



॥ मा विद्या या विमुक्तये ॥

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

'ज्ञानतीर्थ', विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६ (महाराष्ट्र राज्य) भारत

SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

'Dnyanteerth', Vishnupuri, Nanded - 431 606 (Maharashtra State) INDIA

स्वामी रामानंद तीर्थ
मराठवाडा विद्यापीठ, नांदेड

Established on 17th September, 1994, Recognized By the UGC U/s 2(f) and 12(B), NAAC Re-accredited with 'B++' grade

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मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखेतील पदवीस्तरावरील
LL.B III year आणि B. A. LL.B V
year चे अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष
२०२४-२५ पासून लागू करण्याबाबत.


परिपत्रक

या परिपत्रकान्वये सर्व संबंधितांना कळविण्यात येते की, मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखेने दिनांक १३ मे २०२४ रोजीच्या बैठकीतील केलेल्या शिफारशीप्रमाणे व दिनांक १५ मे २०२४ रोजी संपन्न झालेल्या ५९ व्या मा. विद्यापरिषद बैठकीतील एनवेळचा विषय क्र. ०५/५९-२०२४ अन्वये मान्यता दिल्यानुसार पदवीस्तरावरील खालील अभ्यासक्रम शैक्षणिक वर्ष २०२४-२५ पासून लागू करण्यात येत आहे.

- 1) LL.B III year (Revised)
- 2) B. A. LL.B V year (Revised)

सदरील परिपत्रक व अभ्यासक्रम प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठाच्या www.srtmun.ac.in या संकेतस्थळावर उपलब्ध आहेत. तरी सदरील बाब ही सर्व संबंधितांच्या निदर्शनास आणून द्यावी, ही विनंती.

'ज्ञानतीर्थ' परिसर,
विष्णुपुरी, नांदेड - ४३१ ६०६,
जा.क्र.:शै-१ / सीजीपीए/पदवी/२०२४-२५/२५१
दिनांक २३.०८.२०२४


डॉ. सरिता लोहार
सहा.कुलमचिव
शैक्षणिक (१-अभ्यासमंडळ) विभाग

- प्रत : १) मा. आधिष्ठाता, मानवविज्ञान विद्याशाखा, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
२) मा. संचालक, परीक्षा व मूल्यमापन मंडळ, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
३) मा. प्राचार्य, सर्व संबंधित संलग्नित महाविद्यालये, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ.
४) सिस्टीम एक्सपर्ट, शैक्षणिक विभाग, प्रस्तुत विद्यापीठ. यांना देवून कळविण्यात येते की, सदर परिपत्रक संकेतस्थळावर प्रसिध्द करण्यात यावे.

Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded-431 606

(Structure and Syllabus of LL.B. III YEAR AND B.A. LL.B. V YEAR)



UNDER THE FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

Effective from Academic Year -2024-2025

From the Desk of Chairpersons, Board of Studies in Law

Legal profession is one of the most prestigious, brilliant and attractive of all professions, maintaining the Rule of Law, inculcating a sense of responsibility towards the society, respecting human Rights and administering the justice. Legal education plays a pivotal role in producing lawyers, Judges, academicians and law abiding citizens with a social conscience. So legal education requires to be competitive globally and qualitative thoroughly to deliver justice to every individual. The importance of legal education cannot be denied. Legal education can be regarded as a primary instrument to bring about social revolution and is a powerful weapon which can be used to change the entire world. So, providing updated syllabus with required trainings and skills such as analytical ability, legal writing, argumentative skills and skills for decision making to the students is the responsibility of University. It is the basic requirement to provide experiential learnings through project work, field visit and internships to law students.

As the field of legal education becomes the dynamic, competitive and technology dominated due to the advent of Artificial Intelligence and related technological integrations, the Board of studies determined to face and meet these professional challenges fulfilling the needs of law students. There was necessity to update the syllabus of our Law program to include three Criminal Laws, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Saksjya Adhinyam 2023, that have recently enacted. The latest learner-centric and professional skills-oriented instructional techniques to develop not only the legal competency of our law students but also to equip them with relevant professional skills to meet their employability needs in today's dynamic legal job market, syllabus has been revised.

The university's proper framing and development of syllabi will result in the upbringing and nourishment of holistic development of students. Emphasis is on outcome-based learning. Every course has well-defined objectives and outcomes. The assessment guidelines also provide clarity and precision to the vision behind prescribing the particular course content.

We appreciate the efforts of all the teachers in revising the curriculum and members of BOS for taking initiative in providing the restructured and revised curriculum for LL.B and BA LL.B Courses

Dr. Veena Patil, Chairman

Substantive Law Board

Dr. Poonam Nathani, Chairman

Procedural Law and Practical Training Board



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded

Faculty of Humanities

Members of the Board of Studies in the subject of

1. Procedural Law

2. Substantive Law

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

List of Members of Ad- hoc Board of Studies in Procedural Law with their address	Position	List of Members of Ad- hoc Board of Studies in Substantive Law with their address	Position
Dr. Poonam Nathani, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Chairman	Dr. Vina Patil, Narayanrao Chavan Law College, Nanded	Chairman
Dr. Amol B. Karwa, Narayanrao Chavan law College, Nanded	Member	Dr. Pramod G. Shinde, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Member
Dr. Waseem. I. Khan, Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani	Member	Dr. Namdev D. Jadhav, Dayanand College Of Law, Latur	Member
Dr. N. D. Jadhav, Dayanand College of Law, Latur	Member	Dr. Mrs. Pratibha Ganesh Chavan, Shri Shivaji Law College, Parbhani	Member
Dr. Ragini Khubalkar, Maharashtra National Law University, Nagpur.	Member	Dr. Mahesh Laxmanrao Dharmapurikar Shri Shivaji Law College, Kandhar	Member



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities
LLB III Year, BALLB V Year Semester-V
Teaching Scheme

Course Name	Credits Assigned			Teaching Scheme (Hrs./week)		Marking Scheme		
	ES E	C A	Total	Theory	Practical	ES E	C A	Total
CPC	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Law of Evidence	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Environmental Law	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Public International Law	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Land Laws	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100



Swami Ramanand Teerth Marathwada University, Nanded
Faculty of Humanities
LLB III Year, BALLB V Year Semester-VI
Teaching Scheme

Course Name	Credits Assigned			Teaching Scheme (Hrs./week)		Marking Scheme		
	ESE	CA	Total	Theory	Practical	ESE	CA	Total
Law of Crime II	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Administrative Law	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
International Human Rights	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Principles of Income Tax	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
Interpretation of Statutes	03	01	04	06	---	75	25	100
D.P.C.	--	--	04	06	---	---	---	100
Moot Court	--	--	04	06	---	---	---	100



SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED
Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-V)
w.e.f 2024-25(This paper comprises of 84 units)

Paper Title-Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objective -

1. To understand the procedural aspects of civil law and its application in legal practice.
 2. To familiarize students with the rules and procedures governing civil litigation.
 3. To develop skills in drafting pleadings, notices, and other legal documents.
 4. To learn how to navigate the court system and understand the roles of various stakeholders.
 5. To develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills in applying procedural rules.
 6. To develop skills of advocacy, argumentation, and negotiation.
 7. To prepare students for careers in legal practice, judiciary, and academia.
- By achieving these objectives, students will gain a comprehensive understanding of the Civil Procedure Code and be equipped to apply it in real-world legal scenarios.

Course Outcomes -

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

1. Differentiate between decree and judgment, decree and order.
2. Classify jurisdiction, hierarchy, foreign judgment, institution of suit and ADR
3. Compile drafting, pleading and convincing in civil matters.
4. Identify execution process, ex-party procedure, trials and interim orders.
5. Outline law of limitation.

Sr. No.	Topic/subject	No. of Hours/ Period
1.	Introduction- Civil suits, Jurisdiction of civil courts-Kinds, hierarchy of courts, <i>Res-subjudice</i> and <i>Resjudicata</i> , Foreign judgment – enforcement, Place of suing, Institution of suit, parties to suit: joinder, mis-joinder or non-joinder of parties, representative suit,	Units 12
2.	Pleadings. 1. Rules of pleading, signing and verification, Alternative pleadings, Construction of pleadings 2. Plaint: particulars, Admission, return and rejection 3. Written statement: particulars, rules of evidence, Set off	Units 12

	and counter claim, distinction 4. Affidavits.	
3.	Appearance, examination and trial. 1. Summons, 2. Appearance of parties, 3. Ex-parte Procedure Summons and attendance of witnesses 4. Trial 5. Adjournments 6. Interim orders: commission, arrest or attachment before judgment, injunction and appointment of receiver 7. Interests and costs.	Units 10
4.	Execution. 1. Decree and judgement 2. General principles 3. Power for execution of decrees 4. Procedure for execution (ss. 52-54) 5. Enforcement, arrest and detention (ss. 55-59) 6. Attachment (ss.60-64) 7. Sale (ss.65-97) 8. Delivery of property 9. Stay of execution Mesne Profits, Restitution,	Units 12
5.	Suits in particular cases. 1. By or against government (ss. 79-82) 2. By or against minor 3. Suits in forma pauperis	Units 12
6.	Appeals. 1. Appeals from original decree 2. Appeals from appellate decree 3. Appeals from orders 4. General provisions relating to appeal 5. Appeal to the Supreme Court	Units 07
7.	Review, Reference and Revision.	Units 07
8.	Law of Limitation. 1. The concept – the law assists the vigilant and not those who sleep over the rights. 2. Object 3. Computation of Limitation 4. Extension and suspension of limitation 5. Sufficient cause for not filing the proceedings, illness, mistake of legal advise, Mistaken view of law, Poverty, Minority and Purdha, Imprisonment, Defective Vakalatnama 6. Legal disabilities 7. Acknowledgement – essential requisites	Units 12

Continuous Assessment for 25 marks

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Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure (1999), University, Delhi.

