- To develop the skill of utilising computer technology for Legal educationand Legal research.

**\* (Internal Assessment : Participation in Workshop, Seminars, presentation and tutorials/Attendance)**

**Optional Group “A”**

**CRIMINAL LAW**

**Paper - V**

**Organised crime, terrorism and international crime : New Challenges**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100  
(Theory -80 + Internal-20)  
(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to understand the menace of organised crime and its regulations, its classification and Indian approaches;
- (b) To explore the causative factors of profiles of criminals gangs, investigative mechanism, regulating machinery;
- (c) To examine the various legislative provisions, functional mechanism, and law relating to transitional organised crime; and
- (d) To develop the enquiry of emerging crimes of international nature.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret causative factors. Regulatory mechanism and functional mechanism of organised crime;
- Organise crime and its effect impediments to curb the same; and
- Examine the transitional organised crime and emerging crimes of intentional nature..

**Optional Group "A"**  
**CRIMINAL LAW**  
**Paper - IV**

**Offences relating to Corporate gains**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore economic offences and its relevance to the criminal justice system;
- (b) To examine the criminal impact, of offences relating to corporate gains;
- (c) Concept of Corporate crimes, difficulties and statutory non-compliance under the various laws; and
- (d) To explore the labour legislation and its impact analysis in corporate sectors.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret Corporate crime and offences relating thereto;
- Various types of corporate crimes, legislations and difficulties in statutory non-compliance;
- Examine the boundaries, limitations, of offences relating to corporate gains; and
- Labour legislation and its interplay with the offences relating to corporate gains.





**Optional Group “B”**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Paper - V**

**Judicial control of the Administrative powers**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore Judicial control of the administrative laws, various principles governing the judicial control over the administrative power;
- (b) Judicial and quasi-judicial processes, various doctrine, and approaches
- (c) The new emerging trades in the administrative process and its judicial regulations; and
- (d) To develop the enquiry of understanding the latent aspects of administrative process that imbibe in a powers, liabilities, and its inculcation in the judicial review of the administration action.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret judicial review of the administrative actions;
- Public policy, principles of natural justice and its role;
- Remedies including ordinary remedies and constitutional remedies against the misuse of administrative power; and
- To understand and analyse the judicial control of dictionary powers.

**Optional Group “B”**

**CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Paper -VI**

**Public Authorities and liabilities : Controls on Maladministration**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to explore liabilities of Government and public authorities in torts and contract, promissory estoppels;
- (b) To analyse the various check and balance over the public authorities like ombudsman, right to know, RTI;
- (c) To explore the enquiries about the fact finding commission and inquiry; and
- (d) To examine the judicial power of the administration.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret the public authorities, its power, and liabilities;
- To analyse various check and balance on the public authorities; Constitution to address the emerging complex issues;
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and principles working in the backdrop and its interplay with the emerging issues; and

**Optional Group “C”**

**BUSINESS LAW**

**Paper - V**

**Banking Law**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**

**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**

**(Min - 40      Min - 10)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) A spirit of inquiry to the evolution of banking and its history in India, purpose and utility;
- (b) To explore the banking regulations and control;
- (c) To examine the role of RBI as central bank, recovery of loans, and current trends; and
- (d) To explore the various regulations to regulate banking sector including NI Act, 1881

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand the banking structure in India and its functional mechanism;
- RBI as central bank and its control over the banking sector;
- To apply the various rules and regulations for banking sector in India including recovery of loans, NI Act, 1881 etc at all.

**Optional Group “C”**  
**BUSINESS LAW**  
**Paper - VI**  
**Insurance**  
**Law**

**Hours: 85-90**

**Max. Marks: 100**  
**(Theory -80 + Internal-20)**  
**(Min – 40      Min - 10**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives-**

- (a) A explore the concept of insurance. The evolution of Insurance, marine, fire, housing and life insurance
- (b) General philosophy of insurance, its utility and approaches;
- (c) Various concepts, like third party insurance, key man insurance; and
- (d) To develop the enquiry of understanding the latent aspects of Insurance law and its functional mechanism.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Understand and interpret Insurance as concept, approach and philosophy;
- Various types of insurance and principles governing the same; and
- Explore the various functional theories, doctrine and principles working in insurance sectors.

**LL.M. – II (Semester-IV)**  
**Course Objectives & Outcomes**

FOUNDATION COURSE F-VI  
**Dissertation**

**Hours: Interaction/personal over the entire semester**

**Max. Marks: 200**  
**(Dissertation 125 Viva - 75)**  
**(Min - 100)**

**This Course is designed to offer the students with following objectives–**

- (a) To have the practical exposure to the legal research writing;
- (b) To apply the various stages of legal research, formulation of problem, literature review, data collection, tabulations, statistical analysis and report writing;
- (c) To have the ability to defend the research undertaken; and
- (d) To have the insight development of research writing, spotting out the problem and its exploration.

**Expected Course Outcomes:**

At the end it is expected that the student will be able to :

- Critically apply the understanding and application of legal research principles to legal research writing;
- To explore the various stages and its application for the dissertations work;
- To have the development of idea, and its application;
- To have the ability to provide the original and non-plagiarised work to the existing field of knowledge

\* **(Internal Assessment : Participation in viva-voce, defending the work undertaken of research and ability to apply the knowledge to actual functional aspects of legal research)**

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## **LL.B. 3 YEARS DEGREE COURSE**

### **SEMESTER I**

#### **Course Outcome**

#### **CONTRACT - I**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Define and explain the fundamental principles of the law of contract, including the definition of agreement and contract and difference between them, elements and kinds of contracts, and the importance of free consent.
2. Analyze the concept of capacity to contract, including the definition of minor, incapacities to enter into a contract arising out of status and mental defect, and the law relating to minor's agreements.
3. Examine the factors vitiating free consent, such as coercion, undue influence, misrepresentation, fraud, and mistake and their consequences on the contract.
4. Evaluate the legality of objects in contracts, including void agreements, unlawful considerations and objects, and voidable, illegal, and unlawful agreements and their effects.
5. Discuss the various modes of discharge of contracts, including by performance, breach, impossibility of performance, periods of limitation.
6. Understand the concept of quasi contracts and the remedies available in contractual relations, such as damages, injunctions, refund, and specific performance.
7. Analyze the constitutional provisions relating to government contracts, including the power to contract, procedural requirements, and settlements of disputes and remedies.
8. Understand the nature and advantages of standard form contracts and the judicial approach to such contracts, including the principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation and exemption clauses.

9. Analyze the concept given specific relief act, including contracts that can be specifically enforced, persons against whom specific enforcement can be ordered, rescission and cancellation, temporary and perpetual injunctions, declaratory orders, and the discretion and power of the court in regards the same.

## **LAW OF TORTS & CONSUMER PROTECTION**

Upon completion of the course on Law of Torts, students will be able to:

1. Define and explain the nature, scope, and objectives of tort law, including the concepts of wrongful act, violation of duty, *damnum sine injuria*, and *injuria sine damnum*.
2. Differentiate between torts, crimes, and breaches of contract, and understand the concept of unliquidated damages in tort law.
3. Understand the principles of liability in torts, including fault-based liability (wrongful intent and negligence), liability without fault, violation of ethical codes, statutory liability, and the role of motive in torts.
4. Analyze and apply justifications for tortious actions, including self-defense, necessity, consent, and privilege.
5. Explore situations where liability in tort may be extinguished, such as through release and discharge, accord and satisfaction, and limitation periods.
6. Understand the concept of standing in tort law, including who may sue (aggrieved individuals, class actions, social action groups) and the existence of statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
7. Examine the doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India, including the limitations and exceptions to the immunity enjoyed by the state.
8. Understand the principles of vicarious liability, including the liability of employers for the tortious acts of their employees committed within the scope of employment.
9. Study and analyze torts against persons and personal relations, such as assault, battery, defamation, invasion of privacy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress.
10. Explore torts affecting property, including trespass, nuisance, strict liability for ultrahazardous activities, and conversion.

11. Analyze the concept of negligence in detail, including the elements of duty of care, breach of duty, causation, and damages.
12. Understand the principles of nuisance, including the different types of nuisance (public and private) and the criteria for establishing a claim.
13. Study the concept of absolute/strict liability, including situations where liability is imposed regardless of fault, such as in cases involving dangerous animals, hazardous substances, and defective products.
14. Examine the available legal remedies in tort law, including the award of compensatory damages, injunctions, and the principles of mitigation and remoteness of damages.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I**

The students shall be able to :-

1. To get the knowledge about the Salient Features and Nature of Indian Constitution.
2. To Understand the composition of Parliament and State Legislation and Making of Law.
3. To Understand Composition of Supreme Court and High Court.

## **FAMILY LAW I (HINDU LAW )**

Upon completing the course on Family Law I (Hindu law ), students will be able to:

1. Strengthening the knowledge of ancient concept of family system in India.
2. Gaining knowledge of concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse, children's rights, property rights, succession.
3. Acquainting with the Changing dimensions of marriage as social institution and its impact on modern Indian System.
4. Developing insights of Emerging trends in family law like LGBT rights, Surrogacy, Live-in relationship, Gender equality
5. To acquainted with sources and Schools of Hindu Laws.
6. To get the knowledge of Evolution of Institution of marriage under Hindu Marriage Act.
7. To get the Knowledge about Equal Property Rights under Hindu Succession Act.



8. To get the knowledge of Property Laws for Christian and Parsi Men and Women.

## **LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITING**

The students shall be able to :-

1. To understand the characteristics of Legal Language and Fundamental Principles of Legal Writing
2. To Get the knowledge about the Drafting of Legal Notice, Statutory Notice, Reply Notice, etc
3. To get the knowledge about case comments, Interpretation of Statute, Sources of Law.
4. To get the knowledge of Paraphrasing, Precise Writing and Translation.

