Programme Handbook
Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws
[BA LLB(H)]

School of Law
Sushant University

(*Applicable to students admitted in the academic year 2024- 2025)

PROGRAMME HANDBOOK BA LLB(H)

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PRELIMINARY DEFINITIONS AND NOMENCLATURE

In this document, unless the context otherwise requires:

1. "**Programme**" means Degree Programme, that is BA LLB(H).
2. "**Discipline**" means specialization (Honours) in Corporate and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) or Constitutional and Human Rights Law
3. "**Course**" means a theory or practical subject that is normally studied in a semester, like Constitutional Law 1, Administrative Law, etc.
4. **"Director, Academic Affairs"** means the authority of the University who is responsible for all academic activities of the Academic Programmes for implementation of relevant rules of this Regulations pertaining to the Academic Programmes.
5. **"Dean/Director"** means head of the School concerned.
6. **"PD"** means Programme Director of the respective programme of the School concerned.
7. **"Controller of Examinations (COE)"** means the authority of the University who is responsible for all activities of the University Examinations.
8. **"SU/ University"** means Sushant University (Erstwhile Ansal University)
9. **"MSE"**- Mid-Semester Evaluation, "**ESE"**- End Semester Examination**, "SGPA"**- Semester Grade Point Average, "**CGPA"**- Cumulative Grade Point Average, "**TDCC"-** Trans Disciplinary Certificate Course

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1. PROGRAMME DETAILS

1.1. About the Program- BA LLB(H)

B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) is a five-year degree program, which integrates Arts with Law. The subjects like Political Science, History and Sociology are taught along with Law subjects enabling students to develop expertise in verbal questioning and complex information elucidation. This course facilitates the students to aim for Judiciary and other competitive examinations as their career goals. The students who dream to make a career in law as a practicing lawyer or those who wish to contribute towards society can also take this course and fulfill their aspiration. Students will have option to choose Constitutional Law and Human Rights as their specialization in fourth year out of numerous other options available to them. Joining international organizations as human rights experts in another area for the law graduates, which is still unexplored. Each year of study is divided into two semesters with focus on theoretical lectures, moot court drills, case studies, research aptitude, clinical legal education and regular internships. This provides a valuable opportunity to students to hone both their written and oral advocacy skills in this competitive field.

1.2. Graduate Attributes

The graduate attributes reflect the particular quality and feature or characteristics of an individual, including the knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that are expected to be acquired by a graduate through studies at the higher education institution (HEI) such as a college or university. The graduate attributes include capabilities that help strengthen one's abilities for widening current knowledge base and skills, gaining new knowledge and skills, undertaking future studies, performing well in a chosen career and playing a constructive role as a responsible citizen in the society. The graduate attributes define the characteristics of a student's university degree program(s), and describe a set of characteristics/competencies that are transferable beyond study of a particular subject area and program contexts in which they have been developed. Graduate attributes are fostered through meaningful learning experiences made available through the curriculum, the total college/university experiences and a process of critical and reflective thinking.

The learning outcomes-based curriculum framework is based on the premise that every student and graduate is unique. Each student or graduate has his/her own characteristics in terms of previous learning levels and experiences, life experiences, learning styles and approaches to future career-related actions. The quality, depth and breadth of the learning experiences made available to the students while at the higher education institutions help develop their characteristic attributes. The graduate attributes reflect both disciplinary knowledge and

understanding, generic skills, including global competencies, that all students in different academic fields of study should acquire/attain and demonstrate. Some of the characteristic attributes that a graduate should demonstrate are as follows:

- Disciplinary knowledge: Capable of demonstrating comprehensive knowledge and understanding of one or more disciplines that form a part of an undergraduate programme of study.
- Communication Skills: Ability to express thoughts and ideas effectively in writing and orally; Communicate with others using appropriate media; confidently share one's views and express herself/himself; demonstrate the ability to listen carefully, read and write analytically, and present complex information in a clear and concise manner to different groups.
- Critical thinking: Capability to apply analytic thought to a body of knowledge; analyse and evaluate evidence, arguments, claims, beliefs on the basis of empirical evidence; identify relevant assumptions or implications; formulate coherent arguments; critically evaluate practices, policies and theories by following scientific approach to knowledge development.
- Problem solving: Capacity to extrapolate from what one has learned and apply their competencies to solve different kinds of non-familiar problems, rather than replicate curriculum content knowledge; and apply one's learning to real life situations.
- Analytical reasoning: Ability to evaluate the reliability and relevance of evidence; identify logical flaws and holes in the arguments of others; analyse and synthesise data from a variety of sources; draw valid conclusions and support them with evidence and examples, and addressing opposing viewpoints.
- Research-related skills: A sense of inquiry and capability for asking relevant/appropriate questions, problematising, synthesising and articulating; Ability to recognise cause-and-effect relationships, define problems, formulate hypotheses, test hypotheses, analyse, interpret and draw conclusions from data, establish hypotheses, predict cause-and-effect relationships; ability to plan, execute and report the results of an experiment or investigation.
- Cooperation/Team work: Ability to work effectively and respectfully with diverse teams; facilitate cooperative or coordinated effort on the part of a group and act together as a group or a team in the interests of a common cause and work efficiently as a member of a team.

- Scientific reasoning: Ability to analyse, interpret and draw conclusions from quantitative/qualitative data; and critically evaluate ideas, evidence and experiences from an open-minded and reasoned perspective.
- Reflective thinking: Critical sensibility to lived experiences, with self-awareness and reflexivity of both self and society.
- Information/digital literacy: Capability to use ICT in a variety of learning situations, demonstrate ability to access, evaluate, and use a variety of relevant information sources; and use appropriate software for analysis of data.
- Self-directed learning: Ability to work independently, identify appropriate resources required for a project, and manage a project through to completion.
- Multicultural competence: Possess knowledge of the values and beliefs of multiple cultures and a global perspective; and capability to effectively engage in a multicultural society and interact respectfully with diverse groups.
- Moral and ethical awareness/reasoning: Ability to embrace moral/ethical values in conducting one's life, formulate a position/argument about an ethical issue from multiple perspectives, and use ethical practices in all work. Capable of demonstrating the ability to identify ethical issues related to one's work, avoid unethical behaviour such as fabrication, falsification or misrepresentation of data or committing plagiarism, not adhering to intellectual property rights; appreciating environmental and sustainability issues; and adopting objective, unbiased and truthful actions in all aspects of work.
- Leadership readiness/qualities: Capability for mapping out the tasks of a team or an organization, and setting direction, formulating an inspiring vision, building a team who can help achieve the vision, motivating and inspiring team members to engage with that vision and using management skills to guide people to the right destination, in a smooth and efficient way.
- Lifelong learning: Ability to acquire knowledge and skills, including, learning how to learn, that are necessary for participating in learning activities throughout life, through self-paced and self-directed learning aimed at personal development, meeting economic, social and cultural objectives, and adapting to changing trades and demands of work place through knowledge/skill development/reskilling.

1.3. Program Educational Objectives (PEO's)

1. Professional Efficiency: To develop the art of lawyering, including such skills as research, writing, legal analysis, client counselling, negotiation and advocacy.
2. Promote e-learning: Create an environment advancing use of technology and building e-innovations into the pedagogy.
3. Enhance employability: Explore and understand specific issues relating to workplace such as time management, discipline, work place culture, teamwork, giving and receiving feedback, and achieving balance in one's life in a multidisciplinary environment.
4. Inculcate communication skills: To inculcate all the required skills such as Good oral and written communication skills, Analytical and Reasoning Skills, Initiative, Personal Impact, Resilience, Teamwork, Legal Awareness, Planning and organizing, through its innovative course matrix.