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M.R..Mallick(ed.), B.B. Mitra on Limitation Act (1998), Eastern, Lucknow

Majumdar. P.K and Kataria. R.P., Commentary on the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (1998), Universal, Delhi.

Examination Rules for Theory and Internal Evaluation

- Assessment shall consist of continuous assessment (CA) and end of semester examination (ESE)
- Weightage: 75% for ESE and 25% for CA
- The CA towards 25 marks will be a continuous activity and at least two written tests must be conducted for a full paper of 4 credits.
 - open book test/ Assignments/ Projects, may be conducted (not more than two for each paper) for 15 Marks
 - General performance is of 10 marks for completing the course teacher is required to take Seminar Presentation, Court Visit, Visit to Government Offices, field visit at rural areas, Group Discussions and Lok Adalat visit, forensic lab visit, Jail Visit etc. whichever is relevant.

Note - the teacher should select a variety of mechanism for evaluation of this part such as

- Active participation in class
- Assignment
- Extension Work etc
- ESE for the remaining 75% marks will be conducted by the University
- A student has to obtain 40% marks in the combined examination of CA and ESE with a minimum passing of 40% in both these separately.
- To pass the degree program, a student will have to obtain a minimum aggregate of 40% marks (E and above in grade scale) in each course.
- If a student misses an internal assessment examination he/she will have a second chance with endorsement of the Principal in consultation with the concerned teacher, such a second chance shall not be the right of the student.
- A student cannot register for the 3rd and 5th semester if he/she fails to complete 75% of the total credits expected to be ordinary completed up to 2nd and 4th semester respectively.
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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-VI)
(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration) w.e.f 2024-25

Paper II

Paper Title- Law of Evidence

(The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam 2023)

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objective -

1. To understand the principles and rules of evidence law in India.
2. To acquaint the students with salient features of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023.
3. To learn how to apply the provisions of the Adhinyam.
4. To develop skills in analyzing and evaluating evidence.
5. To learn how to distinguish between relevant and admissible facts.
6. To understand the concept of proof and the standards of proof.
7. To acquaint the students with provisions relating to competency and examination of witnesses.
8. To understand the relationship between evidence law and other branches of law, such as criminal procedure and civil procedure.
9. To prepare students for careers in legal practice, judiciary, and academia, where they can apply their knowledge of evidence law.

By achieving these objectives, students will gain a thorough understanding of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023, and be equipped to apply its provisions in real-world legal scenarios, ultimately contributing to the fair and just administration of justice.

Course Outcome -

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

1. Understand the relevance and importance of Law of Evidence including Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023.
2. Analyse and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidences and court procedures relating to evidence
3. Evaluate the rules relating to dying declaration and admissibility of dying declaration.
4. Analyse the rule relating to relevance of evidence and admissibility of evidence before the court.
5. Critically analyse, draft and execute fundamental aspects of examination of witnesses.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period/Units
1.	Introductory 1.1. The main features of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 and need to repeal the old. 1.2. Historical background and General Principles of Evidence Law	Units 6
2.	Definitions Court, Proved, Disproved, Not proved, Presumptions: May Presume, Shall Presume, Conclusive Proof, Document, Evidence, Fact, Relevant, Fact in Issue	4 - Unit
3.	3. Relevancy of Facts (Sec 3 to Sec 14) 3.1. Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts (S.3) 3.2 Relevancy of facts forming part of same transaction (S. 4) 3.3 Facts which are occasion, cause or effect of facts in issue or	Units 10

	<p>relevant facts (S. 5)</p> <p>3.4 Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct (S. 6)</p> <p>3.5 Facts necessary to explain or introduce fact in issue or relevant facts (S. 7)</p> <p>3.6 Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design (S. 8)</p> <p>3.7 When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant (S. 9)</p> <p>3.8 Facts tending to enable Court to determine amount are relevant in suits for damages (S. 10)</p> <p>3.9 Facts relevant when right or custom is in question (S. 11)</p> <p>3.10 Facts showing existence of state of mind, or of body or bodily feeling (S.12)</p> <p>3.11 Facts bearing on question whether act was accidental or intentional (S. 13)</p> <p>3.12 Existence of course of business when relevant. (S. 14)</p>	
4.	<p>4. Admissions and Confessions (Sec 15 to Sec 25)</p> <p>4.1 Admissions (S. 15 to S. 21 and S. 25)</p> <p>4.2 Confessions (S. 22 to S. 24)</p> <p>4.3. Differences between “admission” and “confession”</p>	Units 15
5.	<p>5. Statements by Persons who is dead or cannot be found (S. 26)</p> <p>5.1. General principles</p> <p>5.2. Dying declaration</p> <p>5.2.1. Relevancy and evidentiary value of Dying Declaration</p>	Units 4
6.	<p>6. Relevance of Judgments (S. 34 to S. 38)</p> <p>6.1. General Principles</p> <p>6.2. Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal cases</p>	Units 4
7.	<p>7. Opinions of Experts (S. 39 to 45)</p> <p>7.1. Opinions of experts</p> <p>7.2 Facts bearing upon opinions of experts</p> <p>7.3 Opinion as to handwriting and signature, when relevant</p> <p>7.4 Opinion as to existence of general custom or right, when relevant</p> <p>7.5 Opinion as to usages, tenets, etc., when relevant</p> <p>7.6 Opinion on relationship, when relevant</p> <p>7.7 Grounds of opinion, when relevant</p>	Units 6
8.	<p>8. Character when Relevant in Civil/Criminal cases (S. 46 to S. 50)</p> <p>8.1 In civil cases character to prove conduct imputed, irrelevant</p> <p>8.2 In criminal cases previous good character relevant</p> <p>8.3 Evidence of character or previous sexual experience not relevant in certain cases</p> <p>8.4 Previous bad character not relevant, except in reply</p> <p>8.5 Character as affecting damages</p>	Units 4
9.	<p>9. Modes of Proof (S.51 to S.103)</p> <p>9.1. Facts judicially noticeable need not be proved (S. 51)</p> <p>9.2 Facts of which court shall take judicial notice. (S. 52)</p> <p>9.3 Facts admitted need not be proved (S. 53)</p> <p>9.4 General principles concerning oral evidence (S. 54 to S. 55)</p> <p>9.5 General principles concerning Documentary Evidence (S. 56 to S. 93)</p> <p>9.6 General Principles Regarding Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence (S. 94 to S. 103)</p>	Units 8
10.	<p>10. Burden of Proof (S. 104 to S. 120)</p> <p>10.1 The general concept of Burden of Proof (S. 104 to S. 114)</p> <p>10.2 Presumption as to certain offences (S. 115)</p>	Units 8

	10.3 Birth during marriage, conclusive proof of legitimacy (S. 116) 10.4 Presumption as to abetment of suicide by a married woman (S. 117) 10.5. Presumption as to dowry death (S. 118) 10.6 Court may presume existence of certain facts (S. 119) 10.7 Presumption as to absence of consent in certain prosecution for rape (S. 120)	
11.	11. Estoppel (S. 121 to S. 123) 11.1. Relevancy of Estoppels 11.2. Kinds of Estoppels	Units 5
12.	12. Witnesses, Examination of Witnesses 12.1. Competency to testify (S. 124 to S. 127) 12.2. Privileged Communications (S. 128 to S. 134) 12.3. Accomplice (S. 138) 12.4. General principles of examination and cross examination (S. 140 to S. 144, S. 148) 12.5. Leading questions (S. 146) 12.6. Lawful questions in cross-examination (S. 149) 12.7. Hostile witness- Question by party to his own witness (S. 157) 12.8. Impeaching of the standing or credit of witness (S. 158)	Units 10