## **LAW OF CRIMES**

The students shall be able to :-

1. Understand the fundamental concepts of crimes, including their nature, elements, and societal implications.
2. Analyze and compare pre-colonial notions of crimes as reflected in Hindu, Muslim, and Tribal Law.
3. Comprehend the state's power and responsibility in determining, controlling, and punishing crime.
4. Differentiate crimes from other wrongs, such as civil wrongs or ethical violations.
5. Evaluate the Indian Penal Code (IPC) as a reflection of social and moral values.
6. Interpret the applicability of IPC in terms of territorial and personal scope.
7. Identify and describe the salient features of the IPC, including its structure and classification of offenses.
8. Recognize and analyze the elements of criminal liability, such as mensrea and actusreus.
9. Understand the concept of group liability in criminal offenses.
10. Analyze the various stages of a crime, including preparation, attempt, and completion.
11. Evaluate the factors that may negate or mitigate guilty intentions in criminal offenses.

12. Examine the different types of punishments available under the criminal justice system.
13. Identify and analyze specific offenses against the human body, including murder, assault, and rape.
14. Examine offenses specifically targeting women and understand the legal framework for addressing them.
15. Analyze offenses against property, such as theft, robbery, and arson.
16. Understand the emerging forms of crimes, including terrorism, pollution, and adulteration.
17. Evaluate the need for and potential reforms in criminal laws.
18. Apply legal principles and analyze case scenarios related to crimes.

## **SEMESTER II**

### **Course Outcome**

### **CONTRACT – II**

1. To get the knowledge about the contract of indemnity and Guarantee.
2. To Understand the rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee, Principal and Agent.
3. To get the knowledge about the Rights and Duties Of Partners and procedure of registration of Firm.
4. To Understand the Rights and Duties of Buyer and Seller under the Sale Of Goods Act.

### **FAMILY LAW - II (MUSLIM LAW)**

Upon completing the course on Muslim Law Paper - II, students will be able to:

1. Identify and comprehend the various sources of Mohammedan laws, including the Quran, Hadiths, Ijma, and Qiyas, and understand their significance in Islamic jurisprudence.

2. Analyze and compare the different schools of Mohammedan laws, such as Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali, and Ja'fari, with a focus on their principles, methodologies, and interpretations.
3. Understand the principles and regulations governing the law of marriage in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid marriage contract, the conditions for a lawful marriage, and the rights and obligations of spouses.
4. Examine the provisions and procedures related to the law of divorce in Islamic law, including the grounds for divorce, the types of divorce, and the legal consequences and implications of divorce.
5. Study the law of dowry (Mahr) in Islamic law, including its nature, purpose, determination, and enforcement.
6. Analyze the principles and guidelines pertaining to the law of maintenance under Mohammedan law, including the rights and obligations of spouses and the criteria for determining the amount and duration of maintenance.
7. Study the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, and understand its provisions and significance in safeguarding the rights and interests of Muslim women upon divorce.
8. Gain knowledge about the legal aspects of acknowledgment of paternity and guardianship of a person in Islamic law, including the rights and responsibilities of parents and guardians.
9. Examine the principles and regulations governing the law of Wakf (endowment) in Islamic law, including its nature, types, creation, administration, and dissolution.
10. Understand the principles and guidelines governing the law of gifts (Hiba) in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid gift, the types of gifts, and their legal implications.
11. Study the law of pre-emption (Shuf'a) in Islamic law, including its nature, purpose, conditions, and the rights and obligations of parties involved.
12. Analyze the principles and regulations governing the law of wills (Wasiyya) in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid will, the capacity to make a will, and the rights of heirs.

13. Understand the general rules of succession and exclusion from succession in Islamic law, including the classification of heirs under Hanafi and IthnaAshria School, their shares, and the distribution of properties among them.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II**

The students shall be able to:-

1. Understand the concept of secularism from a historical perspective and its significance in the Indian constitutional framework.
2. Analyze the Indian constitutional provisions related to secularism and the freedom of religion.
3. Examine the scope and limitations of freedom of religion and the relationship between religion and the state.
4. Understand and evaluate minority rights and the rights of minority educational institutions.
5. Analyze the concepts of equality and social justice, including equality before the law, equal protection of the law, and gender justice.
6. Evaluate the constitutional validity of classifications for differential treatment and understand the concept of ameliorative justice for weaker sections of society.
7. Examine the scope and limitations of freedom of speech and expression, media, press, information, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession/business.
8. Understand the rights of an accused, including double jeopardy, self-incrimination, retrospective punishment, and the right to life and personal liberty.
9. Analyze the inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles, including judicial balancing and constitutional amendments to strengthen directive principles.
10. Understand the concept of fundamental duties and their inter-relationship with fundamental rights and directive principles.
11. Examine the meaning and scope of emergency situations, including the effects of emergency on central-state relations and the suspension of fundamental rights.

12. Analyze the judicial process and the court system, including the Supreme Court, High Court, and subordinate judiciary, as well as the appointment, removal, transfer, and conditions of service of judges.
13. Understand the concept of judicial independence and the nature and scope of judicial review.
14. Analyze Article 12 of the Constitution and its implications for the judiciary and other local authorities within the territory of India.
15. Examine the doctrines of eclipse and severability as related to Article 13 of the Constitution.
16. Understand the various judicial remedies available, including constitutional, statutory, equitable, and common law remedies.
17. Analyze the liability of the state, including contractual liability and tortious liability.

## **COMPANY LAW**

Upon completing the course on Company Law, students will be able to:

1. To get the knowledge about theories of corporate personality, classification of Companies, Advantages and Disadvantages of Company.
2. To understand the procedure for registration of Company.
3. To get the Knowledge about Powers and Function of Director, Promoter, Auditor, etc.
4. To Understand the Role of NCLT and procedure of Dispute Solving.
5. To get the Knowledge about Procedure of Winding Up and Liability of Company.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

Upon completing the course on Human Rights, students will be able to:

1. To get the Knowledge about Philosophical and historical Perspectives of Human Rights.

2. To understand the role of UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, ILO, SAARC towards the Protection of Human rights.
3. To get the knowledge about Interrelationship of Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. To acquainted with enforcement and protection mechanism of Human Right in India.

### **SEMESTER III**

#### **Course Outcome-**

#### **CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

1. To Understand the purpose and function of civil procedure law and the structure of the civil court organization and the duties of professionals that work at the courts.
2. To Get the term of dispute and the purpose of civil procedure law.
3. To Understand the human resources in procedural law.
4. Identify the location of the civil courts in court organization.
5. Question the objectiveness and independence of the courts.
6. Debate the fundamental principles of civil procedure law.
7. Interpret the fundamental principles of civil procedure law.

#### **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE , JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROHIBITION OF OFFENDERS ACT**

The students shall be able to:-

1. Understand the rationale of criminal procedure and the importance of a fair trial, with a focus on constitutional perspectives (Article 14, 20, and 21).
2. Examine the variety of criminal procedures, including those for special offenses under acts such as the Prevention of Corruption Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, and analyze their procedural intricacies.

3. Explore the organization and roles of the police, prosecutor, defense counsel, and prison authorities, understanding their duties, functions, and powers in the criminal justice system.
4. Analyze the pre-trial processes related to arrest, including the distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offenses, steps to ensure the accused's presence at trial through warrants and summons, arrest with and without a warrant, and the status of absconders.
5. Understand the rights of the arrested person, including the right to know the grounds of arrest, be taken to a magistrate without delay, and not be detained for more than 24 hours, as well as the constitutional provisions (Article 22) related to the right to consult a legal practitioner, receive legal aid, and be informed of the right to bail.
6. Study the pre-trial processes of search and seizure, including the issuance of search warrants and searches without warrants, police search during investigation, general principles of search, and seizure, and analyze the constitutional aspects of the validity of search and seizure proceedings.\
7. Examine the significance of the First Information Report (FIR) in criminal proceedings, including its registration, evidentiary value, and its relevance under the Indian Evidence Act.
8. Understand the magisterial powers to take cognizance of offenses and analyze the procedural steps involved in commencing proceedings and the dismissal of complaints.
9. Explore the concept of bail, including its purpose, constitutional overtones, distinctions between bailable and non-bailable offenses, cancellation of bail, anticipatory bail, and appellate bail powers, along with the general principles concerning bonds.
10. Analyze the principles of fair trial, including the presumption of innocence, the venue of trial, the accused's right to know the accusation, the requirement for the trial to be held in the accused's presence, the right to cross-examination, the right to offer evidence and defense, and the right to a speedy trial.
11. Understand the framing of charges, including the form and contents of charges and the requirement for separate charges for distinct offenses, and examine the pre-charge evidence and the process of discharge.

12. Analyze the preliminary pleas to bar the trial, including jurisdiction, time limitations, pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict, issue-estoppel, and the compounding of offenses.
13. Study the trial process before a court of sessions, including the procedural steps and substantive rights involved.
14. Examine the process of delivering judgments, including their form and content, summary trials, post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment, compensation and costs, and the modes of providing judgments.
15. Explore the appellate remedies, including appeals, review, and revision, at different levels such as the Supreme Court of India, High Courts, Sessions Courts, and special rights to appeal, as well as the role of the government and the provision of legal aid in appeals. Understand revisional jurisdiction and the transfer of cases.
16. Investigate the issue of juvenile delinquency, including its nature, causes, the juvenile court system, treatment, rehabilitation, legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offenders, and the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1988.
17. Understand the concept of probation and its application in the probation of offenders, examine the judicial attitude toward probation, study the mechanism of probation and the standards of probation services, and analyze the problems and prospects of probation. Explore the concept of a suspended sentence.
18. Discuss the need for and potential reforms of the criminal procedure to address shortcomings and improve the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system.

