

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat
(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.11))
Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2023-2024

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE
LL.B. (CBCS) Semester - V

<p>Programme Outcome (PO) - For LL.B. Programme</p>	<p>Legum Baccalaureus or LLB is a three-year Bachelor of Law degree that is offered to aspirants by many renowned colleges in India. However, candidates can pursue this law course only if they possess a graduation degree. The three-year LLB course offered at all law colleges of India is regulated and closely supervised by the <u>Bar Council of India</u> (BCI).</p> <p>The three-year law course is structured in such a way that the curriculum is divided into six semesters. Candidates are awarded the degree only when they complete all the semesters of this three-year LLB course. As part of an LLB degree offered at most popular law colleges in India, candidates need to take part in regular theory classes, moot courts, internships as well as tutorial work.</p>
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Programme Outcome (PO) – For LL.B. Semester - V	PO1	Explore and explain the substantial & procedural laws in which they are made/ drafted and how Students think and understand the legislative setup.
	PO2	Interpret And Analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the Problems by application of laws and regulations.
	PO3	Inculcate values of Rights and Duties, and transfer these values to real-life through legal and judicial Process for promoting community welfare.
	PO4	Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the Established legal practices.
	PO5	Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long Learning in the broader context of legal change.
	PO6	Acquisition of advance knowledge in the specific chosen area of specialization.
	PO7	Interpretation and analyzing the legal and social problems and working towards the redressal of such Problems by application of laws and regulations in force.
	PO8	The inclusion of practical component in the field of teaching learning, students learn to collect Empirical data, analyse it by application of law which intern helps strengthen their field of research.
	PO9	Judicial Service Or Judiciary- The Program Helps The Learner To Get Trained To Serve The Third Wing Of The Government Which Is The Judiciary.

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Programme Outcome (PSO) – For LL.B. Semester - V	Specific	PSO1	Should be able to Demonstrate understanding of substantive and procedural law sufficient to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.
		PSO2	Should be able to associate the learning from the courses related to Law and Management.
		PSO3	Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's problem.
		PSO4	Should able to possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate legal problems and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.
		PSO5	Should able to use skills in specific areas (e.g. Criminal, industrial-organizational, clinical, counselling, social, community).
		PSO6	Should able to analyze social problems and understanding social dynamics.
		PSO7	Should be able to Gather and interpret relevant facts and conduct legal research.
		PSO8	Should be able to subject facilitates the student to understand the ingredients of an offence which is made punishable under the provisions of the law and the general defences that can also be taken in order to prevent such an offence..
		PSO9	Should be able to encouraging the analysis of legal problems from an objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

To Pass	<p>The passing minimum for End Term University Examination for each course/subject shall be 40%. However, the passing criteria for End Term University Examination for all the courses of a semester shall be 50 % in the aggregate. If a candidate fails to obtain aggregate 50% of marks for all the courses of a semester his/her marks for any course/subject, (where 50 % or more marks are obtained shall be carried forwarded in the next examination. For the award of grade, calculation of CGPA and award of degree the candidate must score a minimum SGPA of 5.0 in each semester separately. For final (Sixth) Semester University Examination, a Candidate is required to submit written assignments (Journals) & appear for University Viva-Voce as per the requirement of the Bar Council of India – Legal Education Rules, 2008. The Sardar Patel University will frame appropriate rules for the evaluation of the Journals. A candidate aggrieved by the results can apply for rechecking of marks only in the End Term University Examination. The provision of re-assessment of courses (Maximum 3 courses in a semester) shall be permissible each and every semester. However, the reassessment of marks of journals of clinical papers/courses sent by the college and viva-voce taken by the University in the Fifth and sixth semester shall not be permissible.</p>
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LLB CBCS: 5th-Sem (Structure & Detailed Syllabus) LL. B (CBCS)
Three years / Five Semester Course

LL.B SEMESTER –V- EFFECTIVE- FROM JUNE-2023

COURSE	CODE	SUBJECTS	PERWEEK			CREDITS	INTERNAL			MARKS	
			LECTURES DICECT TEACHING	OTHERS TUTORIAL SEMINAR	TOTAL	24+6 AS PER BCI	JOURNAL	WRITTEN TEST/ INTERNSHIP REPORT	VIVA	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
CORE	UL05CLLB51	LAW OF CRIME PAPER-II [CRIMINAL PRO.CODE]	04	01	05	05	=	30	=	70	40/100
CORE	UL05CLLB52	LAW OF EVIDENCE	04	01	05	05	=	30	=	70	40/100
CORE	UL05CLLB53	CIVIL PRO. CODE AND LIMITATION ACT	04	01	05	05	=	30	=	70	40/100
CORE	UL05CLLB54	PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY PRACTICAL- PAPER-I	04	01	05	05	20	20	10	50	40/100
ELECTIVE	UL05ELLB51	ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION PRACTICAL: PAPER-II	04	01	05	05	20	20	10	50	40/100
ELECTIVE	UL05ELLB52	INTERNSHIP- TWO WEEK AS PER THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA	=	=	=	05	=	70	30	100	40/100



Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)
Semester: V
Subject: Law of Crimes Paper-II Criminal Procedure Code

Course Code	UL05CLLB51	Title of the Course	Law of Crimes Paper-II Criminal Procedure Code
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The objectives of procedural law are promoting and achieving the interests, objectives and goals of substantive law.2. The course will acquaint the student with organization of the functionaries under the code, their power and functions at various stages and the procedure according to which these powers and functions are to be exercised.3. Students familiarize with the new amendments made in the present code and landmarks cases.4. To understand the procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India.5. To understand the various important aspects of Criminal Procedure Code like framing of criminal courts in India and their powers, provisions of arrest and the powers of investigating agencies regarding arrest, procedures being followed in warrant and summons, investigation, trial & framing of charges.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1 Introductory, History and development1.2 Definitions, conference reference, Trail of offence under IPC1.3 Constitution & Power of criminal courts & Offices1.4 Powers of superior officers of police and Arrest of persons & Rights of arrested persons1.5 Jurisdiction of criminal courts in inquiry & trials1.6 Processed to compel appearance of persons and productions of things<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.6.1 Summons1.6.2 Warrant1.6.3 Proclamation & Attachment of Property1.6.4 Processes to Compel production of things1.6.5 Summons to Produce & Search Warrants1.6.6 General provisions relating to Search	25%





	1.7 Reciprocal arrangement for transfer of persons and attachment and forfeiture of property	
2.	2.1 Complaint to the magistrate Security for keeping the peace and for good behavior 2.2 Order for maintenance of wife, children and parents 2.3 Maintenance of public order and tranquility 2.4 Preventive action of the police 2.5 Information to police and their power to investigate 2.6 Jurisdiction of the criminal courts in inquiry and trials 2.7 Conditions requisite for Initiation of proceedings 2.8 Complaint to Magistrate 2.9 Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates	25%
3.	3.1 The Charge 3.1.1 Framing of charge 3.1.2 Joinder of Charge 3.2 Trial before the court of session 3.3 Trial of warrant case by magistrate 3.4 Trial of summons case by magistrate 3.5 Summary trial 3.6 Plea Bargaining 3.7 Attendance of persons confined or detained in prisons 3.8 Evidence in inquiry and trials 3.9 General provisions as to inquiries and trials	25%
4.	4.1 Provision as to accused persons of unsound mind 4.2 Offence affecting administration of justice and the judgment 4.3 Submissions of death sentences for confirmation 4.4 Appeals 4.5 Reference & Revision 4.6 Transfer of criminal case & execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences 4.7 Provision as to bail and bond 4.8 Disposal of property 4.9 Irregular proceedings & Limitation of taking cognizance of certain offences 4.10 Miscellaneous	25%
	PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examination of criminal records in various reports• Jail Visit• Drafting of a Criminal Complaint• Awareness Camp• Visit to Court and Observation of Criminal Trial in any case and make summary report	