Bibliography

1. *Polein Murphy, Evidence (15th Edn. Reprint 2017), Universal, Delhi.*
2. *Albert S. Osborn, The Problem of Proof (2nd edition Reprint 2022), Universal, Delhi.*
3. *Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence (reprint 2023), Central Law Agency, New Delhi*
4. *Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023*
5. *V. P. Sarathi's Law of Evidence, 7th ed, Abhinandan Malik (ed), Eastern Book Company, Reprint 2023.*
6. *M. Monir, Textbook on the Law of Evidence, 12th ed (Reprint), Universal Law House, 2021.*
7. *Ryan's Essential Evidence Outlines – Practitioner and Student Handbook, 3rd edition 2009.*
8. *Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The Law of Evidence, 27th ed, B M Prasad and Monish Mohan (ed), LexisNexis, 2022.*
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14. *Y. H. Rao and Y R Rao, Expert Evidence - Medical and Non-Medical, 4th ed (Reprint 2011) LexisNexis, 2010.*
15. *Nayan Joshi, Electronic Evidence, Kamal Publishers, 2012.*
16. *K. D. Gaur, Textbook on the Indian Evidence Act, Universal Law House, 2nd edn. 2020*
17. *N. V. Paranjpe, Evidence in Criminal Trials, Thomson Reuters, 2017.*
18. *Batuklal, Law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2023 latest edn.*

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 - Open book test/ Assignments/ Projects, may be conducted (not more than two for each paper) for 15 Marks

- General performance is of 10 marks for completing the course teacher is required to take Seminar Presentation, Court Visit, Visit to Government Offices, field visit at rural areas, Group Discussions and Lok Adalat visit, forensic lab visit, Jail Visit etc. whichever is relevant.

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-V)

w.e.f 2024-25

(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

Paper Title- ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives -

The objectives of teaching Environmental Laws to law students include:

1. Understanding the importance of environmental protection and the role of law in achieving it.
2. Familiarity with international and national environmental laws and policies.
3. Knowledge of legal frameworks regulating pollution, conservation, and sustainable development.
4. Analyzing environmental case laws and judicial decisions.
5. Understanding the intersection of environmental law with other areas of law, such as human rights and trade.
6. Encouraging critical thinking and problem-solving in environmental law and policy.
7. Fostering a deeper understanding of the relationship between human activity, the environment, and the law.

By achieving these objectives, law students will gain a comprehensive understanding of environmental laws and develop the skills to apply them in real-world scenarios, contributing to a more sustainable and environmentally conscious future.

Course Outcomes

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

1. Explain concept of environment, types of environment pollution and causes and effects of pollution
2. Describe constitutional approach regarding environment protection.
3. Classify various kinds of pollutions and corresponding legislations relating to environment protection
4. Implement policies and enforcement of law relating to town and country planning
5. Recall international regime for protection of environment

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period
1.	Historical perspectives and legal control 1. Indian Tradition: Dharma of Environment, British Raj – Industrial Development and Exploitation of Nature. 2. Common law aspects of environmental law - Nuisance, Trespass, Negligence, Absolute and Strict liability.	10-Units

	3. Criminal Liability and Environment Protection - Offences affecting public health and safety under Indian Penal Code, 1860 and Section 133 of Cr. P.C	
2.	Concept of environment and pollution 1. Environment, Meaning and contents 2. Pollutions, Meaning, Kinds of pollution, Effects of Pollution	06-Units
3.	International Regime – Relevance in India 1. Stockholm Conference, 1972, Rio Summit or Earth Summit-I, 1992 - Impact in India 2. World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002, UNFCCC, 2015 - Position in India 3. UNEP, Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, Earth Summit - II, 1997 - Impact in India 4. Responsibility of States in Protection of Environment - Transboundary pollution and state's responsibility - Trail Smelter Arbitration 5. Sustainable Development, Inter-generational Equity, Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine - Position in India 6. Green house effect and ozone depletion, Oil Spills 7. U.N. declaration on right to development.	10-Units
4.	Constitutional Perspectives 1. Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policies, Fundamental Duties, Implementation of International obligations, Distribution of Legislative Powers 2. Remedies - Writ Jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court 3. Public Interest Litigation and Environment Protection - Role of Indian Judiciary	10-Units
5.	Water and Air Pollution 1. Definitions, Meaning and standards, Provisions of Water and Air Pollution. 2. Authorities, Powers and Functions 3. Offences and penalties 4. Judicial approach	10-Units
6.	6. Environment Protection 1. Definitions Protection agencies: power and functions 2. Protection: means and sanctions, offences and penalties and important Judicial Decisions 3. Environment Protection Rules – a) The Noise Pollution (regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 b) CRZ (Coastal Zone Management) Notification	10-Units

	<p>c)Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules</p> <p>d)Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemical Rules</p> <p>e) Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules</p> <p>4. Environmental Audit and Eco Mark</p> <p>5. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 -an Introduction</p>	
7.	<p>7. Forest and Greenery</p> <p>1. Protection of Forests: The Forest Act,1927 - Definitions, Types of Forests, Acts prohibited in these forests, transit of forest produce, powers of forest officers, offences and penalties, important judicial decisions.</p> <p>2. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 - De-reservation of forest land for nonforest purpose, Advisory Committee, Penalties, important judicial decisions</p> <p>3. The Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 - Important Definitions, Authorities under the Act, Wildlife Advisory Board, Hunting, Protection of Specified plants, Sanctuaries and National Parks, Central Zoo Authority and Recognition of Zoos, Trade or commerce in wild animals, animal articles and trophies, Forfeiture of Property Derived from Illegal Hunting and Trade, Offences and Penalties, important judicial decisions, The Wildlife (Protection) Amendment Act, 2022</p> <p>6. Symbiotic relationship and tribal people, Rights of Forest Dwellers/Tribals</p>	11-Units
8.	<p>The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010</p> <p>1. Establishment, jurisdiction, powers and proceedings of the tribunal, penalty, Role of NGT in Environment Protection</p>	05-Units
9.	<p>9. The Biological Diversity Act, 2002</p> <p>Important Definitions, Regulation of Access to Biological Diversity, National Biodiversity Authority, State Biodiversity Board, Biodiversity Management Committees, Equitable Benefit Sharing, Legal Control of Eco-Unfriendly Experimentation on Animals, Plants, Seeds and Micro Organism, Judicial Decisions.</p>	05-Units
10.	<p>Environment and Development</p> <p>1. Environmental issues involved in the development projects like Silent Valley Project, Narmada Valley Project and Koondankulam Nuclear Power Plant</p> <p>2. Human Rights Perspective - Displacement and Rehabilitation</p> <p>3. Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) - Meaning, Evolution and history, Process, Constraints, EIA Notification</p>	07-Units

of 1994 and 2006	
E- waste Management	

Select bibliography

1. *Ritwick Dutta and Sanjeet Purohit, Commentary on the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010, Universal Law Publications.*
2. *P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law Agency.*
3. *Aaramin Rosencranz, et al., (eds.), Environmental Law and policy in India, (2000), Oxford*
4. *R.B. Singh & Suresh Misra, Environmental Law in India (1996), Concept Publishing Co., New Delhi.*
5. *Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi.*
6. *Richard L. Riversz, et.al. (eds.) Environmental Law, the Economy and Sustainable Development (2000), Cambridge.*
7. *Christopher D. Stone, Should Trees Have Standing and other Essays on Law, Morals and the Environment (1996), Oceana*
8. *Leela krishnan, P et. Al. (eds.), Law and Environment (1990), Eastern, Lucknow*
9. *Leela krishnan, P, The Environmental Law in India (1999), Butter worths – India*
10. *Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, Report of the Committee for*
11. *Recommending Legislative Measures and Administrative Machinery for Ensuring Environmental Protection (1980) (Tiwari Committee Report).*
12. *Indian Journal of Public Administration, Special Number on Environment and Administration, July- September 1988, Vol. XXXV, No.3, pp.353-801*
13. *Centre for Science and Environment, The state of India's Environment 1982, The State of India's*
14. *Environment 1984-85 and The State of Indian Environment 1999-2000.*
15. *World Commission on Environment and Development, Our Common Future (1987), Oxford.*
16. *S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005.*
17. *Majumdar, Nandy, Mukherjee, Environment and Wildlife Laws in India, Lexis Nexis.*

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-V)

w.e.f 2024-25

(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

Paper Title - Public International Law

Course Objective -

1. To have an insight into Public International Law and its significance in the economically globalised world where interdependence of the countries, commercially and socially, are required
2. To analyze the sources of international Law, including treaties, customs, and general principles
3. To comprehend the relationship between international law and municipal law and examine the measures available for settlement of dispute at global level and their efforts in handling the global issues through peaceful measures.
4. To develop critical thinking on the state responsibility, privileges and immunities against each other
5. To understand the role of international organizations such as the United Nations, in promoting international peace and security