1.4. Program Outcomes (POs)

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and

	internship program.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenario by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

1.4.1 PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Develop Drafting, Counseling, and Negotiation Skills: Develop the ability to draft legal documents such as plaints, petitions, writs, and letters using precise legal language. Exhibit proficiency in mediation, negotiation, and counseling to enhance the effectiveness of justice delivery mechanisms.
PSO-2	Demonstrate and Apply Legal Knowledge: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of legal principles within the broader context of humanities and social sciences. Apply multidisciplinary approaches to address challenges in corporate administration and economic development, advancing innovative and practical solutions.

1.5. Programme Structure

1.5.1. Credits requirement

Minimum credit requirement is 296 credits for a student to be eligible to get Integrated Under Graduate Degree with Honours in Law.

1.5.2. Categorization of Courses

BA LLB (H) Programme will have a curriculum with syllabi consisting of theory courses that shall be categorized as follows as same categories are overlapping, they are shown as per their Category.

S. No.	Category	Suggested breakup of Credits
1	Core Courses	181
2	Discipline Specific Electives	30
3	Generic Elective I (GE I)	53
4	Generic Elective (GEII)	0
5	Dissertation or Internship	21
6	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	17
7	Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)	9
8	Service Learning/ Community Service Based Course	4

1.5.3 Induction Programme

An induction programme with two weeks duration will be conducted before the commencement of I semester class as per the school curriculum or preference. The program is aimed at making the students familiar with the environment, rules, regulations and processes of the university and smoothen their journey of education.

1.5.4. Bridge Courses

Lecture based Modules for Bridge Course – The bridge courses are offered before the commencement of the I Semester. The main objective of the course is to bridge the gap between subjects studied at Pre-university level and subjects they would be studying in Graduation. Students from diverse educational background will be acquainted with fundamental concepts of the discipline of Law.

The course covers historical development of law, contemporary developments in law and its ubiquitous presence in various fields like business, science and technology etc.

1.5.5. Number of courses per Semester

Each semester curriculum shall normally have a blend of lecture courses not exceeding 36 credits.

1.5.6 Credit Assignment

Each course is assigned certain number of credits based on the following:

Contact period per week	Credits
1 Lecture Period	1
1 Tutorial Period	1
2 Practical	1

1.5.7. Industrial Training / Internship

1.5.7.1. The students may undergo Industrial training for a period (4 Weeks) as specified in the Curriculum summer / winter vacation. In this case the training has to be undergone continuously for the entire period.

1.5.7.2. The students may undergo Internship at a Law firm/Advocate/Judges/Industry/NGO (after due approval from the Dean/Director) for the period prescribed in the curriculum during summer / winter vacation. The report and certificate of the internship has to be submitted to the Internship and Recruitment Cell and be presented as and when required.

1.6. Industrial Visit

Every student will be required to go for an Industrial Visit as per the requirement of the curriculum. The Deans/Directors shall ensure that necessary arrangements are made in this regard.

1.7. Massive Open Online Courses

Students may be permitted to credit online courses up to 40% under Massive Open Online Course . The approved list of online courses will be provided by the concerned department from portals like Swayam, NPTEL, edX, Udemy before the commencement of every semester. The credit attained through MOOC course has to be transferred to the marksheet of their respective semester and will be a compulsory course to meet the programme requirements. In a scenario, where the complete assessment is not done by the MOOC platform the School may conduct its own exam for evaluation of the respective course. The details regarding online courses taken up by students should be sent to the Controller of Examinations one month before the commencement of End Semester Examination.

1.8. Medium of Instruction

The medium of instruction is English for all courses, examinations, seminar presentations and project / thesis / dissertation reports.

2. ADMISSION CRITERIA

2.1. Candidates seeking admission to the first semester of the ten semesters BA LLB(H) Degree Programme: Should have passed (with 50% marks) the Higher Secondary Examinations of (10+2) equivalent examinations along with CLAT / LSAT / AILET scores. Candidates who do not have CLAT/LSAT/AILET score will have to take Sushant University Law Entrance Test (SULET).

2.2. Migration/Transfer of candidates from another University approved by UGC shall be granted as per the approval of the School level lateral admissions and Migration Committee (LAMC)

2.3. All Migration/Transfers are subject to the approval of the Vice Chancellor of SU.

3. ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS FOR COMPLETION OF THE SEMESTER

3.1. A student who has fulfilled the following conditions shall be deemed to have satisfied the requirements for completion of a semester.

Every student is expected to attend all classes of all the courses and secure 100% attendance. However, in order to give provision for certain unavoidable reasons such as Medical / participation in sports, the student is expected to attend at least 75% of the classes.

Therefore, **he/she shall secure not less than 75%** (after rounding off to the nearest integer) of overall attendance.

3.2. However, a student who secures attendance between 65% and 74% in the current semester due to medical reasons (prolonged hospitalization / accident / specific illness) / participation in sports events may be permitted to appear for the current semester examinations subject to the condition that the student shall submit the medical certificate/ sports participation certificate attested by the Dean/Director. The same, after approval of the VC shall be forwarded to the Controller of Examinations for record purposes.

3.3. Except special circumstances as mentioned in clause 3.2, students who secure less than 75% attendance in all the courses of the semester and students who do not satisfy the other requirements as specified by their respective programme shall not be permitted to write the University examination at the end of the semester. They are

required to repeat the incomplete semester in the summer exams, as per the norms prescribed and duly notified by the Controller of Examination.

4. FACULTY MENTOR

To help the students in planning their courses of study and for general advice on the academic programme, the Dean/Director of the Department will attach a certain number of students to a teacher of the Department who shall function as Faculty mentor for those students throughout their period of study. The Faculty Mentor shall advise the students in registering and reappearance registering of courses, authorize the process, monitor their attendance and progress and counsel them periodically. If necessary, the Faculty Mentor may also discuss with or inform the parents about the progress / performance of the students concerned.

The responsibilities for the faculty mentor shall be:

- To act as the channel of communication between the Dean/Director and the students of the respective group.
- To collect and maintain various statistical details of students.
- To inform the students about the various facilities and activities available to enhance the student's curricular and co-curricular activities.
- To guide student enrolment and registration of the courses.
- To authorize the final registration of the courses at the beginning of each semester.
- To monitor the academic and general performance of the students including attendance and to counsel them accordingly.

5. PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

5.1. Every Programme shall have a Programme Committee consisting of teachers of the programme concerned, student representatives and chaired by the Dean/Director. It is like a 'Quality Circle' (more commonly used in industries) with the overall goal of improving the teaching-learning process. The functions of the Programme committee include-

- Solving problems experienced by students in the class room and in the laboratories.
- Informing the student representatives, the academic schedule including the dates of assessments and the syllabus coverage for each assessment.

- Informing the student representatives, the details of regulations regarding weightage used for each assessment. In the case of practical courses (laboratory/ project work / seminar etc.) the breakup of marks for each exercise / module of work, should be clearly discussed in the Programme committee meeting and informed to the students.
- Analysing the performance of the students of the respective Programme after each test and finding the ways and means of solving problems, if any.
- Identifying the weak students, if any, and requesting the teachers concerned to provide some additional help or guidance or coaching to such weak students.