## **LAW OF EVIDENCE**

1. To understand the general principles of law of evidence and differentiate the standard of proof in civil and criminal cases
2. To analyse and apply the rules of relevancy to the evidences in legal disputes
3. To analyse the provisions dealing with examination of witnesses and other relevant contemporary areas of evidence
4. To examine on whom the burden of proof lies in various cases
5. To demonstrate the skill in appreciation and analysing the evidence



## **BANKING LAW**

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

1. Understand the evolution of banking globally and in India, including the historical development and growth of commercial banks.
2. Define and explain the various functions of commercial banks, including essential functions, agency services, general utility services, international trading services, and information services.
3. Examine different systems of banking, such as unit banking, branch banking, group banking, and chain banking, and understand their characteristics and implications.
4. Analyze the legal relationship between banks and customers, including the legal character of the banker-customer relationship, rights and obligations of banks, right of set-off, banker's lien, and duty of confidentiality.
5. Understand the concept of different types of accounts held by customers, such as current accounts, deposit accounts, joint accounts, trust accounts, and recurring accounts.
6. Explore the control and regulation of banks by the government and its agencies, including issues related to systematic risk, money laundering, customer protection, fair competition, account and audit, money lending, reorganization, suspension and winding up, and control by ombudsman.
7. Study the theory of central banking and the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as the central bank, including its objectives, organizational structure, functions, powers, regulations of the monetary system, note issuance, credit control, bank rate policy, open market operations, and its relationship with commercial banks.
8. Examine the principles of good lending and understand the various types of securities for bank advances, such as pledge, mortgage, charge, goods or documents of title to goods, life insurance policy, debentures, and guarantees.
9. Study the concept and features of letters of credit and demand guarantees, including the parties involved, fundamental principles, and the distinction between irrevocable letters of credit and demand guarantees.

10. Explore the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, including the history, social control, licensing of banking companies, suspension of business, and its applicability.
11. Understand the organizational structure of banking, including private banks, individual banks, partnership firms, and the liability of directors.
12. Study the borrowing powers of banks, types of bank deposits, deposit rules in India, and the limitations on borrowing powers.
13. Analyze the foreign exchange control regime in India, including the concept of foreign exchange regulation and the administration of exchange.
14. Examine the historical background of securities, types of securities issued by governments, banks, corporations, mutual funds, and depository receipts.
15. Understand the investment in non-banking financial institutions, including the concept of non-banking financial institutions, control by the RBI, regulation of non-banking financial and non-financial companies, and chit funds.
16. Explore the impact of e-banking on the banking industry, including payment systems, credit cards, debit cards, ATMs, internet banking, core banking, electronic fund transfers, and the systems proposed by the RBI.
17. Analyze and evaluate the legal and regulatory frameworks governing banking activities in India, including relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines.
18. Apply legal principles and concepts to practical scenarios and case studies related to banking laws.
19. Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills in analyzing complex legal and regulatory issues within the field of banking laws.
20. Enhance research skills to explore primary and secondary sources of banking laws, including statutes, regulations, case law, and scholarly literature.

## **LAW OF ARBITRATION(T) ADR(P)**

1. Learn nature, Scope, importance of Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR) IN India and study their different modes of dispute resolution. The Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR System. Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation techniques for dispute resolution process.

2. Learn conduct and Arbitration proceeding and Court intervention for dispute resolution and passing Arbitration awards and Appeal provisions.
3. In practical session students prepare a record of ADR visit by attended and visit LokAdalat, Family Court, Tribunals, Labor Court, Charity Commissioner, consumer forum and prepare proceeding and cases.
4. Practical session develop skills of conciliation, Arbitration, Negotiation and Mediation techniques.

### **MOOT COURT (PRACTICAL)**

1. Moot Court is a subject prescribed by the BAR council of India which is implemented through the universities for the purpose of practical knowledge while practicing in Court as an Advocate and also to perform the duties as a Judge after selection through MPSC.
2. The object of Moot Court to provide the platform to the Law student with the expertise in defending the cases while examining the witnesses, arguing the case before the Court.
3. The outcome of the study through the Moot Court practice in college, the student may practice in Court as an Advocate and defend the cases on the basis of knowledge gain in the Moot Court practice because in the Moot Court practice student has to provide the one script to defend the case as per the routine work of the Court of Law.
4. This practice in Moot Court is actual benefited to the student in Courts which is the main outcome gain by the students through the Moot Court subject.
5. Moot Court practice is ultimate goal to gain the knowledge of actual practice in court and to act as a Judge which is the crux of Legal education.

## **SEMESTER IV**

### **Course Outcome**

#### **ENVIROMENTAL LAW**

1. Understanding the concept of environment and need of securing sound environmental conditions
2. Analyzing the global perspective of environment protection along with its international dimensions
3. Identifying the human right perspective, constitutional perspective and legal framework of environmental rights in India
4. Appreciating the role of Indian judiciary towards upholding the concept of Sustainable Development along with its changing dimensions
5. Signifying importance of Public participation through Right to information, Public Interest Litigation and other remedies in preserving and protecting environment.

#### **LAW OF TRUST**

1. To Understand the development of Law of Trust in India.
2. To get Knowledge about a classification and a rules for creation for Valid Trust.
3. To understand Rights and Duties of Trustee and Beneficiary.
4. To Know the procedure for Registration of Public Trust.

#### **PROFFESIONAL ETHICS**

1. To Understand Rights and Duties of Advocate towards Court, Client, Society.
2. To Understand Constitution Powers of Bar Council Of India and State Bar Council.

3. To Get Knowledge about Kinds and remedies against Contempt of Court.

### **PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING & LEGAL AID (PRACTICAL)**

1. This practical subject provides a knowledge of Public Interest Litigation, Legal Literacy Programs, different visits to Jail, Police stations.
2. The students are under obligation to involve every practice through the PIL practical subject. The students investigate socio-legal issues by which the students may possess intellectual capability of social engineering in the Jurisprudence of social Justice.
3. Student aware about the social problem of the society.
4. Legal awareness program provide the bridge to the society in case of violation of fundamental rights.
5. Students make aware the society as to the certain schemes of the Government through the legal literacy programme.
6. Student may gain as to the social principle and the professional ethics which are more important in the administration of Justice.

### **LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW**

5. Learn nature, Scope, importance of Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR) IN India and study their different modes of dispute resolution. The Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR System. Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation techniques for dispute resolution process.

6. Learn conduct and Arbitration proceeding and Court intervention for dispute resolution and passing Arbitration awards and Appeal provisions.
7. In practical session students prepare a record of ADR visit by attended and visit Lok Adalat, Family Court, Tribunals, Labour Court, Charity Commissioner, consumer forum and prepare proceeding and cases.
8. Practical session develop skills of conciliation, Arbitration, Negotiation and Mediation techniques.

## **SEMESTER V**

### **Course Outcome**

### **JURISPRUDENCE**

Upon completion of the course on Jurisprudence, students will be able to:

1. Understand the meaning and significance of jurisprudence as a discipline, including its role in analyzing and interpreting law.
2. Evaluate the nature of law and its definition, examining different perspectives and theories on the essence and purpose of law.
3. Analyze and comprehend the major schools of jurisprudence, including analytical positivism, natural law, historical school, and sociological school, along with their respective theories and contributions.
4. Explore the administration of justice, including the organization and functioning of the legal system, the role of judiciary, and the principles of justice and fairness.
5. Study the sources of law, including legislation, precedents (stare decisis), custom, and the influence of legal writings and professional opinions.
6. Understand the concept of legal rights, including different types of rights, their characteristics, the correlation between rights and duties, and the analysis of rights as claims, liberties, powers, and immunities.

7. Examine the legal status of different persons, such as the unborn, minors, lunatics, drunkards, and deceased individuals, as well as the concept of corporate personality and its types.
8. Comprehend the concept of possession, including its various forms and implications.
9. Explore the concept of ownership, including its nature, different types of ownership, and the distinction between possession and ownership.
10. Study the concept of title and its significance in determining legal rights and interests.
11. Understand the concept of property, including different types of property and the legal frameworks governing property rights.
12. Analyze the conditions for imposing liability, including wrongful acts, *damnum sine injuria*, causation, *mens rea*, intention, malice, negligence, recklessness, strict liability, and vicarious liability.
13. Study the law of obligations, including its sources and different kinds of obligations.
14. Differentiate between substantive and procedural law and understand the nature and importance of evidence in legal proceedings.
15. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in examining legal theories, concepts, and principles within the field of jurisprudence.
16. Apply legal reasoning and analysis to complex legal issues and scenarios.
17. Evaluate and critically assess the relationship between law and society, including the social, cultural, and historical context of legal principles and theories.
18. Enhance research skills to explore primary and secondary sources of law and jurisprudential literature.
19. Communicate legal concepts and arguments effectively in oral and written form, demonstrating clarity, coherence, and logical reasoning.

## **PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

1. This practical subject provides a knowledge of Public Interest Litigation, Legal Literacy Programs, different visits to Jail, Police stations.

2.The students are under obligation to involve every practice through the PIL practical subject. The students investigate socio-legal issues by which the students may possessed intellectual capability of social engineering in the Jurisprudence of social Justice.

3.Student aware about the social problem of the society.

4.Legal awareness program provide the bridge to the society in case of violation of fundamental rights.

5.Students make aware the society as to the certain schemes of the Government through the legal literacy programme.

6.Student may gain as to the social principle and the professional ethics which are more important in the administration of Justice.

## **TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND EASEMENT**

Upon completing the course on Transfer of Property Act and Easement, students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept and meaning of property, including new property and government largesse.
2. Differentiate between movable and immovable property, tangible and intangible property, and grasp the concept of intellectual property such as copyright, patents, designs, and trademarks.
3. Comprehend the concept of possession and ownership, including the rights and responsibilities of finders of lost goods.
4. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the general principles of transfer of property, including the definition of transfer, the competence to transfer property, and what may be transferred.
5. Identify the rules and restrictions pertaining to the transfer of movable and immovable property, such as oral and conditional transfers, conditions/restrictions affecting interests, transfers for the benefit of unborn persons, and rules against perpetuity.
6. Analyze the concepts of vested interest and contingent interest in relation to transfer of property, and understand the principles of elections.