Course Outcomes

1. After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to understand
2. The nature and development of International law.
3. Classify the sources of International law and relationship between International law and Municipal Law.
4. The state jurisdiction and State responsibility.
5. The term Nationality, Extradition and Asylum.
6. The various International institutions under UN and the laws relating to The Sea, Air and outer space.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period
1.	1.Nature and Development of International Law 1.1 Definition of International Law 1.2 International Law as “Law” - Basis of International Law - Jurisprudential Theories - Natural law Theory, Positive Law Theory, Grotius Theory and Consent theory 1.3 Historical perspective of International Law 1.4 Codification of International Law 1.5 Sanctions of International Law 1.6 Subjects of International Law 1.7 Approach of Developing Countries towards International Law	10 Units
2.	2. Sources of International Law 2.1. Statute of the International Court of Justice, 1945, Article 38 – 2.1 International Treaties and Conventions; 2.2 International Custom; - Types of Treaties – Pacta Sunt Servanda 2.3 General Principles of Law Recognized by Civilized Nations; 2.4 Judicial Decisions, Juristic Opinion 2.5 <i>Ex aequo et bono</i> 2.2. Other Sources of International Law: 2.1 Resolutions of General Assembly; 2.2 Resolutions of Security Council 2.3 State Paper 2.4 International Comity	10-Units

	2.5 Equity and Justice, etc .	
3	Relationship Between International Law and Municipal Law Theories: 3.1.1 Monistic Theory 3.1.2 Dualistic Theory 3.1.3 Specific Adoption Theory 3.1.4. Transformation Theory , etc. 3.1.5. Practice of States : India, United Kingdom, United States of America	07-Units
4	4. State Jurisdiction 4.1 Basis of Jurisdiction and exercise of Jurisdiction 4.2 Territorial jurisdiction – Subjective and Objective Theory 4.3 Criminal Jurisdiction – S.S. Lotus Case – Universal Principles. 4.4 Immunities and Servitudes – Union of India Vs. Sukumar Sen Gupta. 4.5 Sovereign equality of States	07-Units
5	5. State Responsibility 5.1. Basis of International Responsibility – Meaning-Types –Original – Vicarious 5.2. Constituent Elements of International Responsibility: Damage Theory; Fault Theory; Absolute Liability and Risk Theory 5.3. Injury to aliens – Act of Private individuals, mob Violence 5.4. International Crimes and Delicts – Notion of imputability - Youmans Case 5.5. Forms of Reparation : 5.5.1 Restitution; 5.5.2 Indemnity; 5.5.3 Satisfaction; 5.5.4 Guarantee against Repetition 5.6. Expropriation of Property of Aliens: 5.6.1 Calvo clause 5.6.2 Position of Shareholders and Nationality of Corporation 5.6.3 Liability of Multinational Corporations Bhopal Gas Leak Case 5.6.4 Rule of Exhaustion of Local Remedies 5.7. ILC Draft Code on Responsibility of States for Internationally Wrongful Acts, 2001	15-Units
6	6. Nationality, Extradition, Asylum 6.1 Nationality –Meaning-importance-modes of acquisition – statelessness. 6.2 Asylum – meaning and definition – types- Asylum case – Refugees- International Protection – Refoulement. 6.3 Extradition –Meaning and definition –Conditions for extradition – SAARC ACCORD-Mubarak Ali V. State of Madras	10-Units
7	7. Law of The Sea, Air and Outer Space 7.1. Maritime Zones: Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and the High Seas – Jurisdictions- hot pursuit – I’m Alone Case 7.2. Delimitation of Adjacent and Opposite Maritime Boundaries 7.3. Concept of “Common Heritage of Mankind” Relating to the Resources of International Seabed Area 7.4. Hijacking with reference to International Conventions on Hijacking and celestial bodies	15-Units
8	8. International Institutions Under U.N. 8.1 Historical Origin of International Institutions - League of Nations - An Overview, United Nations - Purposes and Principles 8.2 Structure, Powers and functions of (a) Security Council, (b) General Assembly, (c) Economic and Social Council, (d) Trusteeship Council, (e) Secretary General - Appointment, Powers and Functions 8.3 International Court of Justice - 8.4 WHO, ILO, UNICEF 8.5 WTO	10-Units

Prescribed Books:

1. Robert Jennings and Arthur Watts (eds.), Oppenheim's *International Law* [Vol. I-Peace] (1996)
2. I. Brownlie, *Principles of Public International Law* (7th ed., 2008)
3. I.A. Shearer, *Starke's International Law* (2007)
4. D.J. Harris, *Cases and Materials on International Law* (6th ed., 2004)
5. Gurdip Singh, *International Law*, Eastern Book Company
6. S.K. Verma, *An Introduction to Public International Law*, Prentice Hall (1998)
7. S.K. Kapoor, *Public International Law*, Central Law Agency.
8. Shilpa Jain, *Introduction to International Law*, Eastern Book Company
9. D.W. Bowett, *Law of International Institutions* (6th edn), Sweet and Maxwell
10. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press
11. J.G. Strake, *Introduction to International Law*, 10th Edition, Butterworth-Heinemann; (1989).
12. Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, Cambridge University Press, 7th ed., (2015)
13. H.O. Agarwal, *International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Publications

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Syllabus (Semester-V)

(This paper comprises of 84 units)

Paper Title-Land Laws

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives -

The objectives of teaching land laws to law students include:

1. Understanding the legal framework governing land ownership and use
2. Appreciating the Constitutional, historical and social context of land laws in India
4. Familiarity with land acquisition and eminent domain laws
5. Learning about the legal remedies for land disputes and resolution mechanisms
6. Developing skills in drafting and negotiating land-related documents (contracts, leases, etc.)
7. Understanding the role of government agencies and regulatory bodies in land administration
8. Developing critical thinking and problem-solving skills in land law issues
9. Preparing students for legal practice, research, and policy-making related to land laws.

By achieving these objectives, law students will gain a comprehensive understanding of land laws and be equipped to navigate the complex legal landscape related to land and property in India

Course Outcomes

1. After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to
2. Identify Constitutional provisions relating to Right to property.
3. Classify various legislations relating to land laws in India.
4. Recognise provisions relating to Land acquisition under The Land Acquisition Act 1894.
5. Differentiate between Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999 and Real Estate Regulation Act 2016.
6. Summarise the provisions of various legislations relating to land reforms in India.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/ Period
1	Constitutional Provisions 1.1 Right to property – Art – 300A. 1.2 Agrarian Reforms (Article 31A, B, C) and the First, Fourth and Seventeenth Amendment to the Constitution 1.3 Eminent Domain.	5 – Units
2	The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code – 1966 2.1. Definitions Under Land Revenue Code. 2.2 Revenue Officers 2.3 Record of Rights 2.4 Non-Agricultural use of Land 2.5 Appeal and Revision	20-Units
3	The Land Acquisition Act: The Right to Fair	20-Units

	<p>Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013</p> <p>3.1 Definitions 3.2. Determination Social Impact and Public Purpose 3.3. Notification and Acquisition 3.4 Rehabilitation and Resettlement Award 3.5 Procedure and Manner of Rehabilitation and Resettlement 3.6 Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Settlement Authority. 3.7 Apportionment of Compensation 3.8 Payment 3.8 Offenses and Penalties</p>	
4	<p>The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999</p> <p>4.1. Definitions under Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999 4.2. Fixation of standard rent and permitted increase 4.3 Recovery of possession of premises and procedure 4.4. Special provisions for recovery of possession of premises of scientists and Members of Armed Forces. 4.5. Provisions regarding to Land Lord's duty not to cut off or withhold essential supply or service.</p>	15-Units
5	<p>The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 and the Maharashtra Real Estate Rules, 2017</p> <p>5.1 Object and Application of the Act; Housing Policies of Governments. 5.2 Meaning of the terms- advertisement, allottee, apartment, building, carpet area, commencement certificate, common areas, competent authority, completion certificate, development, development works, estimated cost of real estate project, garage, interest, occupancy certificate, promoter, prospectus, real estate agent, real estate project, sanctioned plan. 5.3 Registration of Real Estate Project, procedure, consequences of non-registration 5.4 Registration of Real Estate Agents, procedure and consequences of non-registration. 5.5 Functions, duties and liabilities of real estate agents 5.6 Relationship Between Parties : 1. Functions, duties, obligations and liabilities of a Promoter - from advertisement to completion of project 2. Publication on web-site, effect 3. Transfer of Title, Agreement for sale 4. Rights, duties and liabilities of allottees. 5.7 Authorities, Tribunal, and Remedies :1. Real Estate Regulatory Authority: Establishment, Incorporation, Composition 2. Qualification of Chairpersons and Members, Meetings, Powers and functions 3. Filing of Complaints, Enforcement of orders, Appearance in Person and Legal Representation 4. Effect of the Act, Bar of jurisdiction 5. Appeals.</p>	24-Units

Note :- Out of 84 Units, 14 Units are allotted to Internal Assessment.