	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interaction with Probation officer• Visit to Juvenile court• Interaction with Child Welfare Committee• Visit to Children's home in nearby District
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Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Case study• Court Visit
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Students will able to understand importance of criminal procedure followed by criminal courts.
2.	Students will able to understand scope & applicability of the code.
3.	Students will familiarize with the recent amendments made in the Criminal Procedure Code
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Suggested References:

Sr. No.	Books	Authors
1	The Code of Criminal Procedure	Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
2	Criminal Procedure Code	D. D.Basu
3	Criminal Procedure Code	M.P.Tandan
4	Criminal Procedure Code	Mishra
5	Criminal Procedure Code	Dr. Myneni
6	Criminal Procedure Code	S.N.Mishra

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources:- Swayam, Edx, Coursera





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)
Semester: V
Subject: Law of Evidence

Course Code	UL05CLLB52	Title of the Course	Law of Evidence
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>The Law of Evidence is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. This course will introduce to the students regarding various basic concept of evidence law in details. This course enables the students to appreciate the concept and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized form of evidence and its sources. The art of examination and cross – examination and shifting the nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. It also considers how it is practically applied in Civil & Criminal matters in Court of law during the periods of trial. Evidence Law has the following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop students fundamental understanding of Law with Evidence Law in different matters.2. To know about the procedure of Evidence and rules this can be corroborated.3. To develop understanding of students regarding the art of practical concept in civil and criminal trials.4. To develop understanding of students for the basic concept of Dying Declaration, Admission, Confession, Burden of Proof and others.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<p><u>INTRODUCTION</u></p> <p>1.1 Definitions – Court, Fact, Fact in Issue, Relevant, Evidence, Kinds of Evidence, Document, Proved, Disproved & Not Proved, Oral, Documentary & Hearsay Evidence</p> <p>1.2 Standard or Degree of Proof in Civil / Criminal Proceeding</p> <p>1.3 May Presume, Shall Presume & Conclusive Proof</p> <p>1.4 “Proving”, “Not proving” and “Disproving”</p> <p>1.5 Evidence of common intention</p> <p>1.6 Lex Fori</p> <p><u>RELEVANCY OF FACTS</u></p> <p>1.7 Res Gestae</p>	25%





	<p>1.8 Facts which are Occasion ,Cause & Effect 1.9 Motive, Preparation & Conduct 1.10 Explanatory or Introductory facts & Test Identification Parade 1.11 Evidence to Prove Conspiracy 1.12 Inconsistent Facts (Plea of Alibi) 1.13 Relevant facts for proof of custom</p>	
2.	<p><u>ADMISSIONS & CONFESSIONS</u> 2.1 Definition of Admission 2.2 Persons whose Admissions are Relevant & Against Whom Admission may be Proved 2.3 Admissions how far Relevant & Evidentiary Value of Admissions 2.4 Definition & Evidentiary Value of Confession 2.5 Confessions carrying Inculpatory & Exculpatory Statements 2.6 Extra Judicial Confession, Confession caused by Threat, Confession to Police & Confession of Co-accused 2.7 Admissibility of judgments in civil and criminal matters</p>	25%
3.	<p><u>STATEMENTS BY PERSONS WHO CANNOT BE CALLED AS WITNESSES - 32 (1) to 32 (8)</u> 3.1 Dying Declaration – Essentials & Evidentiary Value 3.2 Relevancy of Evidence in General Principles & Prior Judicial Proceeding 3.3 Statements made under Special Circumstances 3.4 Judgments of Court of Justice, when Relevant 3.5 Opinions of third persons when Relevant 3.6 Opinion of third person when relevant (Expert Testimony) 3.7 Types of expert evidence 3.8 The problems of judicial defence to expert testimony 3.9 Character, when Relevant</p> <p><u>PROOF</u> 3.10 Facts which need not be proved 3.11 Oral Evidence 3.12 Documentary Evidence 3.13 Admissibility of Electronic Record 3.14 Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence</p>	25%





	3.15 Opinion on relationship especially proof of marriage	
4.	<u>PRODUCTION & EFFECT OF EVIDENCE</u> 4.1 Burden of Proof 4.2 Survivorship & Death 4.3 Presumptions 4.4 Estoppel 4.5 Witnesses & Privileged Communications 4.6 Examination of Witnesses 4.7 Competency of Witnesses	25%

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation(including audio/video) • Group Discussion • Team Exercise • Case Study • Practical Training about examination of witness • Visit to Court & Forensic Lab
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand and explain the elementary principle of the Law of Evidence.





2.	To analyse and discuss between opinions, witnesses, and expert testimony and hearsay evidences.
3.	To make the students understand the relevance of judgments and orders of courts in other cases to prove facts in the current case as per the situation.
4.	To be able to apply the rules of evidence to a wide variety of fact situations in different circumstances.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
1.	Bare Acts <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Indian Evidence Act,1872
2.	The Evidence Act -Ratanlal & Dhirajlal
3.	Principle of Evidence Act-Dr. Avatar Singh
4.	Law of Evidence-Sarkar & Ejaz
5.	Evidence Act-Batuklal
6.	Law of Evidence-Vepa P. Sarathi
7.	Law of Evidence -M.V. Chaturvedi

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources: Swayam, SCC online





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)
Semester: V
Subject: Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act

Course Code	UL05CLLB53	Title of the Course	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>This course aims to provide the knowledge about the basic concept and terminology of CPC, jurisdiction, pleadings, the appearance, examination, trial of a person, and the execution of a decree, the suits in particular cases, their appeals, review, reference and revision and its limitation to the law students. This course will give knowledge & understanding for filing and contesting civil cases which is one of the important branch on the justice delivery system. The Civil Procedure Code regulates each and every action in civil courts and the parties before it till the execution of the decree and order. Civil Procedure Code has the following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop students fundamental understanding of various important aspects of Civil Procedure Code.2. To prepare students in context of how to create their own presence felt in the civil matters filed after completing the program.3. To develop understanding of students about various provisions of limitation Act.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<p>1.1 Introduction, Concepts of CPC 1.2 Definitions: Affidavit, order, judgment, decree, plaint, restitution, execution, decree-holder, Judgment-debtor, mesne profits, written statement. Distinction between decree and judgment and between decree and order 1.3 Jurisdiction 1.4 Kinds Hierarchy of courts 1.5 Suit of civil nature - scope and limits 1.6 Res sub-judice and Res Judicata 1.7 Foreign judgment -enforcement 1.8 Place of suing 1.9 Summons 1.10 Institution of suit 1.11 Frame of suit: cause of action 1.12 Parties to suit: joinder, mis -joinder or non-joinder of parties: representative suit 1.13 Pleadings</p>	25%