5.2. The Programme committee shall be constituted within the first week of each semester by the Dean/Director.

5.3. At least 4 student representatives (usually 2 boys and 2 girls) shall be included in the Programme committee depending upon the strength of the programme.

5.4. The Chairperson of the programme committee may invite the Faculty mentor(s) if required to the programme committee meeting.

5.5. The Programme Director is required to prepare the minutes of every meeting, submit the same to Dean/Director within two days of the meeting and arrange to circulate it among the students and faculty members concerned.

5.6. The first meeting of the Programme committee shall be held within one week from the date of commencement of the semester, in order to inform the students about the nature and weightage of assessments within the framework of the regulations. Two or three subsequent meetings shall be held in a semester at suitable intervals. The Programme Committee shall put on the Notice Board the cumulative attendance particulars of each student at the end of every such meeting to enable the students to know their attendance details. During these meetings the student members representing the respective class, shall meaningfully interact and express the opinions and suggestions of the other students of the class in order to improve the effectiveness of the teaching-learning process.

6. COURSE COMMITTEE FOR COMMON COURSES

Each common theory course offered to more than one discipline or group, shall have a “Course Committee” comprising all the teachers teaching the common course with one of them nominated as Course Coordinator. The nomination of the Course Coordinator shall be made by the Dean/ Director depending upon whether all the teachers teaching the common course belong to a single department or to several departments. The ‘Course committee’ shall meet in order to arrive at a common scheme of evaluation for the test and shall ensure a uniform evaluation of the tests.

Wherever feasible, the course committee may also prepare a common question paper for the internal assessment test(s).

7. EXAMINATION SYSTEM

7.1. The academic performance of students is adjudged by the aggregate of continuous mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) and the End Semester Examination (ESE).

7.2. Each course, both theory and practical (including project work & viva voce Examinations) shall be evaluated for a maximum of 100 marks.

- The weightage of End Semester Examination (ESE) to Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) of all courses except TDCC/Soft-Skills/ Seminar Papers/ Internship and MOOC courses is 60% to 40%.
- The weightage of End Semester Examination (ESE) to Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) of TDCC and Soft-Skills courses is 40% to 60%.
- The weightage of End Semester Examination (ESE) to Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) of practical courses are 50% to 50%.

7.3. Industrial training and seminar shall be part of the course concerned.

7.4. The University examination (theory and practical) of 2 hours duration shall ordinarily be conducted twice in December and May for Odd and Even semester respectively.

End Semester Examination question paper pattern is given below:

A question paper for theory examinations of a course unit of any programme will be of 2 hours' duration with maximum marks 60/50 (weightage 60%) and will have three parts; Part A, Part-B and Part-C. (The duration of practical examinations will be as required and the value addition courses will have different format).

Part-A: 28 Marks (students are advised to devote approximately 50 minutes to 60 minutes out of total 2 hours on this part)

In this section, a student is required to answer 4 out of 5 given questions. Each question will be of 7 marks. These questions may include short numerical problems or theory questions to assess students' understanding of concepts and frameworks.

If needed in this part, a question might be designed to have maximum two sub- parts (a) and (b) with weightage of 3 and 4 or 4 and 3 marks respectively to enable testing on more concepts and frameworks.

Part-B: 20 Marks (students are advised to devote approximately 30 minutes to 40 minutes out of total 2 hours on this part)

In this part, a student is required to answer any 2 out of 3 given questions. Each question will have a weightage of 10 marks and may include long theory questions or numerical problems requiring students to apply the concepts to a given situation or in a given context and analyse a situation.

If a faculty feels that a question in this section needs to have sub-parts, there may be maximum two sub- parts provided that sub-part (a) involves understanding of a concept through a numerical or a theory question and sub- part (b) is application/ analysis of the concept used in sub-part (a).

Part-C: 12 Marks (students are advised to devote approximately 20 to 30 minutes out of total 2 hours on this part)

This part will be compulsory without any choice and will have a weightage of 12 marks. This may be a case study, a hypothetical problem or a situation seeking a possible solution(s), students' response to a situation based on general awareness of the broad discipline of study etc. The objective is not only to judge the skills of students to apply the concept to a particular situation or context but also to assess his/her analytical ability and how a student make realistic assumptions and can ascribe meaning to data (given in the question paper or to be assumed). The students will also be tested on integrative and evaluative skills by making them apply more than one concept together in a given situation or the context.

7.5. The University examination for project work/dissertation shall consist of evaluation of the final report submitted by the student or students of the project group (of not exceeding X students) by an external examiner and an internal examiner, followed by a viva-voce examination conducted separately for each student by a committee consisting of the external examiner, the supervisor of the project group and an internal examiner.

7.6. For the University examination in both theory and practical courses including project work/Dissertation the internal and external examiners shall be appointed by the Dean/Director in consultation with the Controller of Examinations.

8. PROCEDURE FOR AWARDING MARKS FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT

8.1. Internal Assessment

For all theory and practical courses, the distribution of marks for various **components for the Internal Assessment** is shown below in the table:

8.1.1. For a course of 100 marks containing only Theory Component

Mid Semester Examination	Presentation(s)	Assignment(s)	Project(s)	Total	End Semester Examination
15	5	5	15	40	60

8.2. TDC Courses

For Inter disciplinary/trans disciplinary certificate courses the External Assessment Marks will be 40 and Internal Assessment will be 60.

8.3. Internship/Project Work

8.3.1. The internship/project work is to be considered as purely INTERNAL (with 100% internal marks only).

8.3.2. If a student fails to submit the project report on or before the specified deadline, he/ she is deemed to have failed in the Project Work and shall re-register for the same in a subsequent semester.

8.4. Seminar Papers

The seminar / Case study is to be considered as purely INTERNAL (with 100% internal marks only). Every student is expected to present a minimum of 1 seminar paper per semester as part of their internal component of the course decided in the academic calendar.

The committee appointed by the Dean /Director will evaluate the seminar and at the end of the semester the marks can be consolidated and taken as the final mark. The evaluation shall be based on the seminar paper, presentation and response to the questions asked during presentation.

8.5. Attendance and Assessment Record

Every teacher is required to upload on ERP the 'ATTENDANCE AND ASSESSMENT RECORD' which consists of attendance marked in each lecture or practical or project work class, the test marks and the record of class work (topic covered), separately for each course. The teacher is also expected to safely keep excel of the attendance and the assessments. The University or any inspection team appointed by the University may verify the records of attendance and assessment of both current and previous semesters.

9. EXAM REGULATIONS

9.1. Requirements for appearing for End Semester Examinations

A student shall normally be permitted to appear for the End Semester Examinations for all the courses registered in the current semester (vide clause 9.10) if he/she has satisfied the semester completion requirements.

9.2.-The students-will be graded under absolute 10-point **Grading Scheme** as given below:

Grade	**Range**	**Grade Point Attached**
O	>=95	10
A+	>=85	9
A	>=75	8
B+	>=70	7
B	>=60	6
C	>=50	5
D	>=40	4
F	<40	0
AB	——	0

9.3. Passing Criterion

A student has to fulfil the following conditions to pass any academic programme of the University:

- A student should earn minimum "D" grade in all courses separately. However, he/she can improve his/her grade ("D" grade onwards) by re-appearing.
- To pass a course, student must obtain 40% marks in the aggregate of Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) & End Semester Examination (ESE). In order to pass a particular course, student must appear in the Final examination irrespective of the marks obtained in the Mid Semester Evaluation.

- For successful completion of a programme, the student should secure a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 4.0 at the end of final year of the Programme.