7. Evaluate the rules and considerations involved in the transfer of immovable property, including transfers by ostensible owners, persons with the authority to revoke former transfers, unauthorized persons subsequently acquiring interests in transferred property, co-ownership, joint transfers for consideration, and the priority of rights created by transfer.
8. Examine the legal aspects of specific transfers of immovable property, such as sale, mortgage, redemption, charges, leases, exchange, gifts, and actionable claims.
9. Understand the nature and characteristics of easements, including their imposition, acquisition, and transfer.
10. Identify the incidents of easements, including the rights and obligations of the parties involved.
11. Analyze the legal aspects of disturbance, extinction, suspension, and revival of easements, as specified in the relevant sections of the Transfer of Property Act.
12. Understand the concept of licenses and their legal implications, as outlined in the applicable sections of the Transfer of Property Act.
1. Applying ethical considerations and professional conduct while dealing with clients, stakeholders, and other parties involved in property transactions and easements.

## **LAND LAWS**

Upon completing the course on Land Laws, students will be able to:

1. understand the procedure for assessment, criteria for fixation and recovery of land revenue
2. To get the knowledge about the procedure of construction of Water course, Boundary Mark, Survey Mark, etc
3. To Understand the Role of Regional Planning Board in preparation of Regional Plan, Development Plan.
4. To get the knowledge about the steps of acquisition of land for public purpose or company.

## **LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. Gaining familiarity with basic concepts of legal research and methodology
2. Empowering the art of undertaking critical thinking research skill towards socio legal problems and bring theoretical law to practical implication.
3. Developing the abilities of legal reasoning which will inculcate fine-lawyering skills.
4. Getting acquainted with use of ICT tool and technology and its application in legal research
5. Enabling to prepare research papers
6. Encouraging research know-how in young budding lawyers

## **SEMESTER VI**

### **Course Outcome-**

## **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

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

1. Apply the principles and concepts of Administrative Law to real-world scenarios and case studies, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
2. Analyze and critique the effectiveness of administrative procedures and agencies in promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation.
3. Evaluate the impact of administrative decisions and policies on individuals, businesses, and society as a whole, considering factors like social justice, equity, and human rights.
4. Develop research and analytical skills to identify relevant statutes, regulations, and judicial precedents in administrative law cases.
5. Engage in discussions and debates on current issues and reforms in administrative law, demonstrating an understanding of contemporary challenges and developments in the field.
6. Enhance legal writing and communication skills through the preparation of legal memos, case briefs, and persuasive arguments related to administrative law matters.

7. Explore alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as negotiation and mediation, as potential tools for resolving administrative disputes.
8. Examine comparative administrative law systems, including international perspectives, to gain a broader understanding of different approaches and best practices.
9. Assess the ethical implications and professional responsibilities of administrative officials and lawyers practicing administrative law, including issues related to conflicts of interest and client representation.
10. Develop advocacy skills by participating in simulated administrative hearings or moot court competitions, presenting oral arguments, and analyzing opposing positions.
11. Understand the role of administrative law in the context of emerging technologies, such as data protection, e-governance, and artificial intelligence, and their impact on administrative decision-making.
12. Explore interdisciplinary perspectives on administrative law, considering insights from political science, economics, public administration, and sociology to gain a holistic understanding of the field.
13. Develop practical skills in legal research, including the use of online databases, legislative histories, administrative registers, and other relevant sources of administrative law information.
14. Recognize the importance of administrative law in promoting good governance, fostering public trust, and maintaining a balance of power between the government and citizens.
15. Reflect on the evolving nature of administrative law and its potential future developments, considering the influence of social, political, and technological factors.

### **CYBER LAW (T) AND COMPUTER (P)**

1. To get the knowledge of Cyber Crimes, and its relevance with conventional crime.
2. To get the knowledge about characteristics and classification of cyber crime.
3. To acquainted with the provisions of IT Act 2000.
4. To acquainted with cyber space jurisdiction and investigation of cyber crime

## INTERPRETATION OF STATUTE

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

1. Understand the principles of legislation and analyze the roles of the legislature, executive, and judiciary in lawmaking, considering the principles of utility and the balance between individual and community interests.
2. Demonstrate an understanding of the interpretation of statutes, including the meaning of the term "statutes" and the processes of commencement, operation, and repeal of statutes, while recognizing the importance of statutory interpretation in legal practice.
3. Apply internal aids to interpretation, such as titles, preambles, headings, marginal notes, sections, schedules, illustrations, exceptions, provisos, saving clauses, non-obstante clauses, explanations, and definition clauses, to derive the intended meaning of statutes.
4. Utilize external aids to interpretation, including dictionaries, translations, travaux préparations, statutes in parimateria, contemporaneous expositio, debates, inquiry commission reports, law commission reports, and parliamentary history, to enhance the understanding and interpretation of statutes.
5. Apply the primary rules of statutory interpretation, such as the literal rule, golden rule, mischief rule (rule in Heydon's case), rule of harmonious construction, and consideration of the intention of the legislature, to resolve ambiguities and conflicts in statutory language.
6. Apply secondary rules of statutory interpretation, including *noscitur a sociis*, *eiusdem generis*, and *reddendosingulasingulis*, to interpret statutes by considering the context, associated words, and specific principles of interpretation.
7. Analyze the various presumptions in statutory interpretation, such as the validity of statutes, territorial operation, jurisdiction, avoiding inconvenience or absurdity, intending justice, not impairing obligation or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, prospective operation, and against retrospectivity.
8. Apply the maxims of statutory interpretation, including *delegatus non potest delegare*, *expressio unisexclusioalterius*, *generalia specialibus non derogant*, *in pari delicto potiore stconditio possidentis*, *ut res magisvaleat quam pereat*, *expressum facit ce ssaretacitum*, in

bonampartem, ex visceribus actus, and casus omissus, to resolve interpretational issues and gaps in statutes.

9. Interpret statutes with reference to the subject matter and purpose, distinguishing between restrictive and beneficial construction, and analyzing the interpretation of taxing statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislation, substantive and adjunctival statutes, directory and mandatory provisions, enabling statutes, codifying and consolidating statutes, statutes conferring rights, and statutes conferring powers.
10. Understand the principles of constitutional interpretation, including harmonious construction, the doctrine of pith and substance, colourable legislation, ancillary powers, "occupied field," residuary powers, doctrine of repugnancy, and legal fiction, and analyze their application in interpreting constitutional provisions and statutes.
11. Examine the expiry and repeal of statutes, including perpetual and temporary statutes, the effect of expiry of temporary statutes, the effect of repeal, and the distinction between supplied and express repeal, considering the implications for legal rights, obligations, and legal practice.
12. Analyze delegated legislation, its scope, validity, and constitutional limitations, and assess its interpretational challenges and implications in administrative law and legal practice.

### **INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW COURSE OUTCOME**

1. The students had been acquainted with the origin and development of Intellectual Property Law through the study of various convention, International agreements on Intellectual Property Regime like Paris Convention, Barse Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, Patenty Co-operation Treaty, Madrid Agreement or Trade Marks, World Intellectual Property Organisation, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights.
2. The students had learned the concept of meaning of Intellectual Property, different classes and forms of Intellectual Property and the rationale of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights.
3. Which studying the copyright law in India the students had learned the historical evolution of copyright, works in which copyright subsist the ownership of copyright and

its assignments to other peoples, term of copyright, 'Authors Special Rights', Term of copyright in India. The students had also learned the various Authorities under Copyright Act,1957 and the procedure of Registration and its effects, Copyright societies. The Student had also learned, Neighbouring Rights, infringement of Copyright and remedies for it.

4. Under the Patent Law in India by virtue of The Patent Act,1970 the students had learned concept of patent its historical overview in India.Process of obtaining patent, Rights and obligations of patentee, transfer of the Patent Rights, Revocation and surrender of Patents, Infringement of patents and remedies, Authorities under Patent Act.
5. Under the Trademark Act,1999 the students were acquainted with the definition and concept of Trade Mark, Service Mark, its registration. Doctrine of Honest Concurrent User, Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity. They also learned different type of Marks like Collective Mark, Certification Mark,well known Trademark. Passing off, Infringement of Trade Mark and Remedies for its infringement.

The students also learned other forms of Intellectual Properties like The Designs Act,2000; The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act,1999; The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act,2001; The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs Act,2000

## **DRAFTING PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING**

1. To get knowledge about general principles of Drafting and Pleading in Civil and Criminal matter.
2. To get knowledge about General Principles of conveyancing .
3. To understand the Drafting and Parts of Deed.

## **COURT VISIT & INTERNSHIP (PRACTICAL)**

1. Court Visit is one of the practical subject in which the students have to visits in court as a training for 12 weeks where student observe the different types of cases by seating in court. This observation provides the actual knowledge of Court proceeding may be gained by the students which is more important in there law practice.

2. Student also undergo practical training at the Lawyers office where student may possess the knowledge of law office management , art of examination of witnesses , art drafting, pleading and conveyancing

3. Students under the Court Visit practical training also expertise with the knowledge of case laws of the Indian Judiciary during the course of practical training in Court as well as Lawyers chamber.

4. The student also aware as to the professional ethics and duties towards court, senior Advocates, clients, society.

5. Court Visit practical training builds up the career of students for the purpose of the law profession as well as entry in judicial services with success in the MPSC exam.