	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1.13.1 Rules of pleading1.13.2 Signing and verification of pleading1.13.3 Alternative of pleading1.13.4 Construction of pleadings1.14 The Pleat: particulars1.14.1 Admission, return and rejection of pleat1.15 Written statement: particulars, rules of evidence1.16 Set off and counter claim: distinction1.17 Discovery, inspection and production of documents1.18 Interrogatories1.19 Privileged documents1.20 Affidavits	
2.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">2.1 Appearance, Examination and Trial2.2 Appearance Ex-parte procedure2.3 Summary and attendance of witnesses, trial2.4 Interests and costs2.5 The concept Execution2.6 General principles of execution2.7 Power for execution of decrees2.8 Procedure for execution2.9 Enforcement, arrest and detection2.10 Attachment2.11 Sale2.12 Delivery of property2.13 Stay of execution2.14 Adjournments Interim orders: commission, arrest or attachment before judgment2.15 Injunction and appointment of receiver2.16 Suits in particular cases2.17 By or against government2.18 By aliens and by or against foreign rulers or ambassadors2.19 Suits by or against firm2.20 Suits in forma paupers2.21 Public nuisance	25%
3.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">3.1 Appeals3.2 Appeals from original decree3.3 Appeals from appellate decree3.4 Appeals from orders3.5 General provisions relating to appeal3.6 Appeal to the Supreme Court3.7 Review, reference and revision3.8 Miscellaneous3.9 Transfer of cases3.10 Restitution3.11 Caveat3.12 Inherent powers of courts	25%
4.	All the provisions of Limitation Act	25%





	PSDA[Professional Skill Development Activities] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Court Visit• Judgement writing• Draft plaint & written statement on various civil matters• Draft the appeal on various civil matters• Group discussions on various topics
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Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Team Exercise• Case Study• Court Visit• Expert Talk,• Seminar• Webinar
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Students will able to understand the various aspects of Civil Procedure Code
2.	Students will able to understand the various aspects of Limitation Act, 1963
3.	Students will able to understand the preliminary issues involved in the code of civil procedure.





4.	Students will be able to understand how to analyse and evaluate information from case laws and other source materials.
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Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	Bare Acts: 1. Civil Procedure Code, 1908 2. The Limitation Act, 1963
2.	Civil Procedure Code - Mulla
3.	Civil Procedure Code - Sarkar
4.	Civil Procedure Code - S.P. N. Singh
5.	Civil Procedure Code - T.P. Tripathi
6.	Civil Procedure Code - C. K. Takwani
7.	Civil Procedure Code - Rao
8.	Law of limitation - B. B. Mitra
9.	Law of limitation - Desai
10.	Law of limitation - D. N. R. Panday
11.	Law of limitation - C. K. Takwani

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material
On-line Resources
Swayam, Coursera, SCC Online





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: V

Subject: Practical Paper 1: Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System

Course Code	UL05CLLB54	Title of the Course	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Professional ethics consist of those fundamental values on which the profession has been built.2. Legal ethics is one of the professional ethics which lays down certain duties for the observance of its members, which he owes to the society, to the court, to the profession, to his client and to himself.3. The practicing lawyer shall have the social responsibility and dignity of the legal profession and high standard of integrity and efficient services to his client as well as for public welfare.4. Professional ethics demands not to disclose any secrets of his client or indulge in any unfair practice.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage * (%)
1.	<u>LEGAL PROFESSION & PROFESSIONAL ETHICS</u> 1.1 Meaning, importance and sources of Legal Profession and professional ethics 1.2 History and Development of Legal Profession & Professional Ethics in India 1.3 Efforts towards the Unification of the Bar in India 1.4 Principles of professional ethics 1.5 Nature of Legal Profession 1.6 Various acts of professional misconduct including case law 1.7 Duties, rights and Privileges of an advocate 1.8 Seven Lamps of Advocacy	25%
2.	<u>ADVOCATES ACT</u> 2.1 Reasons and objects of the Advocate Act 2.2 Constitutions, functions and power of the Bar council of state or Bar council of India 2.3 Inquiry into Misconduct and Punishment	25%





	2.4 Misconduct which amounts to Contempt of Court 2.5 Disqualification for enrolment 2.6 Rights and privileges of an advocate 2.7 Appeal to the Bar council of India and to Supreme Court	
3.	<u>CONTEMPT OF COURT</u> 3.1 Meaning of contempt of court, its aim and types 3.2 Contempt by lawyers 3.3 Contempt by judges 3.4 Contempt by state 3.5 Contempt by corporate bodies 3.6 Defences available in contempt proceedings 3.7 50 Selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils.	25%
4.	<u>ACCOUNTANCY OF LAWYERS</u> 4.1 Meaning of Accountancy and Its Necessity 4.2 Different Kinds of Accounts to be maintained by the lawyers 4.3 Receipt and Payment Accounts 4.4 Income and Expenditure Account 4.5 Balance Sheet	25%
...	PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to Court Room • Class Moot Court • Awareness Camp • Project work on 10 Major Judgments of the Supreme Court. 	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation(including audio/video) • Group Discussion • Case Study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	50%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	





3.	University Examination	50%
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Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	Advocate's duty towards his clients.
2.	To learn the art of advocacy.
3.	Advocate's Duty towards the Court.
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Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References	
1.	Professional Ethics, Lawyer, Accountability	J. P. S. Shirohi
2.	"Advocacy"	Mr. Krishnamurth Iyer
3.	Professional Ethics, Lawyer, Accountability	S.R.Myneni
4.	Advocates Act & Professional Ethics	N.Dutt, Majmudar
5.	Professional Ethics, Accountancy for lawyer	S.P.Gupta
6.	Professional Ethics of The Bar	C.L.Anand

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources- Swayam





**Note [1] Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting system Outline of the course:
Semester-V**

Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar-Bench Relations This course will be taught in association with practising lawyers on the basis of the following materials

(i)	Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy"
(ii)	The Contempt Law and Practice
(iii)	The Bar Council Code of Ethics
(iv)	50 selected opinions of the Disciplinary Committees of Bar Councils and 10 major judgments of the Supreme Court on the subject
(v)	Other reading materials as may be prescribed by the University Examination rules of the University shall include assessment through case-study, viva, and periodical problem solution besides the written tests;





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: V

Subject: Practical Paper-2: Alternative Dispute Resolution

Course Code	UL05ELLB51	Title of the Course	Alternative Dispute Resolution
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To provide the depth knowledge about the different dispute resolving method as per this course.2. The primary objective of this course is to settle conflicts without going to court. Most approaches for alternative dispute resolution are used voluntarily.3. The course includes a detailed examination of the theory and practice of ADR methods in the context of an adversarial legal system, to develop an understanding of the operation and implications of various ADR theories and practices and to assess their value.4. To know the Importance of Lok-Adalat and International ADR system.5. To become the helpful to the Court by solving certain matters by Lok-Adalat and to curtail the burden of the Court.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	INTRODUCTION 1.1. Introduction- Concept of ADR 1.2. History and Reasons for the growth of ADR 1.3. Advantages of ADR 1.4. Legislative and Judicial Sanction for ADR 1.5. Important forms of ADR 1.6. Concept of Negotiation – Mediation - Conciliation - Arbitration 1.7 Ombudsman –Lok Pal and Lokayukta	25%
2.	ARBITRATION AGREEMENT 2.1 Arbitration Agreement 2.2 Essentials - Who can enter into arbitration agreement – Validity 2.3 Power to refer parties to arbitration where there is an arbitration agreement. 2.4 Interim measure etc. by court.	25%