Prescribed Books

1. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, 4th edn. (Classic edition, 2017)– Commercial Law Publisher Pvt LTD
2. M P Jain *Indian Constitutional Law*, 8th edn. LexisNexis
3. *The Indian Constitution Cornerstone of a Nation* Granville Austin, Oxford University
4. *The Constitutional Law of India – Prof. Narendra Kumar Allahabad* Law Agency.
5. *The Maharashtra Land Revenue Code, 1966* A.K.Gupte & S.D. Dighe 2000 VIth Edition
6. *Land Laws in Maharashtra* A.K. Gupte, Hind Law House
7. J V N Jaiswal, *Housing Law in India*, Eastern Book Company, 2007
8. Abhay M Shah, *The Maharashtra Ownership Flats (Regulation of the Promotion of Construction, Sale, Management & Transfer) Act, 1963*, Current, 2012
9. K Goyal, *Guide to Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016*, 2019 edn, Commercial Law Publishers
10. *Law of Land Acquisition And Compensation* K. Shanmukhan, Butter Worthy's English Edition
11. *The Land Acquisition Act: The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition and Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013* - R. Chakraborty, Orient Publishing Company
12. *The Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999* A.K.Gupte Hind Law House.
13. *Law of Rent Control, Eviction and Leases in India*. R.D.Agrwal 3rd Edition Butterworth.
14. A S Chandurkar, *Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999*, Shanti Law House, 2015. 12. J H Dalal, *Maharashtra Rent Control Act 1999*, Hind Law Publication, 2013
15. Sunil Dighe, *Maharashtra Rent Control Act, 1999*, Snow white, 2024 edn.

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-VI)

w.e.f 2024-25(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

Paper Title- Law of Crimes II

(THE BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA, 2023 INCLUDING PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT, 1958 & JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015)

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives

The objectives of teaching the BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA - 2023 to the students are:

1. To understand the fundamental principles and provisions of the Criminal laws.
2. To comprehend the procedures for investigation, arrest, bail, and trial.
3. To analyse the roles and powers of police, courts, and other authorities.
4. To examine the rights and duties of accused persons, victims, and witnesses.
5. To prepare students for legal practice, particularly in criminal law.
6. To foster an understanding of the social and political context of criminal justice administration.
7. To analyse the relationship between BNSS and other laws, such as BNS and BSA

Course Outcomes:

1. Identify the stages in investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases.
2. Explain the powers, functions, and duties of police and criminal courts.
3. Critically analyse the recent amendments in the BNSS.
4. Employ and promote adoption of humane and just practices in administration of criminal justice.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period
1	1. Introductory 1.1. Need to amend the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. 1.2. The rationale of Criminal Procedure and Fair Trial. 1.3 Classes of Criminal Courts & their Power.	04-Units
2	2. Definitions 2.1. "Audio-video electronic" 2.2. "Bailable & non-bialable offence" 2.3. "Charge" 2.4. "Cognizable & non-cognizable offence" 2.5. "Complaint" 2.6. "Electronic communication" 2.7. "Investigation, Inquiry & Trial." 2.8. "Summons Case & Warrant Case"	05-Units
3	3. Arrest of Person (Sec 35 to Sec 62) 3.1. When police may arrest without warrant. (S.35) 3.2 Procedure of arrest and duties of officer making arrest. (S. 36)	08-Units

	3.3 General Provision of Arrest (S. 37 to 62) 3.4 Rights of Arrested person.	
4	4. Processes to Compel Appearance (Sec 63 to Sec 89) 4.1 Processes to Compel Appearance of Person (S. 63 to S. 21 and S. 25) 4.1.1. Summons (S. 63 to S. 71) 4.1.2. Warrant (S. 71 to S. 83) 4.1.3. Proclamation (S. 84) 4.1.4. Attachment of property of person absconding. (S. 85 to 89) 4.2. Processes to Compel Production of things	07-Units
5	5. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents (S. 144 to 147) 5.1. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents. (S. 144) 5.2. Procedure for awarding maintenance. (S. 145) 5.3. Alteration in allowance. (S. 146) 5.4. Enforcement of order of maintenance. (S. 147)	07-Units
6	6. Information to the police and their powers to investigate (S. 173 to S. 193) 6.1. Information in cognizable cases. (FIR) (S. 173) 6.2. Information as to non- cognizable cases and investigation of such cases. (S. 174) 6.3. General Provisions relating to Investigation (S. 175 to 182) 6.4. Recording of Confessions and statement. (S. 183) 6.5. Medical examination of the victim of rape. (S. 184) 6.6. Search by police officer. (S. 185 & 186) 6.7. Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours. (PCR) (S. 187) 6.8. Miscellaneous (S. 188 to 192) 6.9. Report of police officer on completion of investigation. (S. 193)	07-Units
7	7. Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials (S. 197 to 209) 7.1. Ordinary place of inquiry and trial. (S. 197 & 198) 7.2 Offence triable where act is done or consequence ensues. (S. 199) 7.3 Place of trial where act is an offence by reason of relation to other offence. (S. 200) 7.4 Place of trial in case of certain cases (S. 201 to 209)	05-Units
8	8. Complaints to Magistrates (S. 223 to S. 226)	04-Units
9	9. The Charge (S.234 to S.247) 9.1. Form and Contents of charges (S. 234 to S. 237) 9.2 Effect of errors. (S. 238) 9.3 Alteration of Charge (S. 239 & S. 240) 9.4 Joinder of Charge (S. 241 to S. 247)	07-Units
10	10. Trials (S. 248 to S. 288) 10.1 Trial before a Court of Session (S. 248 to S. 260) 10.2 Trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates (S. 261 to S. 273) 10.3 Trial of summons-cases by Magistrates (S. 274 to S. 282) 10.4 Summary trials (S. 283 to S. 288)	07-Units
11	11. Appeal, Reference & Revision (S. 413 to S. 446) 11.1. Appeal (S. 413 to 435) 11.2. Reference and Revision (436 to 446)	04 nits
12	12. Provisions as to Bail and Bonds (S.479- S.498) 12.1. Bail and bond. (S. 479) 12.2. In what cases bail to be taken. (S. 480) 12.3. Maximum period for which undertrial prisoner can be detained. (S. 481)	07 nits

	<p>12.4. When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence. (S. 482)</p> <p>12.5. Bail to require accused to appear before next Appellate Court. (S. 483)</p> <p>12.6. Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest. (S. 484)</p> <p>12.7. Special powers of High Court or Court of Session regarding bail. (S. 485)</p> <p>12.8. Provisions relating to Bond (S. 486 to 498)</p>	
13	<p>13. Miscellaneous.</p> <p>13.1 Limitation for taking cognizance of certain offences (S. 515 to 521)</p> <p>13.2 Compounding of Offences</p> <p>13.3 Autrefois Convict and Autrefois Acquit</p>	04 nits
14	<p>14. Probation of Offenders Act, 1958</p> <p>14. 1. Concept of Probation system-Origin and Development in India</p> <p>14. 2. Release of Offender on Probation after due admonition.</p> <p>14. 3. Release of offenders on Probation of good conduct.</p> <p>14. 4. Probation Officer.</p>	04 nits
15	<p>15. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.</p> <p>15. 1. Salient Features of JJ Act.</p> <p>15. 2. Definition of Juvenile in Conflict with law and Child in need of care and protection.</p> <p>15. 3. Composition, Power, functions of JJ Board and procedure to be followed by the Juvenile Justice Board.</p> <p>15. 4. Child Welfare Committee.</p> <p>15. 5. Order that may or may not be passed regarding or against juvenile.</p> <p>15. 5. Homes under JJ Act.</p> <p>a) Observation Home</p> <p>b) Special Home</p> <p>c) Children Home</p> <p>d) Shelter Home</p>	04 Units

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rattan Lal & Dhirajlal--- Code of Criminal Procedure
2. R.V. Kelkar --- Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Chandrasekharan Pillai, Kelkar--- Lecturer on Criminal Procedure, 1998 Eastern BookCo.
4. Woodroffe--- Commentaries on Criminal Procedure Code, 2000 Universal
5. Sarkar--- On Criminal Procedure Code
6. N.K. Chakrabarti- Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice
7. Ved Kumari- Juvenile Justice System.
8. S.N. Mishra--- Code of Criminal Procedure.
9. Ganguly--- Criminal Court, Practice and Procedure
10. K.L.Bhatia – Criminal Procedure Code (A detailed Commentary)
11. S.K.Sharma – Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
12. Takwani on Criminal Procedure Code

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-V) w.e.f 2024-25

(This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

Paper Title-Administrative Law

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives -

The objectives of teaching Administrative Law to law students include:

1. Understanding the framework of administrative law and its significance in governance.
2. Analyzing the powers and functions of administrative authorities and their limitations.
3. Comprehending the principles of administrative justice, fairness, and transparency.
4. Appreciating the role of judicial review in controlling administrative action.
5. Developing critical thinking skills to evaluate administrative decisions and actions.
6. Familiarity with the legal remedies available against administrative wrongdoing.
7. Equipping students with the knowledge and skills to navigate the complexities of administrative law in a rapidly changing legal landscape.