9.4. Promotion to Next Year (Only School specific rules as approved by COE to be mentioned) The promotion rules are applicable only for under-graduate programs across the university.

The promotion rules for your programme will be as under:

1. The students will not be debarred from going to the 2nd year, irrespective of their result of the 1st year.
2. They will be promoted to 3rd year only if at least 60% of the courses prescribed in the 1st year (excluding TDCC & Soft Skills) are clear.
3. Similarly, the condition for promotion to 4th year and 5th year will be clearing of minimum of 60% courses in 2nd year and 3rd year respectively.
4. Finally, the students will become eligible to earn the degree only if they fulfil the passing criterion.

9.5. Exam Duration

All End Semester Examinations (ESE) would be of two hours duration unless specified otherwise.

9.6. Re-Appearing

There is a provision for re-appearing in the examination (without attending the course-work again) for a course. Re-appearing in examination will be in following cases:

1. A student who fails to meet passing criteria in a course shall be eligible to re-appear in the examination of such course as and when scheduled, with a view to improve the performance.
2. A student who fails to appear in the examination shall be eligible to subsequently re-appear in the examination when scheduled for next batch of students.
3. The latest result obtained by the student in re-appear courses is considered final and the same will be considered for calculating his/her SGPA and CGPA.
4. There is no provision of re-appear in the Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE). **Students who have not passed a course need to take the re-appear of the End Semester Examination (ESE). The previous internal marks shall be carried forward.**
5. A student who has to re-appear in ESE in terms of provisions made above shall be examined as per the syllabus in the scheme of teaching applicable at the

time of his/her joining the concerned programme. However, in cases where only some minor modifications have been made in the syllabus of the course(s) and the Dean/Director of the concerned Department certifies the same, the examination may be held in accordance with the revised syllabus.

9.7. Improvement of Score

- If a student has poor performance in number of courses in a particular term, he may at his option, take only one academic break for one year, and re-register for both the semesters of that academic year in the next academic year on payment of prescribed fee. Such a student may have the option of repeating any or all the courses in the semester(s) and retain the credits already earned by him in other course(s).
- A student shall be allowed to improve his SGPA and CGPA by re-appearing in the Examination(s) in the Courses of his choice when these examinations are held in normal schedule in which case his Mid Semester Evaluation (MSE) shall be carried forward. However, permission will not be granted to improve internal assessment. The best of the marks obtained in that subject(s) shall be taken into consideration for calculating the SGPA and CGPA and eligibility for award of a degree.
- A student, who has failed to meet the passing criteria (required CGPA), have the option to re-appear in the Final Examination (End Semester Examination) of those courses in which he/she desires to improve his/her performance in order to secure the minimum CGPA, when these examinations are scheduled for next batch of students. **Improvement is only possible in courses which have a written theory exam component in the ESE (VIVA, Jury and submission-based ESE cannot be taken for improvement).**
- Improvement in the score of courses completed by a student prior to his lateral entry in the University shall not be allowed.

9.8. Methods for Redressal of Grievances in Evaluation

<u>Re-Checking/Re-Evaluation of Answer Books of ESE:</u>

- Student is entitled to ask for re-checking or re-evaluation of any of his/her paper(s) on the payment of prescribed fee within the stipulated time as notified by the Controller of Examinations.
- If the re-evaluated/ re-checked marks are less than the earlier obtained marks, the same less marks will be treated as final.

9.9. Disciplinary Control of Students in Examinations

- The student shall maintain proper discipline and orderly conduct during the examinations. They shall not make use of any unfair or dishonest means or indulge in disorderly conduct in the examinations.
- No student will be allowed to appear in the Examination unless he/she is carrying his/her **ID Card and Admit Card during End Semester Examination**. All the students reappearing in End Term Examination will be allowed with the valid admit card.
- If a student is found in possession of written/printed matter related to the subject of examination on anything (such as mobile phone, piece of paper or cloth, scribbling pad etc.), other than the answer book, any other response sheet specifically provided by the University to the students, it will be treated as act of unfair means and such cases will be forwarded to Unfair Means Committee.

9.10. Duration of the Programme

The minimum period required for completion of a programme shall be as specified in the Scheme of Teaching and Examination and Syllabi for concerned programme approved by the Academic Council on the recommendations of the Board of Studies.

The maximum number of years within which a student must pass the credit requirements for award of a degree is as follows:

- The programs up to 2 years duration = n+1 year
- For 3 years and above Programs = n+2 years

The maximum permissible period includes, academic break, if availed by the student.

9.11. Grade sheet

After results are declared, Grade Sheets will be issued to each student which will contain the following details:

- The list of courses registered during the semester and the grade scored.
- The Grade Point Average (GPA) for the semester.

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of all courses enrolled from first semester onwards would be shown on the final semester grade sheet.

The Semester performance of a student is indicated as “Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)”. The SGPA is weighted average of Grade Points of all letter grades awarded

to a student for all the Courses in the semester. The formula for Computing SGPA is given below:

SGPA= Grade points secured in the Semester / Associated Credits in the Semester
The overall performance of a student in all the previous Semester(s) including the current Semester is indicated as “Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)". The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) is the weighted average of grade points of all letter grades awarded to a student for all the courses in the previous Semester(s) including the current Semester. The formula for computing CGPA is given below:

CGPA= Cumulative Grade points secured in all the previous Semester(s) including the Current

Semester/ Associated Credits in the previous Semester(s) including the current Semester

CGPA to Percentage Conversion Formula is given below:

Percentage (%) = CGPA (X) 10

9.12. Eligibility for the Award of the Degree

A student shall be declared to be eligible for the award of the Degree provided student has:

- Successfully gained the required number of total credits as specified in the curriculum corresponding to the student’s programme within the stipulated time.
- Successfully passed all the Courses as per curriculum.
- Successfully completed the Programme requirements, appeared for the End-Semester examinations and passed all the subjects prescribed.
- The award of Degree must be approved by the Academic Council of SU.

9.13. Declaration of Result

The university shall strive to declare the results of every examination conducted by it within a period of thirty days from the last date of the examination for that particular programme/course and shall in any case declare the results latest within a period of forty-five days from such date

9.14. Convocation

Convocation of the university shall be held every academic year for conferring degrees, diplomas, certificates and shall be conducted as specified in the Act/Statues. The dates for the convocation (normally within six months) shall be notified well in advance to all the students.

10. PROVISION FOR AUTHORISED BREAK OF STUDY

10.1. Students who apply for Academic Break and the case is recommended by the Deans/Directors for justifiable reasons to be recorded, can be granted academic break of one year to the students, if approved by the Vice Chancellor, under the following circumstances:

- The student has been continuously ill.
- Career advancement
- Justified personal reasons.

10.2. The student who is granted academic break shall not be required to pay the academic fee for that year. However, on re-joining, he/she will pay the fee applicable to the batch he/she joins.

11. DISCIPLINE

Every student is required to observe discipline and decorous behaviour both inside and outside the University and not to indulge in any activity which will tend to bring down the prestige of SU. The disciplinary committee of the University enquires into acts of gross indiscipline and notify the University about the disciplinary action taken against the student.

12. REVISION OF REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

SU may from time-to-time revise, amend or change the Regulations, Curriculum, Syllabus and scheme of examinations as proposed by the BOS and approved by the Academic Council.