	<p>COMPOSITION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL 2.5 Number of arbitrators 2.6 Appointment of arbitrators 2.7 Grounds for challenge 2.8 Challenge procedure 2.9 Failure or impossibility to act 2.10 Termination of mandate and substitution of arbitrator</p> <p>JURISDICTION OF ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL 2.11 Competence of arbitral tribunal to rule on its jurisdiction 2.12 Interim measures ordered by arbitral tribunal 2.13 Conciliation skills</p>	
3.	<p>CONDUCT OF ARBITRAL PROCEEDINGS 3.1 Equal treatment of parties 3.2 Determination of rules of procedure 3.3 Place of arbitration 3.4 Commencement of Arbitral proceeding 3.5 Language 3.6 Statement of claim and defence 3.7 Hearing and written proceedings 3.8 Default of a party 3.9 Expert appointment by arbitral tribunal 3.10 Court assistance in taking evidence 3.11 Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings 3.12 Recourse against Arbitral Award 3.13 Finality and Enforcement of Arbitral Award 3.14 Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules.</p> <p>NEGOTIATION 3.15 Meaning of Negotiation 3.16 Essential of Negotiation 3.17 Characteristics of Negotiation 3.18 Exchange of Information 3.19 Approaches to Negotiation 3.20 Negotiation Styles 3.21 Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program</p>	25%
4.	<p>MEDIATION & CONCILIATION 4.1 Meaning of Mediation & Conciliation 4.2 Mediation vs. Conciliation 4.3 Mediator Powers and Duties 4.4 Agreement to Mediate 4.5 Reaching Settlement and Enforceability of the Settlement Agreement 4.6 Appointment of Conciliator 4.7 Role of Conciliator</p>	25%





	<p>4.8 Commencement of conciliator proceedings and termination of conciliation proceedings.</p> <p>ENFORCEMENT OF CERTAIN FOREIGN AWARDS</p> <p>4.9 New York Convention Awards</p> <p>4.10 Geneva Convention Awards</p> <p>LOK ADALAT</p> <p>4.11 Meaning and Basic concept of Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.12 Organization of Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.13 Legal Recognition of Lok Adalat in India</p> <p>4.14 Cognizance of case by Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.15 Award of Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.16 Powers of Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.17 Constitution and Jurisdiction of Lok Adalat</p> <p>4.18 Consent of Parties</p> <p>4.19 Power of Judicial Review</p> <p>4.20 Permanent Lok Adalat</p>	
	<p>PSDA [Professional Skill Development Activities]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Visit to Lok Adalat2. Case Analysis3. Visit arbitration Tribunal4. Moot Problem	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Team Exercise• Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	50%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	
3.	University Examination	50%





Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	A student can become good Arbitrator, Conciliator etc.
2.	A student can provide his best services to the trade & commerce sector as well as to the Society at large.
3.	A student can become good Arbitrator, Conciliator etc.
4.	A student can provide his best services to the trade & commerce sector as well as to the Society at large.

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References
A.	Bare Acts: 1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
B.	Reference books:
	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Arbitration and ADR -N.K.Acharya2. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -S.C.Tripathi3. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -N.V.Paranjampe4. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -S.S. Mishra5. Law of Arbitration and Conciliation -Avatar Singh6. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -S.P.Gupta7. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -O.P.Tivari8. Arbitration and Conciliation Act –GeetaOberoi9. Arbitration and Conciliation Act -S. Bawa10. Law of Arbitration -P.K. Basu Majumda

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources: Swayam, Edx, Coursera





Note [2]: Alternate Dispute Resolution Outline of the course: Semester-V

(i)	Negotiation skills to be learned with simulated program
(j)	Conciliation skills
(k)	Arbitration Law and Practice including International arbitration and Arbitration rules. The course is required to be conducted by senior legal practitioners through simulation and case studies. Evaluation may also be conducted in practical exercises at least for a significant part of evaluation





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: V

Subject: Internship – Two Week As per the Bar Council of India

Course Code	UL05ELLB52	Title of the Course	Internship for– Two Week As per the Bar Council of India rules 2008 Rules-25
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop skills in the application of theory to practical work situations.2. To provide students the opportunity to test their interest in a particular career before permanent commitments are made.3. To learn proper behavior of corporate life in industrial sector4. To expose students to real work environment experience gain knowledge in writing report
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Explanations:

Students have to undergo a Compulsory Internship for two week and on that a report has to be submitted by each student separately. The same shall be evaluated by a board of examiners constituted by the Academic Program Committee of the College. In case of Affiliated Colleges, the board of examiners shall be constituted by a committee comprising of all faculty members of respective institutions involved in teaching in Law subject to the Students. The same board shall conduct the comprehensive viva of this semester.

Evaluation:

Internship Evaluated: 100 marks (70 marks for internship report + 30 marks viva)

They shall be evaluated by the Board of Examiners consisting of Dean, an External Examiner, one faculty member nominated by APC and the supervisor concerned.

After the completion of internship by the students, the work done by the candidate as recorded in his/her daily diary along with a consolidated internship report which include objective and overall learning from the internship. Internship Report would be evaluated by a Board of examiners consisting of Dean, an External Examiner, one faculty member nominated by APC and the supervisor concerned.





SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat
(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.11))
Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2023-2024

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

LL.B. (CBCS) Semester - VI

Programme Outcome (PO) - For LL.B. Programme	<p>Legum Baccalaureus or LLB is a three-year Bachelor of Law degree that is offered to aspirants by many renowned colleges in India. However, candidates can pursue this law course only if they possess a graduation degree. The three-year LLB course offered at all law colleges of India is regulated and closely supervised by the <u>Bar Council of India (BCI)</u>.</p> <p>The three-year law course is structured in such a way that the curriculum is divided into six semesters. Candidates are awarded the degree only when they complete all the semesters of this three-year LL.B. course. As part of an LL.B. degree offered at most popular law colleges in India, candidates need to take part in regular theory classes, moot courts, internships as well as tutorial work.</p>
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Programme Outcome (PO) – For LL.B. Semester - VI	PO1	Explore and explain the substantial & procedural laws in which they are made/ drafted and how Students think and understand the legislative setup.
	PO2	Interpret And Analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the Problems by application of laws and regulations.
	PO3	Inculcate values of Rights and Duties, and transfer these values to real-life through legal and judicial Process for promoting community welfare.
	PO4	Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the Established legal practices.
	PO5	Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long Learning in the broader context of legal change.
	PO6	Acquisition of advance knowledge in the specific chosen area of specialization.
	PO7	Interpretation and analyzing the legal and social problems and working towards the redressal of such Problems by application of laws and regulations in force.
	PO8	The inclusion of practical component in the field of teaching learning, students learn to collect Empirical data, analyse it by application of law which intern helps strengthen their field of research.
	PO9	Judicial Service Or Judiciary- The Program Helps The Learner To Get Trained To Serve The Third Wing Of The Government Which Is The Judiciary.