Course Outcomes -

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

1. Define Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative law
2. Classify quasi-judicial and quasi legislature powers of administration.
3. Summarize various types of Delegated legislations, their constitution and functions.
4. Differentiate with changing dimension of administrative action in various countries.
5. Illustrate quasi-judicial administration, judicial administration, tortious liabilities and contractual liabilities.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period
1	Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law 1. Emergence, Nature and scope of administrative law, 2. Comparative study of Legal Systems of UK, USA and India. 3. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative law 4. Rule of Law and Administrative Law 5. Doctrine of Separation of Powers and Administrative Law.	10 - Unit
2	Delegated Legislation 1. Reasons of growth of Delegated Legislation 2. Meaning and Forms of delegated legislations 3. Constitutional Validity of delegated legislation	11 - Unit

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Doctrine of Excessive Delegation--Permissible and Impermissible delegation 5. Controls on delegated Legislation— Judicial control--Doctrine of Ultra vires – substantive and procedural ultra vires. Parliamentary Control – Laying procedure and Scrutiny committees 6. Sub-delegation of legislative power 	
3	Administrative Adjudication <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need of adjudicatory powers of administration 2. Administrative tribunals -- Constitution powers and procedures 	06 - Unit
4	Principle of Natural Justice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History & Importance 2. Rule against bias, Nemo debet esse judex in propria cause, Audi altrem partem 3. Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice 4. Effect of Violation of Principles of Natural Justice. 	14- Unit
5	Administrative Discretion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Need and nature of discretionary powers 2. Rule of law and Discretionary powers 3. Grounds of judicial review - Abuse of discretion, and Failure to exercise discretion, 4. Doctrine of legitimate expectations, Doctrine of Proportionality, Public Accountability 	08- Unit
6	Judicial control of administrative action through writs.	08- Unit
7	Liability for Wrongs of Government (Tortious and Contractual) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Tortious liability of government, Sovereign and 	08- Unit

	<p>Non-Sovereign Functions,</p> <p>2. Contractual liability of government</p> <p>3. Statutory Immunity</p> <p>4. Remedies.</p>	
8	<p>Corporations and Public Undertakings</p> <p>1. Introduction and definition.</p> <p>2. Classification/Types of public corporation</p> <p>3. Salient features of public corporation.</p> <p>4. Reason for the growth of public corporation.</p> <p>5. Controls over Corporations and public undertakings</p> <p>6. Legal remedies.</p>	10- Unit
9	<p>Informal Methods of Settlement of Disputes and Grievance Redressal Procedures</p> <p>1. Arbitration. Conciliation and mediation</p> <p>2. The Commissions of Inquiry Act,</p> <p>3. Ombudsman.</p> <p>4. Lokpal and Lok Ayuktas Act, 2013,</p> <p>5. Central Vigilance Commission</p> <p>6. The Right to Information Act, 2005</p>	09 – Unit

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1. *M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Universal, Delhi*
2. *Jain and Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Universal Delhi*
3. *SP Sathe Administrative Law, Butterworth's*
4. *D.D. Basu, Comparative Administrative Law*
5. *M.A. Fazal, Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh*
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7. *Peter Cane, An Introduction to Administrative Law, oxford*
8. *Wade, Administrative Law, Universal, Delhi*
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10. *De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Sweet and Maxwell with supplement*
11. *B. Schwartz, An Introduction to American Administrative Law*
12. *Indian Law Institute, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law in India, Delhi*

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-VIII)
w.e.f 2024-25 (This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

Paper Title- INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS
[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives

1. Describe historical development of concept of Human Rights.
2. Interpret Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966, and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966.
3. Classify Human rights of various vulnerable groups
4. Identify the roles of regional organizations, protection agencies and their mechanism.
5. Summarize the impact, implementation and enforcement of International Human Rights norms in India.

Course Outcomes

Students after completing this course will be able to -

1. understand human rights principles and standards
2. get knowledge of international and regional human rights instruments
3. develop the ability to analyze human rights issues and cases
4. appreciate the role of human rights in promoting social justice
5. apply human rights principles to real-world scenarios
6. enhance critical awareness of power dynamics and social inequalities.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/Period
1	I) Historical development of concept of human rights Human rights in Indian tradition, ancient, medieval and modern. Human rights in Western tradition, classification of human rights, individual and group rights, generation of human rights. Concept of natural law, natural rights. Human rights in legal tradition, international law and national law.	12-Units

2	<p>2) UN and Human rights</p> <p>Provisions under the Charter of UN – Preamble, Articles 1(3), 13(1)(b), 55 and 56.</p> <p>Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights 1966. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966 Conventions and Protocols dealing with Human Rights.</p>	12-Units
3	<p>3) Human rights and vulnerable groups</p> <p>Women, Child, Migrant Workers; Refugees, Internally Displaced, Relevant International Conventions and Declarations.</p>	10-Units
4	<p>4) Role of regional organizations</p> <p>European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>American Convention Human Rights.</p> <p>African Convention Human Rights.</p>	12-Units
5	<p>5) Protection agencies and mechanisms</p> <p>International commission of human rights. Non-Governmental organizations. Amnesty international. European Commission on Human Rights/Court of Human Rights. U.N. Division of Human Rights. International Labour Organization. UNESCO, UNICEF</p>	12-Units
6	<p>6) Impact and implementation of international human rights norms in India</p> <p>Human rights norms reflected in fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution, Directive principles, legislative and administrative implementation of international human rights norms.</p>	10-Units
7	<p>7) Enforcement of Human Rights in India</p> <p>Role of courts, the Supreme Court, High Courts and other courts. Statutory commissions, National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe, Minority and Backward Class.</p>	12-Units

8	<p>Significance of Human Rights Education</p> <p>Meaning and Definition of Human Rights Education</p> <p>Role of UN in the Promotion of Human Rights Education</p> <p>Role of Government of India in the Promotion of Human Rights Education – UGC and Universities</p>	04-Units
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Select bibliography

1. S.K. Avesti and R.P. Kataria, Law Relating to Human Rights.
2. S.K. Varma, Public International Law, Prentice Hall, New Delhi
3. Peter J. Van Krieken The Exclusion on Clause, Kluwer
4. Human rights Watch Women's Rights Project, The Human Rights Watch Global Report on Women's Rights 2000, Oxford
5. Ermacora, Nowak and Tretter, International Human Rights, Sweet and Maxwell
6. Wallace, International Human Rights, Text and Material, Sweet and Maxwell
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8. Human Rights and Global Diversity Frank Cass, London
9. Nirmal CJ. Human Rights in India, Oxford
10. P.R. Gandhi, International Human Rights Documents, Universal, Delhi
11. V.R. Krishna Iyer, The Dialectics and Dynamics of Human Rights in India - Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, Eastern Law House, New Delhi.
12. Manoj Kumar Sinha, Implementation of Basic Human Rights, LexisNexis.
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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-VI)

w.e.f. 2024-25

Paper Title-**Principles of Taxation Law**

(This paper comprises of 84 units)

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course objectives

This course aims to acquaint the students with basic principles of taxation.