# **LLB 5 YEARS**

## **SEMESTER I**

### **Course outcome-**

#### **ENGLISH - I**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to :

1. develop language proficiency and understand different themes through prose and poetry
2. to apply rules of grammar and to write and speak in proper way
3. focus on the practice of analysing, composing and reflecting on pieces of writing
4. write letters and essays which would enable them to write clear sentences
5. to learn the issue of testing linguistic skills of the students through writing of unseen passages and precise writing

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE - I**

After successful completion of this course, students of Law will be able to :

1. Understand the basic concept and terminology of Political Science.
2. Understand the introduction of state theories of origin of state, comparative study of State, Society, Association, Government and Nation.
3. Have a comprehensive understanding about basic concept, essential feature and importance of Pluralism and Secularism in simplified and concise form.
4. Acquire knowledge of Nation and Nationality .
5. Understand the Political Ideas of Karl Marx and Mahatma Gandhi Democracy , Socialism and necessary Conditions For Successful working of Democracy etc in concise and simplified form.

#### **HISTORY - I**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to :

1. Understand the important Sources of Ancient Indian History.
2. Acquire the knowledge regarding various theories for the origin of kingship, duties and checks on the powers of king and qualification and role of ministers.
3. Study the general principle of State in Ancient India.
4. Understand in details about the Administrative System in Ancient India.
5. Gather information related to Religious Movements in Ancient India.

#### **ECONOMICS – I**



After Successful completion of this course student will able to understand :-

1. The student learn basic concept of micro economics which help them to understand every other paper in economics so serve as foundation.
2. student understand how the concept of micro economics help them to take economics decision in practical life.
3. It help student in understanding different market structures that exist in an economy.
4. After studying the subject students are able to understand how production and consumption decision are taken.
5. Analyze about traditional of modern definition of economics and also to analyze the behaviour of consumers in terms of demand for products.

## **CONTRACT-I**

Upon completion of this course, students will be able to:

10. Define and explain the fundamental principles of the law of contract, including the definition of agreement and contract and difference between them, elements and kinds of contracts, and the importance of free consent.
11. Analyze the concept of capacity to contract, including the definition of minor, incapacities to enter into a contract arising out of status and mental defect, and the law relating to minor's agreements.
12. Examine the factors vitiating free consent, such as coercion, undue influence, misrepresentation, fraud, and mistake and their consequences on the contract.
13. Evaluate the legality of objects in contracts, including void agreements, unlawful considerations and objects, and voidable, illegal, and unlawful agreements and their effects.
14. Discuss the various modes of discharge of contracts, including by performance, breach, impossibility of performance, periods of limitation.

15. Understand the concept of quasi contracts and the remedies available in contractual relations, such as damages, injunctions, refund, and specific performance.
16. Analyze the constitutional provisions relating to government contracts, including the power to contract, procedural requirements, and settlements of disputes and remedies.
17. Understand the nature and advantages of standard form contracts and the judicial approach to such contracts, including the principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation and exemption clauses.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER II**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **ENGLISH - II**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. develop an understanding of English literature along with language skills
2. to present facts in written mode with accurate information and data through notice writing
3. to recognize how to plan and complete reports for maximum impact
4. recognize and understand the meaning of idioms and phrases
5. to apply and understand rules of grammar and to understand that grammar can be seen as a flexible and useful tool

#### **HISTORY - II**

After successful completion of this course, students of law should be able to

1. Conversant with development of Islam.
2. Understand nature and concepts of political administration in medieval India.
3. Understand the rise of Maratha power under Career of Shivaji Maharaj,
4. Knowledge of Economic and Revenue Administration in Medieval India.
5. Understand development of Judicial Administration in Medieval India.

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE – PAPER -II**

After successfully completion of this course, students of law should be able to have,

1. Knowledge of Concept of Constitution and organs of Government in simple and concise ways.
2. Understand merits and demerits of Unitary and Federal form of government.
3. Explore the Rule of Law, Theory of Separation of Powers, Checks and Balances.
4. Knowledge of Merits and Demerits of Parliamentary and Presidential form of Government .
5. Understand basic terminology of Political Parties in a Democracy.

## **ECONOMICS - II**

After Successful completion of this course student will able to understand :-

1. To make student aware of the basic theoretical framework underlying the field of micro economics.
2. It helps students to study the aggregates and to provide overall idea about national economic and its implications.
3. It will helps in understanding and analyzing the impact of public policy, public expenditure taxation.
4. To Understand the concept of economics planning unemployment central banks and commercial banks.
5. To understand the co operative banking structure with the sources of agriculture finance.

## **CONTRACT – II**

5. To get the knowledge about the contract of indemnity and Guarantee.
5. To Understand the rights and duties of Bailor and Bailee, Principal and Agent.
6. To get the knowledge about the Rights and Duties Of Partners and procedure of registration of Firm.
7. To Understand the Rights and Duties of Buyer and Seller under the Sale Of Goods Act.

## **LLB 5 YEARS SEMESTER III**

**Course outcome-**

### **ENGLISH - III**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. to develop language proficiency, understand biographies of authors and poets
2. learn correct usage of grammatical rules and vocabulary building
3. define dialogue and appreciate usage of dialogue in writing
4. develop capability to write and speak English correctly
5. students will be able to produce well supported passages with clear and appropriate methods

### **POLITICAL SCIENCE - III**

1. Conversant with fundamental concept of law liberty and authority.
2. Comprehensive knowledge of equality liberty and Justice.
3. Understand in detail fundamental concept of right and theories of right.
4. Gain knowledge of power, authority and legitimacy.
5. Understand in detail political obligation and political participation

### **HISTORY -III**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to

1. Understand the development of European company in India.
2. Acquire knowledge of Administrative structure under East India Company.
3. Acquire knowledge of development of British Empire in Bengal.
4. Understand significant contribution of early charter of East India Company in the growth of judiciary in India.
5. Conversant with few Landmark cases of British India.

### **ECONOMICS- III**

Interactional Dimension of Economics of Law :

1. To understand the evaluation of money and difficulties system.
2. To Understand the different economics structure and its importance
3. To understand the theory of money and its role in different economics.
4. To study the function of production its importance need of economic legislation.

### **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - I**

The students shall be able to :-

1. To get the knowledge about the Salient Features and Nature of Indian Constitution.
2. To Understand the composition of Parliament and State Legislation and Making of Law.

3. To Understand Composition of Supreme Court and High Court.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER IV**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **ENGLISH - IV**

After successful completion of this course, students will be able to :

1. to develop language proficiency, understand different themes, biographies and acquire knowledge of different eras of writers
2. display a working knowledge of fiction, poetry and drama by writers
3. to develop confidence to speak in public
4. to develop an understanding of english literature along with language skills
5. to use and recognize verbal and non-verbal communication skills

#### **POLITICAL SCIENCE - IV**

- 1) Understand basic principles of international relations
- 2) Cold War and its outcome
- 3) United Nation and its role .
- 4) Diplomatic Theory

#### **HISTORY - IV**

After successfully completion of this course, students of law should be able to

1. Understand socio-religious reform movement of various freedom fighters.
2. Gain knowledge of administration of India in British rule.
3. Conversant with development of Indian National Movement.
4. Understand Gandhi struggle movement for freedom.
5. Acquire knowledge of constitutional development under British India.

## **ECONOMICS - IV**

Indian Economy, Economic development of Economic Growth.

1. To understand the basic structure of economic Indian Economic.
2. To understanding the importance of application and industrial growth.
3. To understand the formula of economic policies and its evaluation.
4. To understand the concept of concentration of economic power.

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW - II**

The students shall be able to:-

18. Understand the concept of secularism from a historical perspective and its significance in the Indian constitutional framework.
19. Analyze the Indian constitutional provisions related to secularism and the freedom of religion.
20. Examine the scope and limitations of freedom of religion and the relationship between religion and the state.
21. Understand and evaluate minority rights and the rights of minority educational institutions.
22. Analyze the concepts of equality and social justice, including equality before the law, equal protection of the law, and gender justice.
23. Evaluate the constitutional validity of classifications for differential treatment and understand the concept of ameliorative justice for weaker sections of society.
24. Examine the scope and limitations of freedom of speech and expression, media, press, information, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession/business.
25. Understand the rights of an accused, including double jeopardy, self-incrimination, retrospective punishment, and the right to life and personal liberty.
26. Analyze the inter-relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles, including judicial balancing and constitutional amendments to strengthen directive principles.
27. Understand the concept of fundamental duties and their inter-relationship with fundamental rights and directive principles.
28. Examine the meaning and scope of emergency situations, including the effects of emergency on central-state relations and the suspension of fundamental rights.

29. Analyze the judicial process and the court system, including the Supreme Court, High Court, and subordinate judiciary, as well as the appointment, removal, transfer, and conditions of service of judges.
30. Understand the concept of judicial independence and the nature and scope of judicial review.
31. Analyze Article 12 of the Constitution and its implications for the judiciary and other local authorities within the territory of India.
32. Examine the doctrines of eclipse and severability as related to Article 13 of the Constitution.
33. Understand the various judicial remedies available, including constitutional, statutory, equitable, and common law remedies.
34. Analyze the liability of the state, including contractual liability and tortious liability.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER V**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **LAW OF TORTS AND CONSUMER PROTECTION**

Upon completion of the course on Law of Torts, students will be able to:

1. Define and explain the nature, scope, and objectives of tort law, including the concepts of wrongful act, violation of duty, *damnum sine injuria*, and *injuria sine damnum*.
2. Differentiate between torts, crimes, and breaches of contract, and understand the concept of unliquidated damages in tort law.

3. Understand the principles of liability in torts, including fault-based liability (wrongful intent and negligence), liability without fault, violation of ethical codes, statutory liability, and the role of motive in torts.
4. Analyze and apply justifications for tortious actions, including self-defense, necessity, consent, and privilege.
5. Explore situations where liability in tort may be extinguished, such as through release and discharge, accord and satisfaction, and limitation periods.
6. Understand the concept of standing in tort law, including who may sue (aggrieved individuals, class actions, social action groups) and the existence of statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
7. Examine the doctrine of sovereign immunity and its relevance in India, including the limitations and exceptions to the immunity enjoyed by the state.
8. Understand the principles of vicarious liability, including the liability of employers for the tortious acts of their employees committed within the scope of employment.
9. Study and analyze torts against persons and personal relations, such as assault, battery, defamation, invasion of privacy, and intentional infliction of emotional distress.
10. Explore torts affecting property, including trespass, nuisance, strict liability for ultra hazardous activities, and conversion.
11. Analyze the concept of negligence in detail, including the elements of duty of care, breach of duty, causation, and damages.
12. Understand the principles of nuisance, including the different types of nuisance (public and private) and the criteria for establishing a claim.
13. Study the concept of absolute/strict liability, including situations where liability is imposed regardless of fault, such as in cases involving dangerous animals, hazardous substances, and defective products.
14. Examine the available legal remedies in tort law, including the award of compensatory damages, injunctions, and the principles of mitigation and remoteness of damages.