13. EXTRA/ CO-CURRICULAR ACTIVITIES OF THE SCHOOL

The School aims at holistic development of the students and with the same objective the school has constituted many committees such as Moot Court Committee, Cultural Committee, Indian Youth Committee, Internship and Recruitment Committee, Sports Committee and Sushant Legal Aid Committee. The students represent our school in various co-curricular and extra-curricular activities not only at the university level but also outside the university by being a part of these committees.

There are 6 Committees at the School level-

14. PROGRAM SCHEME BA LLB (H)

The BA LLB program at Sushant University follows a well-structured curriculum designed to ensure comprehensive legal education while adhering to the Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS), as recommended by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and aligned with the Bar Council of India (BCI) guidelines. The curriculum combines a balance of core law subjects, interdisciplinary courses, skill development courses, and value-based learning, all of which contribute to the holistic development of students.

Categories of Courses
The courses in the BA LLB program are divided into the following categories:

1. Core Courses (CC):
Core courses form the foundation of the BA LLB program. These courses are mandatory for all students and are focused on essential legal subjects that provide the fundamental knowledge required for legal practice. The core courses typically include subjects like Constitutional Law, Criminal Law, Contract Law, Family Law, Civil Procedure Code, Law of Torts, and more. These courses are designed to ensure that students acquire a strong legal foundation that will guide them in their professional legal careers.

2. Discipline-Specific Electives (DSE):
The Discipline-Specific Elective courses allow students to specialize in specific areas of law based on their interests and career goals. These electives complement the core legal curriculum and provide students with in-depth knowledge of particular legal fields such as International Law, Corporate Law, Environmental Law, Human Rights Law, etc. These courses are meant to expand students' expertise in their chosen areas.

3. Generic Electives (GE):
Generic Electives-I prepare law students to be more versatile and informed professionals. Generic Electives offer students the opportunity to explore subjects outside the core legal domain. Arts courses like Political Science, Sociology, Economics, History, and Philosophy typically fall under this category. These electives provide a broader academic perspective and are designed to enrich students' understanding of the societal, economic, and political contexts in which law operates. Additionally, in the program curriculum, there are courses referred to as Transdisciplinary Certification Courses (TDCC). These TDCCs are open to students from other schools across the university and help reinforce the university's commitment to transdisciplinary education. Students can choose courses being offered by various schools like Design, Health Science, Architecture, and Tourism, thereby broadening their learning experience and enhancing their interdisciplinary knowledge.

4. Skill Enhancement Courses (SEC):
Skill Enhancement Courses are designed to enhance practical skills that are crucial for students' professional growth. These courses are not directly linked to the legal core discipline but offer immense value in terms of career preparedness. For example, foreign language courses (e.g., French), Marketing, and Negotiation Skills are part of the Skill Enhancement curriculum. These

courses help students broaden their skillset, making them more competitive in a globalized job market.

5. Ability Enhancement Compulsory Courses (AECC):
These courses focus on enhancing essential skills that contribute to both personal development and professional success. At Sushant University, the AECCs include Soft Skills, Environmental Science, and Oral Communication. These courses prepare students for the demands of the legal profession and ensure they have the requisite skills to excel in their careers. For instance, Oral Communication is critical in law, as it helps students develop effective speaking and advocacy skills.

6. Dissertation/Project/Internship:
As per the UGC guidelines, Dissertations, projects, and internships are an integral part of the BA LLB program. These elements help students apply their theoretical learning in real-world settings. Internships with law firms, courts, NGOs, and government bodies are designed to provide practical exposure to the legal profession. The dissertation or project is aimed at encouraging independent research and deep exploration of a legal topic of interest.

7. Service Learning and Community Service:
Reflecting Sushant University's commitment to social responsibility, the BA LLB program includes courses that focus on Service Learning and Community Service. These courses encourage students to engage with societal issues and contribute to community development.

Ethical Aspects in Every Course
In alignment with the university's focus on integrity and ethics, every course in the BA LLB program includes a segment on ethical practices related to the specific subject. This ensures that students not only acquire legal knowledge but also develop a strong ethical foundation, essential for their professional career as responsible legal practitioners.

Course Scheme 2024-25 BA LLB (H)Batch

PROGRAM STRUCTURE : BA LLB (H) [Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (Honours)]

SEMESTER-1

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA111	Political Science-I	4-1-0	5
SLAM111	Economics-I	4-1-0	5
SLA112	History-I	4-1-0	5
SLE117	Legal English	4-1-0	5
SLL116	Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer P	4-1-0	5
SLL126	Contract-I	4-1-0	5
EVS2111	Environmental Studies	2-0-0	2
	Total Credits		32

SEMESTER-2

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA121	Political Science -II	4-1-0	5
SLAM121	Economics-II	4-1-0	5
SLA122	History-II	4-1-0	5
21ENG11	English Communication	1-0-2	2
SLL235	Contract-II	4-1-0	5
SLL122	Introduction to Computers	1-0-2	2
TDCC	Trans-Disciplinary Certificate Course-1	1-0-2	2
	Total Credits		26

SEMESTER-3

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA231	Political Science-III	4-1-0	5
SLAM211	Economics-III	4-1-0	5
SLA232	History-III	4-1-0	5
SLL242	Public International Law	4-1-0	5
SLL125	Constitutional Law -I	4-1-0	5
SLL236	Family Law-I	4-1-0	5
SLC101	Summer Internship-1	0-0-8	4
SLS101	General Proficiency-1	1-1-0	2
	Total Credits		36

SEMESTER-4

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA241	Political Science-IV	4-1-0	5
SLL234	Constitutional Law -II	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 1	4-1-0	5
SLC246	Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation	4-1-0	5
SLL245	Administrative Law	4-1-0	5
SLL246	Family Law-II	4-1-0	5
SLL247	Rent Laws	1-1-0	2
TDCC	Trans-Disciplinary Certificate Course-2	1-0-2	2
	Total Credits		34

SEMESTER-5

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA351	Political Science-V	4-1-0	5
SLL357	Law of Crimes-I (BNS)	4-1-0	5
SLL353	Property law	4-1-0	5
SLL354	Environmental Law	4-1-0	5
SLL355	Company Law	4-1-0	5
SLL356	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	4-1-0	5
SLC102	Summer Internship-2	0-0-8	4
SLS102	General Proficiency-2	1-1-0	2
	Total Credits		36

SEMESTER-6

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLA361	Political Science-VI	4-1-0	5
SLL366	Law of Crimes-II (BNSS)	4-1-0	5
SLL363	Jurisprudence	4-1-0	5
SLL367	Law of Evidence(BSA)	4-1-0	5
SLL365	Taxation Law	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 2	4-1-0	5
TDCC	Trans-Disciplinary Certificate Course-3	1-0-2	2
	Total Credits		32

SEMESTER-7

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLL471	Labour & Industrial Law-I	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 3	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 4	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 1	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 2	4-1-0	5
SLC103	Summer Internship-3	0-0-8	4
	Total Credits		29

SEMESTER-8

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLL481	Labour & Industrial Law-II	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 5	4-1-0	5
	Discipline Specific Elective 6	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 3	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 4	4-1-0	5
TDCC	Trans-Disciplinary Certificate Course-4	1-0-2	2
	Total Credits		27

SEMESTER-9

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
SLC591	Professional Ethics & Accounting System	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 5	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 6	4-1-0	5
SLC592	Drafting Pleading and Conveyancing	4-1-0	5
SLC104	Summer Internship-4	0-0-8	4
	Total Credits		24