1. It will focus on the important principles of computation of income, providing the principles of calculation of income of natural and artificial person.
2. The course covers the constitution of Authorities, their Powers and functions as well.
3. The syllabus provides the introductory part of CGST and IGST Act

Course Outcomes

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

1. Recognize general perspective of principles of Income Tax Laws in India.
2. Categorize direct and indirect taxes and various legislations relating to tax laws in India.
3. Examine heads of income, income tax authorities and offences and penalties under Income Tax Act 1961.
4. Demonstrate goods and service tax and changes in indirect taxation in India.
5. Differentiate between Income Tax and GST.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/ Period
1.	General Perspective <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. History of Tax Laws in India2. Importance and Significance of Taxation3. Fundamental Principles4. Concept of Tax, Nature, Characteristics, Distinction between Tax and Fee, Tax and Cess5. Direct and Indirect Taxes6. Tax Evasion and Tax Avoidance7. Scope of Taxing Powers of Parliament, State Legislature and Local Bodies8. Constitutional Powers9. Distribution of Legislative Powers between the Union and States with particular reference to taxing powers10. Distribution of Taxing Powers	15 – Units

	11. Entry 97 and Entry 86 of List I (Union List), Entry 49 List II (State List)	
2.	Introduction and Basic Aspects of the Income Tax Act 1961 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scope and Objectives of the Act 2. Basic Definition – Agricultural Income, Asset, Assessee, Person, Divided Income, Previous Year, Assessment Year, Clubbing of Income, Deemed Income, Revenue Expenditure 3. Residential Status of Persons 4. Taxation of Natural and Legal Persons – Individual, Hindu Undivided Family, Companies and Firms, Association of Persons, Trust and Cooperative Societies 	18-Units
3.	Heads of Income and Computation of Income <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Income from Salaries 2. Income from House Property 3. Capital Gains 4. Profits and Gains of Business or Profession 5. Income from other Sources, Clubbing of Income 6. Set off and carry forward of losses 7. Deductions from gross total income 8. Rebates and Reliefs 9. Advance tax 10. TDS 11. Rate of Income Tax 	20-Units
4.	Powers and Functions of Various Authorities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Authorities under the Income Tax Act (Authorities under the Income Tax Act: a) Director General of Income Tax b) Director of Income Tax-Additional Directors c) Joint Director d) Deputy Directors e) Assistant Directors f) Income Tax Officers g) Tax Recovery Officers h) Inspectors of Income Tax) 2. Powers and Functions 3. Offences and Penal Sanctions 4. Settlement of Grievances 5. Assessment and Appeal Procedures 6. Types of assessment 7. Appellate procedures 8. Role of Income Tax Ombudsman, Income Tax Appellate Tribunals, High Court and Supreme Court 9. Return of Income 	20-Units
5.	Goods and Services Tax (GST) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitutional Perspective of GST, Basic Concepts, Introduction, definition, charging registration 2. Authorities under GST, Appeals and Revision, Offences and Penalties 3. Introduction to Central GST, Integrated GST, Maharashtra 	6-Units

	GST Act 2017.	
6.	The Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017 and The Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017 Introduction	5-Units

Select Bibliography:

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3. Diwan B.K. and Sanjay Mehtani, Formation Taxation and Assessment Charitable and Religious Trusts, Bharath Law House.
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13. Dr Girish Ahuja & Dr Ravi Gupta : Systematic Approach to Income Tax, 37th Paperback - 2016, Walters Kluwer
14. V.S. Datey : GST Ready Reckoner, Taxmann 2017.

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Syllabus (Semester-VI)

Paper Title-Interpretation of Statutes

w.e.f 2024-25 (This paper comprises of 84 units of one-hour duration)

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Course Objectives -

The objectives of teaching interpretation of statutes to law students include:

1. Understanding the principles and rules of statutory interpretation
2. Developing critical thinking and analytical skills in interpreting statutes.
3. Prescribing the guidelines on interpretation of remedial, penal and taxing statutes and the Indian Constitution.
4. Acquainting the students with internal and external aids for interpretation of statutes
5. Enhancing skills in reading, drafting and advocating for effective statutory language.
6. Fostering understanding of the role of statutes in shaping public policy and social change.

By achieving these objectives, law students will develop a deep understanding of statutory interpretation, enabling them to effectively analyze and apply statutes in various legal contexts, and prepare them for their future roles in the legal profession.

Course Outcome -

1. Summarize principles of legislation, and rule of statutory interpretation.
2. Carry out International aids to interpretation of statutes.
3. Distinguish between rules of statutory interpretation.
4. Demonstrate presumptions in statutory interpretation, rules of statutory interpretation and maxims of statutory interpretations.
5. Examine interpretation with reference to subject matter and purpose and principles of constitutional interpretation.

Sr. No.	Topic/Subject	No of Hours/ Period
1	PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION 1. Introduction to Law making Process 2. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary 3. Consolidating and codifying statutes 4. Principles of Utilitarianism by Jeremy Bentham 5. Law and Public Opinion 6. Law and Social Control- Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick 7. Law and Morals	10-Units
2	INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES 1. Meaning of the term statute 2. Classification of statutes	10-Units

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Commencement, operation, repeal of statutes 4. Purpose of interpretation of statutes 5. Meaning of construction and interpretation—their difference 6. Salient features of General Clause Act. 	
3	<p>AIDS TO INTERPRETATION</p> <p><u>Internal Aids</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Titles 2. Preamble 3. Heading and marginal notes 4. Sections and sub- sections 5. Punctuation marks 6. Illustrative exceptions, provisos and saving clauses 7. Schedules 8. Non- obstante clause <p><u>External Aids</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Parliamentary history 2. Debates and Proceedings of the Legislature 3. Historical facts and surrounding circumstances 4. Social economic and political developments 5. Reference to other statutes 6. Contemporanea exposition 7. Other external aids - codifying and consolidating statutes 8. International Conventions 9. Committee Reports 	16-Units
4	<p>RULES OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION</p> <p>A. General rules</p> <p>Primary rules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Literal rule 2. Golden rule 3. Mischief rule (rule in the Heydon’s case) 4. Rule of harmonious construction 5. Statute to be construed to make it effective and workable 6. Omissions not to be inferred 7. Every word in a statute to be given a meaning <p>B. Subsidiary Rules</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Same word same meaning 2. Use of different words 3. Rule of last antecedent 4. Non-obstante clause 5. Legal fiction 6. Mandatory and directory provisions 7. Conjunctive and disjunctive words ‘or’ and ‘and’ 8. Noscitur a sociis 9. Ejusdem generis 10. Reddendo singular singulis 	15-Units

5	<p>PRESUMPTIONS IN STATUTORY INTERPRETATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presumption against ouster of established jurisdiction, creation of new jurisdictions and enlargement of existing jurisdictions of Courts. 2. Presumption against violation of international law. 3. Presumption against extra-territorial operation of statute. 4. Presumption whether statutes affect the State 	10-Units
6	<p>INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT MATTER AND PURPOSE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Restrictive and beneficial construction 2. Taxing statutes 3. Penal statutes 4. Welfare legislation 5. interpretation of substantive and adjectival statutes 6. interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions 7. interpretation of enabling statutes 8. interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes 9. interpretation of statutes conferring rights 10. Interpretation of statutes conferring powers. 	08-Units
7	<p>PRINCIPLES OF CONSTITUTIONAL INTERPRETATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harmonious constructions 2. Doctrine of pith and substance 3. Colorable legislation 4. Ancillary powers 5. “Occupied field” 6. Residuary power 7. Doctrine of repugnancy 	07-Units
8	<p>MAXIMS OF STATUTORY INTERPRETATION</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Delegates non potest delegare 2. Expression unius exclusio alterius 3. Generali specialibus non derogant 4. In pari delicto potior est conditio possidentis. 5. Utres valet potior quampareat 6. Expressum facit cessare tacitum 7. In bonam partem 	08-Units

Suggested References:

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SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANDED
LL.B – III and BA LLB – V Paper – XI
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing

LL.B-III /BALL.B-V Year		
Courses	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy Level
Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing	After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to	
	1. Understand general principles of drafting and relevant substantial rules.	4
	2. Compose various instruments of pleading like plaint, written statement and affidavit etc.	6
	3. Classify between drafting, pleading and convincing	3
	4. Draft matter of their case as per the directions of client with the help of law in a systematic manner.	3
	5. Verify various instruments of pleading like plaint, written statement and affidavit etc.	5

Objectives of the Course:

DPC course has meant to have development of essential skills required by an Advocate through drafting, Pleading and conveyance.. Students will be trained to write various types of Applications, Petitions, Notices, Plaints, Written Statements, etc.

This course will be taught through class room instructions, simulation exercises, Court Visits, Chamber Visits, Pre-trial Preparations, Presentation of students and so on preferably with assistance of practicing lawyers/retired judges.

Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, the course will include:

25 marks for principles relating to Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing.

15 exercises in pleadings carrying a total 45 marks and 10 exercises in Conveyancing another 30 marks (3 marks for each exercise).

Total 75 marks for all the activities and 25 for viva voce total 100 marks for practical paper.

LL.B-III /BALL.B-V Year		
Sr. No.	Topic	No of Unit
1	Drafting: - General principles of drafting	15

	<p>Pleadings:- -Meaning and purpose of pleadings, Importance of pleadings in the administration of justice -General principles of pleading and relevant substantive rules. Conveyancing:- General Principles relating to Conveyance</p>	
2	<p>Pleading :</p> <p><u>Civil:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Pleint 2. Written Statement 3. Interlocutory Application 4. Affidavit 5. Application for Execution of Decree 6. Memorandum of Appeal 7. Memorandum of Revision <p><u>Criminal:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Complaint to Magistrate 2. Maintenance Application u/s 144 of BNSS 3. Regular Bail Application: 4. Anticipatory Bail Application: 5. Appeal 6. Complaint U/S 138 NI Act <p><u>Constitutional:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Writ Petition 2. Special Leave to Appeal 	
3	<p>General Principles relating to Conveyance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Agreement to sale 2. Sale deed 3. Lease deed 4. Mortgage deed 5. Gift deed 6. Power of attorney 7. Will 8. Promissory note 9. Partnership deed 10. Leave and license deed 	

The remaining 25 marks will be given in a viva voce examination which will test the understanding of legal practice in relation to Drafting, Pleading and conveyancing.