### **FAMILY LAW - I (HINDU LAW)**

Upon completing the course on Family Law I (Hindu law ), students will be able to:



1. Strengthening the knowledge of ancient concept of family system in India.
2. Gaining knowledge of concepts like marriage, divorce, parental custody, domestic abuse, children's rights, property rights, succession.
3. Acquainting with the Changing dimensions of marriage as social institution and its impact on modern Indian System.
4. Developing insights of Emerging trends in family law like LGBT rights, Surrogacy, Live-in relationship, Gender equality
5. To acquainted with sources and Schools of Hindu Laws.
6. To get the knowledge of Evolution of Institution of marriage under Hindu Marriage Act.
7. To get the knowledge of Property Laws for Christian and Parsi Men and Women.

## **LEGAL LANGUAGE AND LEGAL WRITTING**

The students shall be able to :-

1. To understand the characteristics of Legal Language and Fundamental Principles of Legal Writing
2. To Get the knowledge about the Drafting of Legal Notice, Statutory Notice, Replay Notice, etc
3. To get the knowledge about case comments, Interpretation of Statute, Sources of Law.
4. To get the knowledge of Paraphrasing, Precise Writing and Translation.

## **LAW OF CRIMES**

The students shall be able to :-

19. Understand the fundamental concepts of crimes, including their nature, elements, and societal implications.
20. Analyze and compare pre-colonial notions of crimes as reflected in Hindu, Muslim, and Tribal Law.
21. Comprehend the state's power and responsibility in determining, controlling, and punishing crime.
22. Differentiate crimes from other wrongs, such as civil wrongs or ethical violations.

23. Evaluate the Indian Penal Code (IPC) as a reflection of social and moral values.
24. Interpret the applicability of IPC in terms of territorial and personal scope.
25. Identify and describe the salient features of the IPC, including its structure and classification of offenses.
26. Recognize and analyze the elements of criminal liability, such as mensrea and actusreus.
27. Understand the concept of group liability in criminal offenses.
28. Analyze the various stages of a crime, including preparation, attempt, and completion.
29. Evaluate the factors that may negate or mitigate guilty intentions in criminal offenses.
30. Examine the different types of punishments available under the criminal justice system.
31. Identify and analyze specific offenses against the human body, including murder, assault, and rape.
32. Examine offenses specifically targeting women and understand the legal framework for addressing them.
33. Analyze offenses against property, such as theft, robbery, and arson.
34. Understand the emerging forms of crimes, including terrorism, pollution, and adulteration.
35. Evaluate the need for and potential reforms in criminal laws.
36. Apply legal principles and analyze case scenarios related to crimes.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER VI**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **FAMILY LAW - II (MUSLIM LAW)**

Upon completing the course on Muslim Law Paper - II, students will be able to:

14. Identify and comprehend the various sources of Mohammedan laws, including the Quran, Hadiths, Ijma, and Qiyas, and understand their significance in Islamic jurisprudence.
15. Analyze and compare the different schools of Mohammedan laws, such as Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali, and Ja'fari, with a focus on their principles, methodologies, and interpretations.

16. Understand the principles and regulations governing the law of marriage in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid marriage contract, the conditions for a lawful marriage, and the rights and obligations of spouses.
17. Examine the provisions and procedures related to the law of divorce in Islamic law, including the grounds for divorce, the types of divorce, and the legal consequences and implications of divorce.
18. Study the law of dowry (Mahr) in Islamic law, including its nature, purpose, determination, and enforcement.
19. Analyze the principles and guidelines pertaining to the law of maintenance under Mohammedan law, including the rights and obligations of spouses and the criteria for determining the amount and duration of maintenance.
20. Study the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, and understand its provisions and significance in safeguarding the rights and interests of Muslim women upon divorce.
21. Gain knowledge about the legal aspects of acknowledgment of paternity and guardianship of a person in Islamic law, including the rights and responsibilities of parents and guardians.
22. Examine the principles and regulations governing the law of Wakf (endowment) in Islamic law, including its nature, types, creation, administration, and dissolution.
23. Understand the principles and guidelines governing the law of gifts (Hiba) in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid gift, the types of gifts, and their legal implications.
24. Study the law of pre-emption (Shuf'a) in Islamic law, including its nature, purpose, conditions, and the rights and obligations of parties involved.
25. Analyze the principles and regulations governing the law of wills (Wasiyya) in Islamic law, including the essential elements of a valid will, the capacity to make a will, and the rights of heirs.
26. Understand the general rules of succession and exclusion from succession in Islamic law, including the classification of heirs under Hanafi and IthnaAshria School, their shares, and the distribution of properties among them.

## **COMPANY LAW**

Upon completing the course on Company Law, students will be able to:

1. To get the knowledge about theories of corporate personality, classification of Companies, Advantages and Disadvantages of Company.
2. To understand the procedure for registration of Company.
3. To get the Knowledge about Powers and Function of Director, Promoter, Auditor, etc.
4. To Understand the Role of NCLT and procedure of Dispute Solving.
5. To get the Knowledge about Procedure of Winding Up and Liability of Company.

## **HUMAN RIGHTS**

Upon completing the course on Human Rights, students will be able to:

1. To get the Knowledge about Philosophical and historical Perspectives of Human Rights.
2. To understand the role of UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, ILO, SAARC towards the Protection of Human rights.
3. To get the knowledge about Interrelationship of Human Rights, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. To acquainted with enforcement and protection mechanism of Human Right in India.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER VII**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE**

8. Explain the purpose and function of civil procedure law and the structure of the civil court organization and the duties of professionals that work at the courts.

9. Explain the term of dispute and the purpose of civil procedure law.
10. Explain the human resources in procedural law.
11. Identify the location of the civil courts in court organization.
12. Question the objectiveness and independence of the courts.
13. Debate the fundamental principles of civil procedure law.
14. Interpret the fundamental principles of civil procedure law.

## **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE , JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND PROHIBITION OF OFFENDERS ACT**

The students shall be able to:-

19. Understand the rationale of criminal procedure and the importance of a fair trial, with a focus on constitutional perspectives (Article 14, 20, and 21).
20. Examine the variety of criminal procedures, including those for special offenses under acts such as the Prevention of Corruption Act and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, and analyze their procedural intricacies.
21. Explore the organization and roles of the police, prosecutor, defense counsel, and prison authorities, understanding their duties, functions, and powers in the criminal justice system.
22. Analyze the pre-trial processes related to arrest, including the distinction between cognizable and non-cognizable offenses, steps to ensure the accused's presence at trial through warrants and summons, arrest with and without a warrant, and the status of absconders.
23. Understand the rights of the arrested person, including the right to know the grounds of arrest, be taken to a magistrate without delay, and not be detained for more than 24 hours, as well as the constitutional provisions (Article 22) related to the right to consult a legal practitioner, receive legal aid, and be informed of the right to bail.
24. Study the pre-trial processes of search and seizure, including the issuance of search warrants and searches without warrants, police search during investigation, general principles of search, and seizure, and analyze the constitutional aspects of the validity of search and seizure proceedings.

25. Examine the significance of the First Information Report (FIR) in criminal proceedings, including its registration, evidentiary value, and its relevance under the Indian Evidence Act.
26. Understand the magisterial powers to take cognizance of offenses and analyze the procedural steps involved in commencing proceedings and the dismissal of complaints.
27. Explore the concept of bail, including its purpose, constitutional overtones, distinctions between bailable and non-bailable offenses, cancellation of bail, anticipatory bail, and appellate bail powers, along with the general principles concerning bonds.
28. Analyze the principles of fair trial, including the presumption of innocence, the venue of trial, the accused's right to know the accusation, the requirement for the trial to be held in the accused's presence, the right to cross-examination, the right to offer evidence and defense, and the right to a speedy trial.
29. Understand the framing of charges, including the form and contents of charges and the requirement for separate charges for distinct offenses, and examine the pre-charge evidence and the process of discharge.
30. Analyze the preliminary pleas to bar the trial, including jurisdiction, time limitations, pleas of autrefois acquit and autrefois convict, issue-estoppel, and the compounding of offenses.
31. Study the trial process before a court of sessions, including the procedural steps and substantive rights involved.
32. Examine the process of delivering judgments, including their form and content, summary trials, post-conviction orders in lieu of punishment, compensation and costs, and the modes of providing judgments.
33. Explore the appellate remedies, including appeals, review, and revision, at different levels such as the Supreme Court of India, High Courts, Sessions Courts, and special rights to appeal, as well as the role of the government and the provision of legal aid in appeals. Understand revisional jurisdiction and the transfer of cases.
34. Investigate the issue of juvenile delinquency, including its nature, causes, the juvenile court system, treatment, rehabilitation, legislative and judicial protection of juvenile offenders, and the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act of 1988.

35. Understand the concept of probation and its application in the probation of offenders, examine the judicial attitude toward probation, study the mechanism of probation and the standards of probation services, and analyze the problems and prospects of probation. Explore the concept of a suspended sentence.
36. Discuss the need for and potential reforms of the criminal procedure to address shortcomings and improve the efficiency and fairness of the criminal justice system.