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Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) – For LL.B. Semester - VI	PSO1	Should be able to Demonstrate understanding of substantive and procedural law sufficient to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.
	PSO2	Should be able to associate the learning from the courses related to Law and Management.
	PSO3	Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's Problem.
	PSO4	Should able to possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate Legal problems and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.
	PSO5	Should able to use skills in specific areas (e.g. Criminal, industrial-organizational, clinical, Counselling, social, community).
	PSO6	Should able to analyze social problems and understanding social dynamics.
	PSO7	Should be able to Gather and interpret relevant facts and conduct legal research.
	PSO8	Should be able to subject facilitates the student to understand the ingredients of an offence which is Made punishable under the provisions of the law and the general defences that can also be taken in order to prevent such an offence.
	PSO9	Should be able to encouraging the analysis of legal problems from an objective point of view and Work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

To Pass	<p>The passing minimum for End Term University Examination for each course/subject shall be 40%. However, the passing criteria for End Term University Examination for all the courses of a semester shall be 50 % in the aggregate. If a candidate fails to obtain aggregate 50% of marks for all the courses of a semester his/her marks for any course/subject, (where 50 % or more marks are obtained shall be carried forwarded in the next examination. For the award of grade, calculation of CGPA and award of degree the candidate must score a minimum SGPA of 5.0 in each semester separately. For final (Sixth) Semester University Examination, a Candidate is required to submit written assignments (Journals) & appear for University Viva-Voce as per the requirement of the Bar Council of India – Legal Education Rules, 2008. The Sardar Patel University will frame appropriate rules for the evaluation of the Journals. A candidate aggrieved by the results can apply for rechecking of marks only in the End Term University Examination. The provision of re-assessment of courses (Maximum 3 courses in a semester) shall be permissible each and every semester. However, the reassessment of marks of journals of clinical papers/courses sent by the college and viva-voce taken by the University in the Fifth and sixth semester shall not be permissible.</p>
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SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY
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 Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2023-2024

LLB CBCS: 6th-Sem (Structure & Detailed Syllabus) LL. B (CBCS)
Three years / Six Semester Course

LL.B SEMESTER –VI EFFECTIVE- FROM NOVEMBER- 2023

COURSE	CODE	SUBJECTS	PERWEEK			CREDITS	MARKS				
			LECTURES DIRECT TEACHING	OTHERS TUTORIAL. SEMINAR ETC.....	TOTAL		INTERNAL			EXTERNAL	TOTAL
						24+6 AS PER BCI	JOURNAL	WRITTEN TEST/ INTERNSHIP REPORT	VIVA		
CORE	UL06CLLB51	DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING PRACTICAL-PAPER-III	04	01	05	05	20	20	10	50	40/100
CORE	UL06CLLB52	MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERSHIP PRACTICAL- PAPER-IV	04	01	05	05	20	20	10	50	40/100
CORE	UL06CLLB53	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY	04	01	05	05	00	30	00	70	40/100
CORE	UL06CLLB54	LEGAL LANGUAGE/ LEGAL WRITING INCLUDING GENERAL ENGLISH	04	01	05	05	00	30	00	70	40/100
ELECTIVE	UL06ELLB51	PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION, LEGAL AID AND PARALIGAL SERVICE	04	01	05	05	00	30	00	70	40/100
ELECTIVE	UL06ELLB52	INTERSHIP- TWO WEEK AS PER THE BAR COUNCIL OF INDIA	00	00	00	05	00	70	30	00	40/100





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL. B (CBCS)
Semester: VI
Subject: Practical Paper-3: Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance

Course Code	UL06CLLB51	Title of the Course	Practical Paper-3:Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Legal drafting skills are of utmost importance to all students who wants to make career in law. It is today's need to improve the drafting skills of the future lawyers. Drafting requires a lot of skills to be effective. This course will help the students to increase legal drafting skills. The course is not only focuses on the theory but also provides the practical application of concepts. 2. To provide understanding of basic concepts of Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance. 3. To develop an understanding of drafting both for court purposes as well as for other legal forums. 4. To enhance the drafting skills of students in civil matters, criminal matters & conveyance.
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Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	1.1 General Principles of Drafting. 1.2 Qualities of good Drafting. 1.3 Meaning, Basic concept, objective, Importance, and function of Pleadings. 1.4 Fundamental Rules of Pleadings. 1.5 Amendment in Pleadings 1.6 Basic Fundamental of Conveyance. 1.7 Object of Conveyance. 1.8 Difference between Drafting and Conveyancing 1.9 Complaint, Kinds of Complaints, Draft of Complaints & Written Statement 1.10 Concept of Notices 1.11 Applications: Injunction & Interlocutory 1.12 Jurisdiction of Civil & Criminal matters 1.13 Necessary parties, proper parties, Joinder & Non-Joinder	25%
2.	<u>CIVIL MATTERS</u> 2.1 Suits for specific performance of contract 2.2 Declaratory suits 2.3 Suits for defamation 2.4 Suit relating to easement or its violation	25%





	<p>2.5 Suit for rent and possession 2.6 Suit for breach of contract 2.7 Caveat application 2.8 Suits for injunction 2.9 Money suit 2.10 M.A.C.T. injunction application 2.11 Suit for restraining nuisance and damage 2.12 Suit for partition 2.13 Suit for dissolution of partnership and account 2.14 Petition for restitution of conjugal right 2.15 Petition for judicial separation or divorce 2.16 Appeals</p> <p><u>MATRIMONIAL PLEADINGS</u></p> <p>a. Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights under Section 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act,1955 b. Petition for Judicial Separation under Section 10 of the Hindu Marriage Act,1955 c. Petition for Dissolution of Marriage by Decree of Divorce under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 d. Petition for Dissolution of Marriage by Decree of Divorce under Section 13B(1) of the Hindu Marriage Act,1955</p> <p><u>PLEADINGS UNDER INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1925</u></p> <p>a. Petition for Grant of Probate in High Court b. Petition for Grant of Letters of Administration</p> <p><u>CONSTITUTIONAL MATTERS</u></p> <p>a. Writs under Article 226 and Article 32 of constitution b. Caveat for Special Leave Petition c. Special Leave Petition (Civil) under Article 136 of the Constitution of India d. Counter Affidavit in Special Leave Petition e. Special Leave Petition (Criminal) under Article 136 of the Constitution of India f. Curative Petition under Article 129, 137,141, 142 of the Constitution of India g. Public Interest Litigation</p>	
3.	<p><u>CRIMINAL MATTERS</u></p> <p>3.1 Complaint for defamation for false imprisonment and illegal confinement 3.2 Malicious prosecution 3.3 Maintenance application u/s 125 of Cr.P.C 3.4 Nuisance 3.5 Theft</p>	25%