SWAMI RAMANAND TEERTH MARATHWADA UNIVERSITY, NANED

Faculty of Humanity (Law)

LL. B. III Year & BALLB V Year Revised Syllabus (Semester-V)

w.e.f 2024-25

Paper Title -Practical Training Paper

MOOT COURT AND INTERNSHIP

[CBCS 75:25 Pattern]

Total Marks: 100

Course Outcomes

LL.B-III /BALL.B-V Year		
Courses	Course Outcome	Blooms Taxonomy Level
Moot Court and Internship	After successful completion of the course, the students will be able to	
	Understand how to prepare a suit and how to file in the court of law.	1
	Know the practical approaches of the legal education and its implementation while practicing.	2
	Draft plaints, written statement, say, affidavits and construct legal agreement	5
	Conduct Legal research for Laws, judgements, citations, comparative analysis etc.	3
	Appear confidently in front of court after doing internship and assist the court is justice delivery.	3

Detailed scheme of the Practical of Moot Court and Internship w.e.f.2024-2025. This practical shall consist of five components spread over for 3 years I.e. from First year to Third year of three year Law Degree Course and from Third Year to Fifth Year of five year law degree course

Objectives of the Course

This paper is aimed at imparting the practical skills of research, case analysis and strategy, witness handling, and. presentation of arguments at the trial and appellate stages of case. This course consists the activities I exercises of (a) Moot court exercises, (b) Observance of trials, and (c) Pre-trial preparations. The objectives of the course is to acquaint the students about –(a) court working and its procedure, (b) application substantive and procedural law to given facts, (c) court manners and discipline, (d) conversance with interview techniques and pre-trial preparations, (e) developing skills of arguments and presentation, and (0 learning skills of

analysis and arrangement of facts. Hence, it is imperative that all students are present in all the classes. Your active participation will create and maximize learning opportunities.

Scheme of Marking:

This course consists the activities / exercises of

- (A) Moot court exercises,
- (B) Observance of trials, and
- (C) Pre-trial preparations.
- (D) Viva voce

Part 1 : Moot Court Exercises (30 Marks), Observance of Trials (25 Marks) and Pre-trial Preparations (20 Marks) Activities : 75 Marks

Part 2: Written Submissions and Viva Voce Examination (25 Marks)

- (A) Moot Court Presentations: (30 Marks)

1. A student shall prepare and present three Moot Courts on problems assigned by the concerned teacher
2. Guidelines and Steps to Conduct Moot Courts by a Teacher —
 - a) Framing / selection of moot court problem
 - b) Identifying the legal provisions applicable
 - c) Formation of moot court teams
 - d) Guidance to the students on - kinds of Courts and its jurisdiction (an overview), Court procedures (an overview), Court manners and discipline, rules of written submissions / memorials, rules of argument, modes of citation, use of library and E-recourses, etc

Note: The concerned teacher shall reserve few lectures to guide the students on above matters or any other relevant matters at his /her discretion.

3. Guidelines and Rules of Oral Presentation by a Student —
 - a) Knowledge of facts
 - b) Logic and reasoning
 - c) Organization and clarity
 - d) Persuasiveness
 - e) Deference to the Court
 - f) Proper and articulate analysis of the issues arising out of facts
 - g) Understanding of the laws governing the case and other laws directly applicable to the issues involved in the case
 - h) Ability to explain clearly the legal principles
 - i) Knowledge and use of legal resources
 - j) Originality in analysis, presentation and written submissions

k) Ingenuity - ability to argue by analogy on the basis of relevant aspects of law

The teacher teaching this course will supply three Moot Court problems to the students in the course of a single semester requiring them to work on all three problems assigned to them, prepare written submissions (memorials) and present oral arguments in a moot court setting.

This component is divided equally between written submission and oral arguments. Students may be asked to work in teams at the discretion of teacher. Each student will prepare a case only on one side.

Rules for Memorial submissions:

1. Each student / team must submit one typed and bound copy of the memorial on either side no later than the date fixed and announced in the class. Memorials will not be accepted after the prescribed date and time and the student will lose the marks assigned for that assignment.

2. Memorial specifications:

- a. Memorials must be printed on A4 size white paper with black ink on both sides of the paper.
- b. The body of the memorial must be in Fonts Times New Roman, Size 12 and footnotes in Fonts Times New Roman in Size 10.
- c. Each page must have a margin of at least one-inch on all sides. Do not add any designs or borders on the pages.
- d. Memorials should be submitted with differently coloured Title Page for each side:
 - Title page in red colour for Petitioner / Appellant
 - Title page in blue colour for respondent
- e. The Memorial should not exceed 20 typed pages (line space 1.5) and shall consist of the following Parts:
 - Table of Contents
 - Statement of Facts
 - Statement of Jurisdiction
 - List of References and Cases
 - Statement of Issues
 - Summary of Arguments
 - Detailed Pleadings
 - Prayer
 - Affidavit, if necessary
- f) Relevant Annexures may be kept by the student and may be used during oral arguments, if necessary.

Rules for Oral Arguments:

- Court Language shall be English unless prior permission is sought from the teacher to speak in Hindi.
- Each student would be given 10 minutes to present their oral arguments
- Judges may, at their discretion extend oral argument time, up to a maximum of 5 minutes.
- Rebuttal would be allowed only to the petitioner and they would have to specify in the beginning the time they want to set apart for rebuttal.

Evaluation:

The oral performance will be evaluated on the basis of communication skills, application of facts, persuasion / use of authorities, and response to questions.

(B) Observation of Court Proceedings - 25 Marks

In court visits the students are required to observe the following stages and write reports of their observation in the diary:

- Framing of charges
- Examination-in-Chief
- Cross-examination
- Final arguments

The students are expected to maintain a diary of their field visits, work done during placement and their observations. In the diary, keep a log of the time spent each day including factual accounting of your experience of what you are doing, seeing and hearing. However, the diary should not be only descriptive of each day but should focus on what you learnt during the day. What were you thinking and feeling about your experiences? What is exciting or surprising? What is bothering you? What are your questions or insights about lawyering and judging? What criticism or praise do you have for the legal system? What else would you like to be taking place in your experience? Please be careful that while writing your accounts you do not reveal any confidential information.

The diary should contain two parts:

- The factual and analytical information about your internship; and
- Two legal documents drafted by you during internship. Each part will be evaluated

The diary is an integral part of the course and student will be evaluated in terms of thoughtfulness and reflections about his/her learning experience.

There is no written examination in this course at the end of semester. Students will be evaluated on the basis of their performance in the practical exercises conducted during the classes.

Internship Certificate of 4 weeks each year is a compulsory part towards completion of the Course.

(C) Internship - Court Visit / Chamber placements

This part will require the students to be attached with practicing lawyers with a minimum of ten years standing at the Bar. A minimum of two hours are to be spent daily with the lawyer observing client dealings, drafting, conducting fact investigations, etc., for at least twenty-four days in the semester. At the end of internship, a certificate confirming the student's attendance at the lawyers office will have to be produced.

In the lawyer's chamber they are required to do the following:

1. Read minimum of four case files to learn how files are prepared and maintained
2. Learn how to maintain records and accounts
3. Do legal research in at least two cases

4. Draft minimum of two documents in an ongoing case in the chamber
5. Observe client interviewing and counseling with the permission of the lawyer and clients in at least two cases

Suggested Readings

- i. NRM Menon (ed.) Clinical Legal Education (1998)
- ii. Don Peters, The Joy of Lawyering: Readings for Civil Clinic (1996)
- iii. B.Malik, The Art of a Lawyer (9th Ed. 1999)
- iv. Steven Lubet, Modern Trial Advocacy: Analysis and Practice (1993)
- v. Thomas A.Mauet, Trial Techniques (1996)
- vi. Thomas A.Mauet, Pre- trial (1995)
- vii. Inns of School of Law, Advocacy (1999/2000)
- viii. Inns of School of Law, Case Preparation (1999/2000)
- ix. K L Bhatia, Moot Court and Mock Trial - Art to and Art of Advocacy: Essentials of Court Craft, Universal Law Publishing, 2013.
- x. K Evans, Language of Advocacy, 1st Indian Reprint, Universal Law Publishing
- xi. Abhinandan Malik, Moot Courts and Mooting, Eastern Book Company
- xii. D Pope and D Hill, Mooting and Advocacy Skills, 1st South Asian edn, Sweet & Maxwells, 2014.
- xiii. J Snape and G Watt, How to Moot - a Student Guide to Mooting, Oxford University Press