SEMESTER-10

Course Code	Course Name	LTP	Credits
	Honours CST/CORP 7 (Online Course)	4-1-0	5
	Honours CST/CORP 8 (Online Course)	4-1-0	5
SLC5101	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	0-0-10	5
SLC5102	Seminar Paper	4-1-0	5
	Total Credits		20

TOTAL CREDITS	296

	Core Courses
	Discipline Specific Electives
	Generic Elective I (GE I)
	Generic Elective II (GE II)
	Dissertation or Internship
	Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)
	Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)
	Service Learning/Community Service Based Course

COMPULSORY LAW COURSES		L-T-P	CREDITS
SLL116	Law of Torts including Motor Vehicle Act and Consumer Protection Laws	4-1-0	5
SLL126	Contract – I	4-1-0	5
SLL235	Contract – II	4-1-0	5
SLL357	Law of Crimes-I (BNS)	4-1-0	5
SLL236	Family Law – I	4-1-0	5
SLL242	Public International Law	4-1-0	5
SLL125	Constitutional Law – I	4-1-0	5
SLL234	Constitutional Law – II	4-1-0	5
SLL366	Law of Crimes-II (BNSS)	4-1-0	5
SLL246	Family Law – II	4-1-0	5
SLL354	Environmental Law	4-1-0	5
SLL471	Labour Law & Industrial Law –I	4-1-0	5
SLL355	Company Law	4-1-0	5
SLL367	Law of Evidence (BSA)	4-1-0	5
SLL353	Property Law	4-1-0	5
SLL481	Labour Law & Industrial Law –II	4-1-0	5
SLL363	Jurisprudence	4-1-0	5
SLL356	Civil Procedure Code	4-1-0	5
SLL245	Administrative Law	4-1-0	5
SLL365	Taxation Law	4-1-0	5
SLL121	Remedial Laws	4-1-0	5
SLE117	Legal English	4-1-0	5
21ENG11	English Communication	1-0-2	2
EVS2111	Environmental Studies	2-0-0	2
SLL247	Rent Laws	1-1-0	2

CLINICAL COURSES		L-T-P	CREDITS
SLC246	Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation	4-1-0	5
SLC591	Professional Ethics & Accounting System	4-1-0	5
SLC592	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing	4-1-0	5
SLC5101	Moot Court Exercise and Internship	0-0-10	5
SLC5102	Seminar Paper	2-0-6	5

ARTS COURSES		L-T-P	CREDITS
SLA111	Political Science-I (Introduction to Political Theory)	4-1-0	5
SLA121	Political Science -II (Political thought)	4-1-0	5
SLA231	Political Science-III (Global Politics)	4-1-0	5
SLA241	Political Science-IV (Public Policy and Administration in India)	4-1-0	5
SLA351	Political Science-V (Comparative Government and Politics)	4-1-0	5
SLA361	Political Science-VI (Feminism and Contemporary Women's issues in India)	4-1-0	5
SLA112	History-I (Political and Socio-economic History of India)	4-1-0	5
SLA122	History-II (History of Modern World)	4-1-0	5
SLA232	History III (Legal and Constitutional History)	4-1-0	5
SLAM111	Economics-I	4-1-0	5
SLAM121	Economics-II	4-1-0	5
SLAM211	Economics-III	4-1-0	5
SLA115	Defence and Strategic Studies-I	4-1-1	6
SLA125	Defence and Strategic Studies-II	4-1-2	7

DISIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE COURSES			L-T-P	CREDITS
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 1	**SLO243**	Cyber Law	4-1-0	5
	SLO248	Election Laws	4-1-0	5
	SLO249	Sports Law	4-1-0	5
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 2	**SLO366**	Conflict of Laws	4-1-0	5
	SLO367	Land Laws	4-1-0	5
	SLO368	Banking and Insurance Law	4-1-0	5

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 3	**SLO472**	Intellectual Property Laws	4-1-0	5
	SLO478	International Air and Space Law	4-1-0	5
	SLO479	Food Security Laws	4-1-0	5
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 4	**SLO488**	Disaster, Development & Human Rights	4-1-0	5
	SLO489	Insurance Law	4-1-0	5
	SLO482	Competition Law	4-1-0	5
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 5	**SLO597**	Clean Energy & Sustainability Laws	4-1-0	5
	SLO590	Artificial Intellegence and Law	4-1-0	5
	SLO599	Science, Technology and Law	4-1-0	5
DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE 6	**SLO697**	International Commercial Arbitration	4-1-0	5
	SLO698	Criminology	4-1-0	5
	SLO699	Penology & Victimology	4-1-0	5

HONOURS COURSES			**L-T-P**	**CREDITS**
Honours CST: Constitutional Law and Human Rights				
1	SLHCST473	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	4-1-0	5
2	SLHCST486	Media and Entertainment Laws	4-1-0	5
3	SLHCST475	Human Rights Law and Practice	4-1-0	5
4	SLHCST476	Local Self Government and Panchayats	4-1-0	5
5	SLHCST592	Transparency, Accountability and RTI	4-1-0	5
6	SLHCST477	Humanitarian Law	4-1-0	5
7	SLHCST593	Comparative Constitution	4-1-0	5
8	SLHCST5103	Legislative Drafting	4-1-0	5

HONOURS COURSES			**L-T-P**	**CREDITS**
Honours CORP: Corporate Law and Intellectual Property Rights				
1	SLHCORP475	Corporate Governance and CSR	4-1-0	5
2	SLHCORP482	Interpretation of Statutes & Principles of Legislation	4-1-0	5
3	SLHCORP473	International Trade Law	4-1-0	5
4	SLHCORP476	Market Regulation in India	4-1-0	5
5	SLHCORP477	IP Law and Pharmacy	4-1-0	5

6	SLHCORP478	Contract Drafting	4-1-0	5
7	SLHCORP479	Information technology, Cyber World and IP Law	4-1-0	5
8	SLHCORP481	Insolvency Laws	4-1-0	5

COURSE DESCRIPTION

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
AN INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL THEORY (POLITICAL SCIENCE I)

Course Code: SLA111 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

The course is divided into four modules. It introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends. The concept of state, Nationalism and Globalization will be discussed. It also reconciles political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy and other forms of Government. The course will familiarize students with important political ideologies important for them to understand the public policy and law making in different political communities.

- To enable the students to understand, construct and evaluate the relationship between Law and Science of Politics.
- It introduces the students to the idea of political theory, its history and approaches, and an assessment of its critical and contemporary trends.
- The concept of state, Nationalism and Globalization will be discussed.
- It also reconciles political theory and practice through reflections on the ideas and practices related to democracy and other forms of Government.

Course Outcomes:

CO1:To understand what is politics and traditions and approaches to comprehend political theory
CO2: To critique the classical and contemporary theories and principles inherent within political and legal framework
CO3:To discuss the principal theories and concepts of political science and its subfields
C04: To be able to conduct basic legal research using political developments.