	<p>3.6 Rape 3.7 Cheating 3.8 Kidnapping 3.9 Dishonor of Cheque 3.10 Assault and battery 3.11 Rioting 3.12 Bail application 3.13 Memorandum of appeals 3.14 Revision and review application 3.15 Criminal complaint U/s 498 of IPC 3.16 Complaint of Negotiable Instrument U/s 138 of NI Act 3.17 Criminal complaint against Cyber Crime</p> <p><u>OTHER MISCELLANEOUS PLEADINGS</u></p> <p>a. Contempt Petition under Section 11 and 12 of The Contempt of Courts Act,1971 b. Complaint under Section 12 of Consumer Protection Act,1986 c. Petition under section 12 of Domestic Violence Act, 2005</p>	
<p>4.</p>	<p><u>CONVEYANCING</u></p> <p>I. COMPONENT PARTS OF A DEED II. FORMS OF DEEDS AND NOTICES</p> <p>4.1 Will 4.2 Power of Attorney -General &Special 4.3 Special Power of Attorney to execute Sale Deed 4.4 Agreement to sell 4.5 Sale Deed 4.6 Lease Deed 4.7 Mortgage Deed 4.8 Partnership Deed 4.9 Deed of exchange 4.10 Gift deed 4.11 Partition deed 4.12 Trust deed 4.13 Promissory note 4.14 Affidavit 4.15 Acknowledgement 4.16 Bond 4.17 Deed of Dissolution of Partnership 4.18 Hire Purchase Agreement 4.19 Deed of Family Settlement between rival claimants of an Estate 4.20 Relinquishment Deed 4.21 Notice under section 106 of The Transfer of Property Act,1882 4.22 Notice under section 80 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908 4.23 Notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act,</p>	<p>25%</p>





	<p>1881 & Reply to Legal Notice under Section 138 of NI Act, 1881</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construction or Interpretation of documents • Exclusion of oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence • Registration of Documents 	
	<p>PSDA [Professional Skill Development Activities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit to court • Drafting different types of legal documents, deeds etc • Drafting of various notices • Drafting of writ petitions 	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lecture Method • Power Point Presentation (including audio/video) • Viva-voce • Case Study • Drafting different types of legal documents and deeds
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	15 Practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 45 marks (3 marks for each)	45
2.	15 exercises in Conveyancing carrying another 45 marks (3 marks for each exercise)	45
3.	Viva Voice	10

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand effective writing techniques to draft different of legal documents
2.	To understand how to drafts civil and criminal matters
3.	To understand the format and essential steps in drafting the legal notices





4.	To understand the need and preparation of documents required in court in criminal cases and criminal cases
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Suggested References:		
Sr. No.	References	
1.	Pleading and Conveyancing	Shiva Gopal
2.	Pleading and Conveyancing	K.K.Shrivastva
3.	Pleading and Conveyancing	R.D.Shrivastva
4.	Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing	R.N.Chaturvedi
5.	Drafting, Pleading, and Conveyancing	S.R.Myneni
6.	Drafting, Pleading, and Conveyancing	N.Maheshwraswami
7.	The Indian Conveyancer (13th ed., 2004)	J.M. Srivastava and G.C. Mogha, Mogha's
8.	Forms and Precedents of Conveyancing (13th ed., 1999)	C.R. Datta and M.N. Das, De Souza's

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material
On-line Resources: Swayam, Coursera, SCC Online

NOTE [3] : Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance Outline of the course: Semester-VI	
(A) Drafting:	General principles of drafting and relevant substantive rules shall be taught
(B) Pleadings:	
	(i) Civil: Complaint, Written Statement, Interlocutory Application, Original Petition, Affidavit, Execution Petition, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision, Petition under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India.





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	<p>(ii) Criminal: Complaint, Criminal Miscellaneous petition, Bail Application, Memorandum of Appeal and Revision.</p>
	<p>(iii) Conveyance: Sale Deed, Mortgage Deed, Lease Deed, Gift Deed, Promissory Note, Power of Attorney, Will, Trust Deed.</p>
	<p>(iv) Drafting of writ petition and PIL petition the course will be taught class instructions and simulation exercises, Preferably with assistance of practising lawyers/retired judges. Apart from teaching the relevant provisions of law, The course may include not less than 10 practical exercises in drafting carrying a total of 10 marks (1 marks for each) and 10 exercises in conveyancing carrying another 10marks (1 marks for each exercise) remaining 10 marks will be given for viva voice.</p>





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: VI

Subject: Practical Paper-4: Moot Court exercise and Internship

Course Code	UL06CLLB52	Title of the Course	Practical Paper-4: Moot Court Exercise and Internship
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The aims behind this course were to ensure that students understand the various aspects of the theoretical as well as practical law. Mooting would help the students to grasp law in its multiple dimensions and depths. 2. The Course will help in developing fluency and clear understanding, and also gives practical experience to students for how to present the case before the court of law in Moot Court exercise and Internship. 3. To develop understanding regarding how to build self-confidence for presenting case before court of law. 4. To provide understanding relating to art of cross examination and arguments in Civil & Criminal Matters. 5. Sending students to courts for personal experience of the functioning of court.
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Course Content

Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<p><u>CIVIL MATTERS: FRAMING OF ISSUE, CHIEF AND CROSS EXAMINATION & ARGUMENTS</u></p> <p>1.1 Money suit 1.2 Suit for rent and possession 1.3 Suit for redemption or mortgage of property 1.4 Suit for foreclosure or sale 1.5 Suits for specific performance of contract 1.6 Declaratory suits 1.7 Suits for damages of defamation 1.8 Petition for alimony under the Hindu Marriage Act 1.9 Suit relating to easement or its violation 1.10 Suit for breach of contract 1.11 M.A.C.T. injunction application 1.12 Suit for partition 1.13 Suit for dissolution of partnership and account 1.14 Petition for restitution of conjugal right 1.15 Application for compensation under W.C.Act 1.16 M.A.C.T. Appeals write petition</p> <p><u>PREPARE PLAINT, WRITTEN STATEMENT AND</u></p>	25%





	<u>ARGUMENT ON BEHALF OF PLAINTIFF OR DEFENDANT</u>	
2.	<p><u>CRIMINAL MATTERS: FRAMING OF CHARGE, CHIEF AND CROSS EXAMINATION, ARGUMENTS AND FURTHER STATEMENT U/S-313 OF CR.P.C.</u></p> <p>2.1 Maintenance application u/s 125 of Cr.P.C. Code 2.2 Nuisance 2.3 Theft, Robbery and Dacoity 2.4 Cheating 2.5 Kidnapping 2.6 Dishonor of cheque 2.7 Assault and battery 2.8 Bail application 2.9 Memorandum of appeals 2.10 Revision and review application 2.11 Murder 2.12 False imprisonment and illegal confinement</p> <p><u>PREPARE COMPLAINT WITH CHIEF OF CROSS EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES AND ARGUMENT FOR COMPLAINT OF ACCUSED</u></p>	25%
3.	<p><u>OBSERVATION OF TRIAL IN ONE CIVIL AND ONE CRIMINAL CASE ON THE FOLLOWING MATTERS</u></p> <p>3.1 Prepared of board for arranging the matters 3.2 Stages of suit or complaint in proceedings 3.3 Examination in chief, cross and re-examination of the parties and witnesses, arguments and judgment and other observation if any.</p> <p><u>INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES AND PRE-TRIAL PREPARATION</u></p> <p>Observation about conversation between the lawyer and client i.e. types of questions by the lawyers to client. Documentary evidence if any and other paper procedure for filling suit or petitions</p>	25%
4.	ARGUMENT OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL MATTER OF UNIT: 1 & 2	25%
	<p>PSDA[Professional Skill Development Activities]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Visit to court• Moot court competition• Expert Advocate lecture for practical and interview techniques• Project work for prepare the examination-in-chief & Cross Examination in Civil and Criminal matters• Prepare the documents for filing suit and filing complaint	