## **LAW OF EVIDENCE**

1. To understand the general principles of law of evidence and differentiate the standard of proof in civil and criminal cases
2. To analyse and apply the rules of relevancy to the evidences in legal disputes
3. To analyse the provisions dealing with examination of witnesses and other relevant contemporary areas of evidence
4. To examine on whom the burden of proof lies in various cases
5. To demonstrate the skill in appreciation and analysing the evidence

## **BANKING LAW**

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

21. Understand the evolution of banking globally and in India, including the historical development and growth of commercial banks.
22. Define and explain the various functions of commercial banks, including essential functions, agency services, general utility services, international trading services, and information services.
23. Examine different systems of banking, such as unit banking, branch banking, group banking, and chain banking, and understand their characteristics and implications.
24. Analyze the legal relationship between banks and customers, including the legal character of the banker-customer relationship, rights and obligations of banks, right of set-off, banker's lien, and duty of confidentiality.
25. Understand the concept of different types of accounts held by customers, such as current accounts, deposit accounts, joint accounts, trust accounts, and recurring accounts.
26. Explore the control and regulation of banks by the government and its agencies, including issues related to systematic risk, money laundering, customer protection, fair competition,

account and audit, money lending, reorganization, suspension and winding up, and control by ombudsman.

27. Study the theory of central banking and the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) as the central bank, including its objectives, organizational structure, functions, powers, regulations of the monetary system, note issuance, credit control, bank rate policy, open market operations, and its relationship with commercial banks.
28. Examine the principles of good lending and understand the various types of securities for bank advances, such as pledge, mortgage, charge, goods or documents of title to goods, life insurance policy, debentures, and guarantees.
29. Study the concept and features of letters of credit and demand guarantees, including the parties involved, fundamental principles, and the distinction between irrevocable letters of credit and demand guarantees.
30. Explore the provisions of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, including the history, social control, licensing of banking companies, suspension of business, and its applicability.
31. Understand the organizational structure of banking, including private banks, individual banks, partnership firms, and the liability of directors.
32. Study the borrowing powers of banks, types of bank deposits, deposit rules in India, and the limitations on borrowing powers.
33. Analyze the foreign exchange control regime in India, including the concept of foreign exchange regulation and the administration of exchange.
34. Examine the historical background of securities, types of securities issued by governments, banks, corporations, mutual funds, and depository receipts.
35. Understand the investment in non-banking financial institutions, including the concept of non-banking financial institutions, control by the RBI, regulation of non-banking financial and non-financial companies, and chit funds.
36. Explore the impact of e-banking on the banking industry, including payment systems, credit cards, debit cards, ATMs, internet banking, core banking, electronic fund transfers, and the systems proposed by the RBI.
37. Analyze and evaluate the legal and regulatory frameworks governing banking activities in India, including relevant laws, regulations, and guidelines.



38. Apply legal principles and concepts to practical scenarios and case studies related to banking laws.
39. Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills in analyzing complex legal and regulatory issues within the field of banking laws.
40. Enhance research skills to explore primary and secondary sources of banking laws, including statutes, regulations, case law, and scholarly literature.

### **ARBITRATION LAW(TH) AND ADR (PRACTICAL)**

9. Learn nature, Scope, importance of Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR) IN India and study their different modes of dispute resolution. The Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR System. Arbitration, Conciliation, Negotiation techniques for dispute resolution process.
10. Learn conduct and Arbitration proceeding and Court intervention for dispute resolution and passing Arbitration awards and Appeal provisions.
11. In practical session students prepare a record of ADR visit by attended and visit LokAdalat, Family Court, Tribunals, Labor Court, Charity Commissioner, consumer forum and prepare proceeding and cases.
12. Practical session develop skills of conciliation, Arbitration, Negotiation and Mediation techniques.

### **MOOT COURT**

1. Moot Court is a subject prescribed by the BAR council of India which is implemented through the universities for the purpose of practical knowledge while practicing in Court as an Advocate and also to perform the duties as a Judge after selection through MPSC.
2. The object of Moot Court to provide the platform to the Law student with the expertise in defending the cases while examining the witnesses, arguing the case before the Court.

3. The outcome of the study through the Moot Court practice in college, the student may practice in Court as an Advocate and defend the cases on the basis of knowledge gain in the Moot Court practice because in the Moot Court practice student has to provide the one script to defend the case as per the routine work of the Court of Law.

4. This practice in Moot Court is actual benefited to the student in Courts which is the main outcome gain by the students through the Moot Court subject.

5. Moot Court practice is ultimate goal to gain the knowledge of actual practice in court and to act as a Judge which is the crux of Legal education.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER VIII**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **ENVIROMENT LAW**

1. Understanding the concept of environment and need of securing sound environmental conditions
2. Analyzing the global perspective of environment protection along with its international dimensions
3. Identifying the human right perspective, constitutional perspective and legal framework of environmental rights in India
4. Appreciating the role of Indian judiciary towards upholding the concept of Sustainable Development along with its changing dimensions
5. Signifying importance of Public participation through Right to information, Public Interest Litigation and other remedies in preserving and protecting environment.

#### **LAW OF TRUST**

2. To Understand the development of Law of Trust in India.
3. To get Knowledge about a classification and a rules for creation for Valid Trust.
4. To understand Rights and Duties of Trustee and Beneficiary.
5. To Know the procedure for Registration of Public Trust.

#### **PROFFESIONAL ETHICS**

1. To Understand Rights and Duties of Advocate towards Court, Client, Society.
2. To Understand Constitution Powers of Bar Council Of India and State Bar Council.
3. To Get Knowledge about Kinds and remedies against Contempt of Court.

### **PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYERING AND LEGAL AID (PRACTICAL)**

7. This practical subject provides a knowledge of Public Interest Litigation, Legal Literacy Programs, different visits to Jail, Police stations.
8. The students are under obligation to involve every practice through the PIL practical subject. The students investigate socio-legal issues by which the students may possess intellectual capability of social engineering in the Jurisprudence of social Justice.
9. Student aware about the social problem of the society.
10. Legal awareness program provide the bridge to the society in case of violation of fundamental rights.
11. Students make aware the society as to the certain schemes of the Government through the legal literacy programme.
12. Student may gain as to the social principle and the professional ethics which are more important in the administration of Justice.

### **LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW**

1. Learn concept of Labour and Historical perspective of labour law legislation in India from Laissez Fair to Globalization/ unfair State.
2. To study the Industrial Relation system to maintain the industrial peace and democracy in the Industry
3. This course studied Trade Union Act 1926 for registration of Trade Union their rights, functions and liabilities.
4. To study the objectives of workmen compensation Act and their provisions for, nature of injuries and their liabilities to pay the compensation.
5. To understand the concept of strike, Lok Adalat, lay off and retrenchment concept under the Industrial Dispute Act.

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER IX**

#### **Course outcome-**

#### **JURISPRUDENCE**

Upon completion of the course on Jurisprudence, students will be able to:

20. Understand the meaning and significance of jurisprudence as a discipline, including its role in analyzing and interpreting law.
21. Evaluate the nature of law and its definition, examining different perspectives and theories on the essence and purpose of law.
22. Analyze and comprehend the major schools of jurisprudence, including analytical positivism, natural law, historical school, and sociological school, along with their respective theories and contributions.
23. Explore the administration of justice, including the organization and functioning of the legal system, the role of judiciary, and the principles of justice and fairness.
24. Study the sources of law, including legislation, precedents (stare decisis), custom, and the influence of legal writings and professional opinions.
25. Understand the concept of legal rights, including different types of rights, their characteristics, the correlation between rights and duties, and the analysis of rights as claims, liberties, powers, and immunities.
26. Examine the legal status of different persons, such as the unborn, minors, lunatics, drunkards, and deceased individuals, as well as the concept of corporate personality and its types.
27. Comprehend the concept of possession, including its various forms and implications.
28. Explore the concept of ownership, including its nature, different types of ownership, and the distinction between possession and ownership.
29. Study the concept of title and its significance in determining legal rights and interests.
30. Understand the concept of property, including different types of property and the legal frameworks governing property rights.

31. Analyze the conditions for imposing liability, including wrongful acts, *damnum sine injuria*, causation, *mens rea*, intention, malice, negligence, recklessness, strict liability, and vicarious liability.
32. Study the law of obligations, including its sources and different kinds of obligations.
33. Differentiate between substantive and procedural law and understand the nature and importance of evidence in legal proceedings.
34. Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in examining legal theories, concepts, and principles within the field of jurisprudence.
35. Apply legal reasoning and analysis to complex legal issues and scenarios.
36. Evaluate and critically assess the relationship between law and society, including the social, cultural, and historical context of legal principles and theories.
37. Enhance research skills to explore primary and secondary sources of law and jurisprudential literature.
- 38.** Communicate legal concepts and arguments effectively in oral and written form, demonstrating clarity, coherence, and logical reasoning.

## **PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

1. This practical subject provides a knowledge of Public Interest Litigation, Legal Literacy Programs, different visits to Jail, Police stations.
2. The students are under obligation to involve every practice through the PIL practical subject. The students investigate socio-legal issues by which the students may possess intellectual capability of social engineering in the Jurisprudence of social Justice.
3. Student aware about the social problem of the society.
4. Legal awareness program provide the bridge to the society in case of violation of fundamental rights.
5. Students make aware the society as to the certain schemes of the Government through the legal literacy programme.

6. Student may gain as to the social principle and the professional ethics which are more important in the administration of Justice.