Course Contents

UNIT I INTRODUCING POLITICAL THEORY

1. What is Politics: Theorizing the 'Political'
2. Difference between Political Theory, Political Philosophy and Political Thought
3. Traditions of Political Theory: Liberal, Marxist, Anarchist and Conservative
4. Approaches to Political Theory: Normative, Historical and Empirical
5. Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences (in particular Economics, Sociology & History

UNIT II: THEORIES OF STATE AND NATIONALISM

1. Theories of the origin of State: Divine Origin Theory, Social Contract Theory & Evolutionary Theory
2. Factors behind the origin of Nationalism: The Theory of 'Print Capitalism' and its criticism
3. Globalization and its Impact on the State

UNIT III: MODERN FORMS OF GOVERNMENTS

1. Differences between Democracy and Dictatorship; Political Socialization between the two forms of Government
2. Federal and Unitary Forms of Government: Comparison & Contrast
3. Difference between Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government

UNIT IV: MAJOR POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

1. Liberalism: Meaning and features; Merits and Demerits
2. Totalitarianism: Meaning and features; Merits and Demerits
3. Socialism and Marxism: Meaning and Features; Distinctions and Schools of Thought

PEDAGOGY

The course will be taught by combination of lectures and tutorials. Debate, Panel Discussions, Audio-Visual Presentation, Project work, will be other methods of teaching beyond the lecture method. Experts in the field will be invited to enlighten students with the relevance of the discipline

Books To Be Referred

Text Books:

- Eddy Asirvatnan, K.K. Misra, (2016) *Political Theory*, New Delhi: S. Chand Publishings
- O.P. Gauba, (2011), *An Introduction to Political Science*, Delhi: Macmillan.
- S.P.Verma, (2015), *Modern Political Theory*, Delhi: Vikas Publication.
- Heywood, Andrew, (2015), *Politics*, Delhi: MacMillan.

Reference Books:

- Catriona Mckinnon (ed.), *Issues in Political Theory*, (Oxford University Press, 2012)
- Marsh, Marsh and Stoker, G. (2010), *Theory and Methods in Political Science*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Heywood, Andrew (2009), *Political Ideologies*, Delhi: MacMillan.
- L.S. Rathore & S.A.H. Haqqi, (2011), *Political Theory and Organization*, Lucknow: Eastern Book Company.
- Bhargava, Rajeev and Acharya, Ashok (eds.), (2010), *Political Theory- An Introduction*, Palgrave Macmillan.
- Myneni, S.R. (2013), *Political Science for Law Students*, Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency.

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ECONOMICS –I

Course Code: SLAM111 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:
The objective of this course in Economics is to acquaint students with economic concepts and their application in desired economic activities, assimilating the relevant subjects of economic theories. The economic theories, concepts and tools have gained
wide application to the study of law. Economics, taught in the initial year aims to introduce the essential principles for an understanding of fundamental problems and to provide orderly and objective way of thinking about economic policy problems.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Be able to Discuss the concepts of Economics
CO2: Be able to Implement the concepts, of Micro economics
CO3: Be able to examine the contemporary issues or challenges faced by economists.
CO4: Critically analyze the principles, regulations and formulate means to solve the problems existing

Course Contents

UNIT-I: General Economics
a) Central Problems of Economy b) Nature of Economics, Economics and Law c) Economics as a basis of social welfare and social justice d) Economic systems: Capitalism, Socialism and mixed economic system

UNIT-II: Micro Economics Elementary Knowledge of Economic Theories
a) Demand, Elasticity concepts b) Supply; Elasticity of Supply c) Production; Production Functions d) Factors of Production

UNIT-III: Markets & Price determination
a) Cost and Revenue Functions b) Market Structures and price determination and Equilibrium c) Theories of distribution d) Wages, Rent, Interest, Profit

UNIT-IV: Macro Economics
a) National Income Concept 21 b) Determinants and Measurement of National Income c) Role of Credit and Banking System in India d) Rural Money Market

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

1. Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
2. Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
3. Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dewetl KK; MH. Navalar, Modern Economic Theory,
2. (S. Chand & Company Delhi 2016)
3. Ahuja, H.L., Principals of Micro Economics, (S.
4. Chand & Company Delhi 2016)
5. Koutsoyiansis. A, Modern Micro Economics Pol grave
6. Macmullan, (UK 2003 edition.)
7. Samuelson. P, Economics An Introductory Analysis
8. (ISER) Me graw Hill, (Inc US Revised Edition 1989.)
9. Kuznets. Simon, Economic
10. Growth of Nation, (Harvard University Press, 1990)
11. Musgrave Richard, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, (MC Graw Hill edition, 5th edition 15 June 2004)
12. Soderston BO, International Economics, (Palgrave Macmillan, 1980.)
13. Prest A.R., Public Finance in underdeveloped countries, (Praeger Publisher, 1963.)
14. History of India, part –I, H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, Eastern Book Company, 2017.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO 9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
HISTORY - I

Course Code: SLA112 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:
The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the History of India from Ancient period to the Modern period up to the revolt of Eighteen Fifty-Seven. The course aims to create an understanding of Basic tenets of Indian History. The Course will deliver an insight into different phases of Indian History. The Course aims to create a bridge for the students of Law, to relate it with the context. The objective of the course is to equip students about the element of continuity and change in History and interplay of various social, economic and historical factors responsible for setting up the framework of Historical developments.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Be able to Discuss the concept of creation of companies and the boundaries within they work
CO2: Be able to Implement the laws, regulations, rules and guidelines of various statutory authorities in such a way which could be most beneficial to their clients.
CO3: Be able to examine the contemporary issues or challenges faced by companies.
CO4: Critically analyze the laws, regulations and formulate means to solve the problems existing

Course Contents:

Module 1: State and Administration during Ancient India

- Historiography
- Comparative study of Indus valley and Vedic culture
- The Emergence of Heterodox Sects, Jainism and Buddhism.
- Formation of the first territorial State: The Mahajan Padas.
- State and Administration under the Mauryas, *Dhamma* of Ashoka.
- State and Administration under the Guptas.p

Module 2: The Turk Rule and Delhi Sultanate (1206 A.D – 1526 A.D)

- Establishment and Consolidation of Delhi Sultanate.
- State and Sovereignty under the Early Sultans.
- The State under the Khilji and Tughlaq's.
- Agrarian Measures and Price Control Policy of Ala-ud- din Khilji.

- Major Projects of Mohammed –Bin- Tughlaq.

Module 3: The Mughal Rule in India (1526 A.D – 1707 A.D)

- Establishment of Mughal Rule in India.
- Consolidation of Mughal Rule in India.
- Akbar's Policy of *sulh-e-kul.*
- Theories of the decline of The Mughal Empire

Module 4: The Colonial State in India (1600 A.D – 1857A.D)

- Advent of European Companies.
- British expansion from the mid-18th to 19th Century.
- Resistance to colonial rule: The Revolt of 1857.
- Socio-economic consequences of the British East India Company in India.
- (1765-1857)

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

TEXT BOOKS
- S R Myneni, Indian History, (Allahabad Law Agency)
- V.D. Mahajan, Ancient India, (S. Chand Publications)
- H.V. Sreenavsamurthy, History of India, Part – I (Eastern Book Company)
- Bipin Chandra, India's Struggle for Independence (Penguin Books)

Course Assessment Components
This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO 9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LEGAL ENGLISH

Course Code: SLE117 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The purpose of this course is to develop and strengthen the basic knowledge of students in English. Students will enrich their knowledge in communication and vocabulary both. This course will focus on enhancement of their thoughts, ideas and vision for practical application in their professional life. Combined with communication skills, the paper will help in developing critical and analytical skills among the students.

This course deals with fundamental concepts of Legal English. The primary objectives of this course is to enable the students:

- To illustrate the importance of legal English, history of legal language
- To familiarizing with the legal maxims, vocabulary and essay writing
- To develop knowledge of the relation between language, literature and communication
- To develop skills to write case comments, case briefs and the arguments to present in the court

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Identify the language more explicitly
CO2: To understand the fundamental concept of grammar and how to use it while speaking and writing.
CO3: Apply analytical and critical thinking skills while reading long passages.
CO4: Analyse the cases, case comments and briefs

Course Contents

MODULE 1: <u>INTRODUCTION TO LANGUAGE AND LAW</u>

Introduction and importance of Legal Language

Relationship between Language and Law.