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Case Study• Court Visit
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each.	30%
2.	Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal	30%
3.	Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship dairy	30%
4.	Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects.	10%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand the fundamentals & importance of moot court
2.	To understand the practical role of lawyers in court & learnt filing procedure, examination, Cross examination & Arguments
3.	To understand & acquaint students with the techniques of client interviewing.
4.	The Students will have practical experience of the professional aspects of the subjects they have studies.

Suggested References:		
Sr. No.		





1.	Moot court, Pre-trial preparation of and Participation in trial proceedings & Viva-voice	S.R.mayneni
2.	Moot Court	H.N. Tewari
3.	Moot court, Pre-trial preparation of and Participation in trial proceedings	S.P. Gupta
4.	Beginning Path to Moot court-	Nomita & Mukesh
5.	Moot Court Etc.–	JPS Sirohi

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources: Swayam, Coursera, SCC Online.

Note [4] Moot court exercise and Internship: Semester-VI

This paper may have three components of 30 marks each and a viva for 10 marks.

(a)	Moot Court (10 Marks). Internal evaluation: Every student may be required to do at least three moot courts in a semester-VI with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 10 marks for written submissions in journal.
(b)	Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal and Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations (10 marks): Students may be required to attend two trials in the course of the last two semester-VI of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

This paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks.





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)
Semester: VI
Subject: Intellectual Property Law

Course Code	UL06CLLB53	Title of the Course	Intellectual Property Law
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. This course will introduce students to the world of International Intellectual Property Law. It aims at making students familiar with the system of the international IP conventions and treaties, how they work and how they are applied. After this course, students should be able to work with International IP cases and to apply the international IP law to them.2. To introduce fundamental aspects of Intellectual property Rights to students who are going to play a major role in development and management of innovative projects in industries.3. To disseminate knowledge on patents, patent regime in India and abroad and registration aspects.4. To disseminate knowledge on copyrights, trademarks, Design, Geographical Indication (GI), Plant Variety and Layout Design Protection and its related rights and registration aspects.5. To aware about current trends in IPR and Government steps in fostering IPR.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<p>THE MEANING AND OBJECT OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW</p> <p>HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW</p> <p><u>INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS</u></p> <p>1.1 Introduction 1.2 Concept of IPR 1.3 History and Growth of IPR 1.4 Kinds of IPR 1.5 International Dimensions of IPR : WIPO and TRIPS 1.6 IPR as per Indian Perspective</p> <p><u>THE PATENT ACT</u></p> <p>1.7 Introduction, Origin, Object and Salient features of patent 1.8 Patentable subject-matter 1.9 Obtaining a patent</p>	25%





	<p>1.10 Publication and examination of the application 1.11 Right and obligation of a patent 1.12 Compulsory licenses and revocation of patents for non-working 1.13 Use and acquisition of inventions by government 1.14 Patent infringement and action for infringement 1.15 Offence and penalties 1.16 Patent agents</p>	
2.	<p><u>THE COPYRIGHT ACT</u></p> <p>2.1 Introduction, Meaning and Concept of copyright 2.2 Availability of copyright protection: copyright in literary and artistic work, dramatic work, musical work sound recording, cinematograph films, computer programme, internet, database works 2.3 Author and ownership of copyright, term of copyright 2.4 Authorities under the copyright act and their powers 2.5 Registration of copyright society and its Powers, Appeal Provisions 2.6 Right conferred by copyright, assignment, transmission and relinquishment of copyright, provision relating to license 2.7 Infringement of copyright 2.8 International copyright 2.9 Remedies penalty provisions</p>	25%
3.	<p><u>THE TRADE MARK ACT</u></p> <p>3.1 Introduction 3.2 Parliamentary Provisions Sec- 1 to17 3.3 Service Mark, well known trademark & Certification Marks 3.4 Distinction between Trade mark and Property Marks 3.5 Register, Conditions and procedure for Registration 3.6 Criteria of Infringement 3.7 Assignment and transmission 3.8 Passing off 3.9 Infringement of Trademarks 3.10 Remedies for Infringement 3.11 Offence, Penalties and Procedure 3.12 Appellate board 3.13 Trademark agent 3.14 Trademark and Domain Name interface</p>	25%
4.	<p><u>THE DESIGNS ACT</u></p> <p>4.1 Introduction and Basic Concept of the Design Act 4.2 Meaning and Definition of Design 4.3 Object and Reasons of the Designs Act 4.4 Registration of Designs 4.5 Piracy and Infringement of Registered Designs 4.6 General and Miscellaneous provisions</p>	25%





	<u>THE GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION OF GOODS (REGISTRATION AND PROTECTION) ACT</u>	
	4.7 Geographical Indication, Functions, Characteristics etc. 4.8 The Register and Conditions for Registration 4.9 Procedure for Registration 4.10 Right conferred by Registration, Infringement and Reliefs	
	PSDA [Professional Skill Development Activities] 1. Attending Court Proceedings 2. Practical registration of Patents, Trademarks etc. 3. Participation in Moot Court Competitions. 4. Participation in other events such as client counselling competition, debate competitions etc.	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Team Exercise• Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%





Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	The students once they complete their academic projects, shall get an adequate knowledge on patent and copyright for their innovative research works.
2.	During their research career, information in patent documents provide useful insight on novelty of their idea from state-of-the art search. This provides further way for developing their idea or innovations.
3.	Pave the way for the students to catch up Intellectual Property (IP) as a career option: a. R & D IP Counsel b. Government Jobs – Patent Examiner c. Private Jobs d. Patent Agents and Trademark Agents e. Entrepreneur

Suggested References:

Sr. No.	Book's name	Authors
1.	Text books: Intellectual Property Law –	S.K. Singh
2.	Reference books:	
	1. Intellectual Property Law	S.R. Myneni
	2. Intellectual Property Law	Meena Paul
	3. Intellectual Property Law	K.D. Raju
	4. Intellectual Property Law	Nagarjun
	5. Intellectual Property Law	J.P. Misra





On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources: Swayam, Edx, Coursera