## **TRANSFER OF PROPERTY AND EASEMENT**

Upon completing the course on Transfer of Property Act and Easement, students will be able to:

13. Understand the concept and meaning of property, including new property and government largesse.
14. Differentiate between movable and immovable property, tangible and intangible property, and grasp the concept of intellectual property such as copyright, patents, designs, and trademarks.
15. Comprehend the concept of possession and ownership, including the rights and responsibilities of finders of lost goods.
16. Demonstrate a thorough understanding of the general principles of transfer of property, including the definition of transfer, the competence to transfer property, and what may be transferred.
17. Identify the rules and restrictions pertaining to the transfer of movable and immovable property, such as oral and conditional transfers, conditions/restrictions affecting interests, transfers for the benefit of unborn persons, and rules against perpetuity.
18. Analyze the concepts of vested interest and contingent interest in relation to transfer of property, and understand the principles of elections.
19. Evaluate the rules and considerations involved in the transfer of immovable property, including transfers by ostensible owners, persons with the authority to revoke former transfers, unauthorized persons subsequently acquiring interests in transferred property, co-ownership, joint transfers for consideration, and the priority of rights created by transfer.
20. Examine the legal aspects of specific transfers of immovable property, such as sale, mortgage, redemption, charges, leases, exchange, gifts, and actionable claims.
21. Understand the nature and characteristics of easements, including their imposition, acquisition, and transfer.

22. Identify the incidents of easements, including the rights and obligations of the parties involved.
23. Analyze the legal aspects of disturbance, extinction, suspension, and revival of easements, as specified in the relevant sections of the Transfer of Property Act.
24. Understand the concept of licenses and their legal implications, as outlined in the applicable sections of the Transfer of Property Act.
2. Applying ethical considerations and professional conduct while dealing with clients, stakeholders, and other parties involved in property transactions and easements.

## **LAND LAWS**

Upon completing the course on Land Laws, students will be able to:

1. understand the procedure for assessment, criteria for fixation and recovery of land revenue
2. To get the knowledge about the procedure of construction of Water course, Boundary Mark, Survey Mark, etc
3. To Understand the Role of Regional Planning Board in preparation of Regional Plan, Development Plan.
4. To get the knowledge about the steps of acquisition of land for public purpose or company.

## **LEGAL RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

1. Gaining familiarity with basic concepts of legal research and methodology
2. Empowering the art of undertaking critical thinking research skill towards socio legal problems and bring theoretical law to practical implication.
3. Developing the abilities of legal reasoning which will inculcate fine-lawyering skills.
4. Getting acquainted with use of ICT tool and technology and its application in legal research
5. Enabling to prepare research papers
6. Encouraging research know-how in young budding lawyers

## **LLB 5 YEARS**

### **SEMESTER X**

**Course outcome-**

### **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

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

16. Apply the principles and concepts of Administrative Law to real-world scenarios and case studies, fostering critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
17. Analyze and critique the effectiveness of administrative procedures and agencies in promoting transparency, accountability, and public participation.
18. Evaluate the impact of administrative decisions and policies on individuals, businesses, and society as a whole, considering factors like social justice, equity, and human rights.
19. Develop research and analytical skills to identify relevant statutes, regulations, and judicial precedents in administrative law cases.
20. Engage in discussions and debates on current issues and reforms in administrative law, demonstrating an understanding of contemporary challenges and developments in the field.
21. Enhance legal writing and communication skills through the preparation of legal memos, case briefs, and persuasive arguments related to administrative law matters.
22. Explore alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as negotiation and mediation, as potential tools for resolving administrative disputes.
23. Examine comparative administrative law systems, including international perspectives, to gain a broader understanding of different approaches and best practices.
24. Assess the ethical implications and professional responsibilities of administrative officials and lawyers practicing administrative law, including issues related to conflicts of interest and client representation.
25. Develop advocacy skills by participating in simulated administrative hearings or moot court competitions, presenting oral arguments, and analyzing opposing positions.
26. Understand the role of administrative law in the context of emerging technologies, such as data protection, e-governance, and artificial intelligence, and their impact on administrative decision-making.
27. Explore interdisciplinary perspectives on administrative law, considering insights from political science, economics, public administration, and sociology to gain a holistic understanding of the field.



28. Develop practical skills in legal research, including the use of online databases, legislative histories, administrative registers, and other relevant sources of administrative law information.
29. Recognize the importance of administrative law in promoting good governance, fostering public trust, and maintaining a balance of power between the government and citizens.
30. Reflect on the evolving nature of administrative law and its potential future developments, considering the influence of social, political, and technological factors.

### **CYBER LAW (T) AND COMPUTER (P)**

1. To get the knowledge of Cyber Crimes, and its relevance with conventional crime.
2. To get the knowledge about characteristics and classification of cyber crime.
3. To acquainted with the provisions of IT Act 2000.
4. To acquainted with cyber space jurisdiction and investigation of cyber crime

### **INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES**

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

13. Understand the principles of legislation and analyze the roles of the legislature, executive, and judiciary in lawmaking, considering the principles of utility and the balance between individual and community interests.
14. Demonstrate an understanding of the interpretation of statutes, including the meaning of the term "statutes" and the processes of commencement, operation, and repeal of statutes, while recognizing the importance of statutory interpretation in legal practice.
15. Apply internal aids to interpretation, such as titles, preambles, headings, marginal notes, sections, schedules, illustrations, exceptions, provisos, saving clauses, non-obstante clauses, explanations, and definition clauses, to derive the intended meaning of statutes.
16. Utilize external aids to interpretation, including dictionaries, translations, travaux préparations, statutes in parimateria, contemporaneous expositio, debates, inquiry commission reports, law commission reports, and parliamentary history, to enhance the understanding and interpretation of statutes.
17. Apply the primary rules of statutory interpretation, such as the literal rule, golden rule, mischief rule (rule in Heydon's case), rule of harmonious construction, and consideration

of the intention of the legislature, to resolve ambiguities and conflicts in statutory language.

18. Apply secondary rules of statutory interpretation, including *noscitur a sociis*, *eiusdem generis*, and *reddendosingulasingulis*, to interpret statutes by considering the context, associated words, and specific principles of interpretation.
19. Analyze the various presumptions in statutory interpretation, such as the validity of statutes, territorial operation, jurisdiction, avoiding inconvenience or absurdity, intending justice, not impairing obligation or permitting advantage from one's own wrong, prospective operation, and against retrospectivity.
20. Apply the maxims of statutory interpretation, including *delegatus non potest delegare*, *expressio unisexclusioalterius*, *generalia specialibus non derogant*, *in pari delicto potiore stconditio possidentis*, *ut res magisvaleat quam pereat*, *expressum facit ce ssaretacitum*, *in bonampartem*, *ex visceribusactus*, and *casus omissus*, to resolve interpretational issues and gaps in statutes.
21. Interpret statutes with reference to the subject matter and purpose, distinguishing between restrictive and beneficial construction, and analyzing the interpretation of taxing statutes, penal statutes, welfare legislation, substantive and adjunctival statutes, directory and mandatory provisions, enabling statutes, codifying and consolidating statutes, statutes conferring rights, and statutes conferring powers.
22. Understand the principles of constitutional interpretation, including harmonious construction, the doctrine of pith and substance, colourable legislation, ancillary powers, "occupied field," residuary powers, doctrine of repugnancy, and legal fiction, and analyze their application in interpreting constitutional provisions and statutes.
23. Examine the expiry and repeal of statutes, including perpetual and temporary statutes, the effect of expiry of temporary statutes, the effect of repeal, and the distinction between supplied and express repeal, considering the implications for legal rights, obligations, and legal practice.
24. Analyze delegated legislation, its scope, validity, and constitutional limitations, and assess its interpretational challenges and implications in administrative law and legal practice.

## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

6. The students had been acquainted with the origin and development of Intellectual Property Law through the study of various convention, International agreements on Intellectual Property Regime like Paris Convention, Barse Convention, Universal Copyright Convention, Patenty Co-operation Treaty, Madrid Agreement or Trade Marks, World Intellectual Property Organisation, Trade Related Intellectual Property Rights.
7. The students had learned the concept of meaning of Intellectual Property, different classes and forms of Intellectual Property and the rationale of Protection of Intellectual Property Rights.
8. Which studying the copyright law in India the students had learned the historical evolution of copyright, works in which copyright subsist the ownership of copyright and its assignments to other peoples, term of copyright, 'Authors Special Rights', Term of copyright in India. The students had also learned the various Authorities under Copyright Act,1957 and the procedure of Registration and its effects, Copyright societies. The Student had also learned, Neighbouring Rights, infringement of Copyright and remedies for it.
9. Under the Patent Law in India by virtue of The Patent Act,1970 the students had learned concept of patent its historical overview in India.Process of obtaining patent, Rights and obligations of patentee, transfer of the Patent Rights, Revocation and surrender of Patents, Infringement of patents and remedies, Authorities under Patent Act.
10. Under the Trademark Act,1999 the students were acquainted with the definition and concept of Trade Mark, Service Mark, its registration. Doctrine of Honest Concurrent User, Doctrine of Deceptive Similarity. They also learned different type of Marks like Collective Mark, Certification Mark,well known Trademark. Passing off, Infringement of Trade Mark and Remedies for its infringement.

The students also learned other forms of Intellectual Properties like The Designs Act,2000; The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act,1999; The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers Rights Act,2001; The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs Act,2000

## **COURT VISIT AND INTERNSHIP**

Court Visit is one of the practical subject in which the students have to visits in court as a training for 12 weeks where student observe the different types of cases by seating in court. This observation provides the actual knowledge of Court proceeding may be gained by the students which is more important in there law practice.

2. Student also undergo practical training at the Lawyers office where student may possess the knowledge of law office management , art of examination of witnesses , art drafting, pleading and conveyancing
3. Students under the Court Visit practical training also expertise with the knowledge of case laws of the Indian Judiciary during the course of practical training in Court as well as Lawyers chamber.
4. The student also aware as to the professional ethics and duties towards court, senior Advocates, clients, society.
5. Court Visit practical training builds up the career of students for the purpose of the law profession as well as entry in judicial services with success in the MPSC exam.

## **DRAFTING PLEADDING AND CONVEYANCING**

1. To get knowledge about general principles of Drafting and Pleading in Civil and Criminal matter.
2. To get knowledge about General Principles of conveyancing .
3. To understand the Drafting and Parts of Deed.