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: VI

Subject: Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English

Course Code	UL06CLLB54	Title of the Course	Legal Language/Legal Writing Including General English
Total Credits of the Course	4 credit	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>Words are the essential tools of the law. In the study of law, language has great importance; cases turn on the meaning that judges ascribe to words, and lawyers must use the right words to effectuate the wishes of their clients. It has been said that you will be learning a new language when you study law, but it's actually a bit more complicated. There are at least four ways in which you encounter the vocabulary of law.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The objective of this course is to introduce students to the nuances of legal language and writing, and its use and application through the study of judicial opinions, common legal maxims and legal terminology.2. The overall goal of the program is to make "each student self-sufficient, able to independently analyze research, synthesize, and communicate each new problem."3. These learning objectives should inform the instructors' design of problems and selection of teaching methods.
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Course Content		
Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1	Legal Essay	25%
2	Précis writing	25%
3	Translation of Paragraph in Gujarati or Hindi	25%
4	Legal Terminology & Latin expressions- Legal Maxims and Legal Problems Subject : <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Indian Penal Code2. Law Of Tort3. Law of Contract4. Family Law	25%
	PSDA [Professional Skill Development Activities] <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Moot Problem2. Drafting	





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)• Team Exercise• Case study
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	Students graduating with Legal Language will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and describe importance of Legal Language.• Students will demonstrate improvement in their English language abilities across listening, speaking, reading, and writing;• Students will demonstrate improvement in their knowledge of legal English, including an understanding of legal vocabulary and concepts and their appropriate usage;• Students will be able to formulate, structure and clearly communicate legal arguments made in English;
2.	To provide the students with adequate experience to apply to legal rules. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students will be able to use legal precedent to synthesize and articulate rules of law;• Students will apply skills useful for legal studies, including case briefing, issue spotting, effective note taking, and study and time management skills;
3.	To equip the students with sufficient knowledge of countries legal systems. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The syllabi encompassing all relevant IP legislation in India with a view to understand and adjust with changing needs of the society because creative work is useful to society





Suggested References:

Sr. No.	References	
1.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	Srikant Mishra
2.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	M.P.Tondan
3.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	Dr.Regga Suryarao
4.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	Aniruddh Prasad
5.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	SC Tripathi
6.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	R.L.Jain
7.	Legal Language & Legal Writing	S.K.Mishra

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources: Coursera, Swayam, SCC Online





Degree of Bachelor of Law LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: VI

Subject: Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services

Course Code	UL06ELLB51	Title of the Course	Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	

Course Objectives:	<p>The aims of this course to provide detailed description about evolution and development of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India. Public Interest Litigation has also includes the emerging concept of Legal Aid and Para Legal Services which are backbone of present judicial system. Public Interest Litigation has the following objectives.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop students understanding about the fundamental concepts of Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services.2. To develop understanding of students regarding the concepts of Judicial Activism & its application.3. To develop understanding of students regarding the various provisions of Legal Service authorities Act, 1987.4. To develop understanding of students regarding the various Landmark Judgments related to Public Interest Litigation.
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Course Content

Unit	Description	Weightage* (%)
1.	<u>INTRODUCTION</u> 1.1 Meaning, Nature, Scope, Characteristics of Public Interest Litigation 1.2 Objects of Public Interest Litigation 1.3 Use and Misuse of Public Interest Litigation 1.4 Procedure and Limitation of Public Interest Litigation 1.5 PIL and Judicial Activism, Public welfare 1.6 Merits and Demerits of Public Interest Litigation 1.7 Locus Standi and Public Interest Litigation	25%
2.	<u>PIL & OTHERS AREAS</u> 2.1 Prison and Prisoners and Public Interest Litigation 2.2 Police and Public Interest Litigation 2.3 Environmental Protection and Public Interest Litigation	25%





	2.4 Labour and Public Interest Litigation 2.5 Human Rights and Public Interest Litigation 2.6 Expanding dimension of Public Interest Litigation	
3.	<u>PIL & OTHERS AREAS</u> 3.1 Legal System and Public Interest Litigation 3.2 Education and Public Interest Litigation 3.3 Protection of Women by Public Interest Litigation 3.4 Protection of Children by Public Interest Litigation 3.5 Poverty and Public Interest Litigation 3.6 Protection of Public Health and Public Interest Litigation 3.7 Protection of monument and Public Interest Litigation	25%
4.	<u>LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES ACT OF 1987</u> 4.1 Object and Importance of Para Legal Training 4.2 Writing of case comment 4.3 Law office management 4.4 Use of computer in Legal Work and Legal Research in support of PIL 4.5 Legal Aid under Criminal Procedure Code and Rights of Accused 4.6 Constitution, Functions and Powers of National Legal Service Authority and State Legal Service Authority 4.7 Lok-Adalat system means justice of the door steps of people 4.8 Organization of Lok-Adalat, its Power and Nature of its award 4.9 Objects and Necessity of Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy	25%
	PSDA[Professional Skill Development Activities] <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Draft the Public Interest Litigation• Judgment Analysis• Draft Writ Petitions• Visit to District Legal Service Authority, State Legal Service Authority and National Legal Service Authority• Group discussions• Legal aid camps	

Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lecture Method• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)• Group Discussion• Case Study• Visit of State Legal Service Authority• Visit of District legal Service Authority
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	15%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand and describe nature, scope, and object of Public Interest Litigation.
2.	To understand the conceptual parameters of Judicial Activism.
3.	To understand the various areas of Public Interest Litigation like Education and Public Interest Litigation, Protection of Women through Public Interest Litigation, Protection of Child through Public Interest Litigation etc.
4.	To understand the various provisions of Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987.

Suggested References:		
Sr. No.		
1.	Bare Acts: The Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987	
2.	Public Interest Litigation	P.S. Narayan
3.	Public Interest Litigation	P.M. Bakshi
4.	Public Interest Litigation	Dr. Kailash Rai
5.	Public Interest Litigation	Ajay Gulati
6.	Public Interest Litigation	O. P. Tivari
7.	Public Interest Litigation	I.P.S. Shirohi
8.	Public Interest Litigation	S.Bawa





On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources

Swayam, Coursera, SCC Online





Degree of Bachelor of Law, LL.B (CBCS)

Semester: VI

Subject: Internship – Two Week As per the Bar Council of India

Course Code	UL06ELLB52	Title of the Course	Internship for – Two Week As per the Bar Council of India rules 2008 Rules-25
Total Credits of the Course	4	Hours per Week	4

Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To develop skills in the application of theory to practical work situations.2. To provide students the opportunity to test their interest in a particular career before permanent commitments are made.3. To learn proper behavior of corporate life in industrial sector4. To expose students to real work environment experience gain knowledge in writing report
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Explanations:

Students have to undergo a Compulsory Internship for two week and on that a report has to be submitted by each student separately. The same shall be evaluated by a board of examiners constituted by the Academic Program Committee of the College. In case of Affiliated Colleges, the board of examiners shall be constituted by a committee comprising of all faculty members of respective institutions involved in teaching in Law subject to the students. The same board shall conduct the comprehensive viva of this semester.

Evaluation:

Internship Evaluated: 100 marks (70 marks for internship report + 30 marks viva)

They shall be evaluated by the Board of Examiners consisting of Dean, an External Examiner, one faculty member nominated by APC and the supervisor concerned.

After the completion of internship by the students, the work done by the candidate as recorded in his/her daily diary along with a consolidated internship report which include objective and overall learning from the internship. Internship Report would be evaluated by a Board of examiners consisting of Dean, an External Examiner, one faculty member nominated by APC and the supervisor concerned.