Principles of Legal Writing

MODULE 2: <u>LATIN MAXIMS</u>

1. Legal maxims related to Fundamental legal principles
2. Use of Urdu words in law
3. Role Play
4. Comprehension
5. Essay writing on legal topics

MODULE 3: READING THE JUDGMENTS

Landmark Judgments that Changed India-Book by Justice Ashok K. Ganguly

1. Basic Structure Doctrine
2. From Gopalan to Gandhi
3. Rarest of Rare Doctrine
4. Fast Changing Social Perspective

MODULE 4: LEGAL EXPRESSION

1. Preparation of legal brief

    - Factual analysis and presentation of facts
    - Formulation of arguments

2. Preparation for oral arguments

    - Articulation of facts
    - Structuring the arguments
    - Communication with the Judge
3. Legal Vocabulary
4. Techniques of Legal Research
5. Citations and Bibliography

- **Pedagogy:**

  The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

  1. Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical and practical construct.
  2. Writing exercises to enable students to employ and hone their learning.

Text Books:

- High School English Grammar, Composition by Wren &Martin
- Kumar, Sanjay and Pushp Lata. English for Effective Communication, Oxford University Press, 2015.

Reference Books:

- Eastwood, John (2008). Oxford Practice Grammar.
- Walter and Swan (1997). How English Works. Oxford, OUP

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

- **Instilling professionalism**: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion, and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurship, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
- **Effective communication**: Graduates are able to communicate effectively with various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace, and ethical responsibilities.
- **Understanding the legal system**: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing international issues.
- **Construction and Ability:** Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand, and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
- **Active participation in professional training:** Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counseling, advocacy, and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars, and internship programs.
- **Dealing with contemporary issues**: The students are able to recognize the need to identify contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures, and moot court exercises on the latest cases.

- **Building up teamwork:** Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates, and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
- **Employability**: Demonstrate core values relating to the profession or job requirements and meet new challenges while maintaining the dignity of the profession.
- **Lifelong Learning:** Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

- **Develop Drafting, Counselling, and Negotiation Skills**: Develop the ability to draft legal documents such as plaints, petitions, writs, and letters using precise legal language. Exhibit proficiency in mediation, negotiation, and counseling to enhance the effectiveness of justice delivery mechanisms.
- **Demonstrate and Apply Legal Knowledge**: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of legal principles within the broader context of humanities and social sciences. Apply multidisciplinary approaches to address challenges in corporate administration and economic development, advancing innovative and practical solutions.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	MH	H	M		M	H	H	M		H
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		M	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LAW OF TORTS INCLUDING MOTOR VEHICLE ACT AND CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Course Code: SLL116 ***Credit: 05***

Course Objectives:

The law of torts primarily concerns redressing wrongful civil actions by awarding compensation. In a society where people live together, conflicts of interest are bound to occur, which may cause damage to one party or another from time to time. With the rapid industrialization, tortious liability has also come to be applied to manufacturers and industrial units. The law of torts originated from common law, and by and large, this branch of law remains uncodified. Tortious liability has been codified only to a limited extent, such as in cases involving workmen's compensation, motor vehicle accidents, environmental degradation, and consumer protection. As the law of torts is largely judge-made, students are required to study it in the light of judicial pronouncements and keep themselves updated with the latest developments throughout the course.

Scheme:

This course consists of four modules. It will be completed in forty lectures. Each module will take approximately ten lectures.

Course Outcomes:

Upon successful completion of the course, the student should be able to: -
CO1: To familiarize the students with the origin, development and general principles of the law of the torts
CO2: To introduce learners to the defenses and remedies available to tort actions
CO3: To enable learners to apply tort law principles to different factual scenarios.
CO4: To prepare the students to apply their knowledge and critical legal thinking to explore and develop their own perspectives and interpretation and support them to logical arguments.

COURSE CONTENTS -

Module 1: Introduction, Definition, Nature, Scope and Functions of Law of Torts

- Evolution and development of the law of torts in England and India
- Nature, meaning and functions of law of torts

- Constituents of Tort
- Relevance of the 'Intent', 'Knowledge', 'Malice', 'Good Faith' & 'Motive'in Tort
- Tort *vis-a-vis* other wrongs
- Personal Capacity to sue & be sued, Parties to Suit:

MODULE 2 GENERAL DEFENCES AGAINST TORTIOUS LIABILITY

- Consent- *Volenti non fit injuria- Scienti non fit injuria*
- Inevitable Accident, Act of God/ *vis major*
- Statutory Authority, Judicial and Quasi-Judicial, Parental and Quasi-Parental Authority
- Private Defence
- Mistake
- *Novus Actus Interveniens*- Act of Third Parties
- Plaintiff 's Default
- Necessity

MODULE 3

- Negligence
- Causation
- Remedies
- Extinguishment of Liability in Torts

Module 4

- Vicarious Liability
- Strict Liability and Absolute Liability
- Specific Torts (Tort against Person, Reputation & NervousShock)
- Torts against Property

Module 5

- Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- Consumer Protection Act, 2019

Leading Cases:

- Donoghue v. Stevenson (1932) AC 562
- Rylands v. Fletcher (1868) LR 3 HL 330
- Heald v. Stone (1893) 1 QB 440
- Ashby v. White (1703) 2 Ld Raym 938
- Blyth v. Birmingham Waterworks Co. (1856) 11 Ex 781
- Herschtal v. Stewart & Arden Ltd. (1957) 2 QB 1
- India v. Laxman (1973) 2 SCC 475
- Paris v. Stepney Borough Council (1951) AC 367

- Vaughan v. Menlove (1837) 3 Bing. N.C. 468
- Miller v. Jackson (1977) QB 966
- R v. Cunningham (1957) 2 QB 396
- K.K. Verma v. Union of India (1954)
- R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi Administration (1962) 2 SCR 231
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (1987) 1 SCC 395
- Indian Oil Corporation Ltd. v. Amritsar Gas Service (1991) 1 SCC 533
- Vishakhapatnam Port Trust v. The Transport Corporation (1991)
- N.K. Verma v. Union of India (1970)
- State of Rajasthan v. Vidhyawati (1962) 3 SCR 495
- S.R. Srinivasa v. Karnataka Power Transmission Corporation (1999)
- United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Laxmibai (2008)
- L.I.C. of India v. Smt. Shakuntala Devi (2015)

Text Books:

- Introduction to The Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur (4^{th} ed 2020)
- The Law of Torts Ratanlal&Dhirajlal (28^{th} ed., 2019)
- RK Bangia, Law of Torts,25thed, Allahabad Law Agency.

Reference Books:

- W.V.H. Rogers, Winfield &Jolowicz on Tort (19th ed., 2014)
- R.F.V.Heuston and R.A. Buckley, Salmond & Heuston on The Law of Torts (21^{st} ed.,1996)
- Tony Weir, A Casebook on Tort (10^{th} ed., 2004)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class.

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
CONTRACT-I

Course Code: SLL126 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The Course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law and develop skills of legal analysis and argument and this course in addition would lay down the foundation for Contract II (Special Contracts) for the next semester. Students would be able to compare the law of torts and the law of contract in order to differentiate between the nature of these two types of civil wrongs and analyse the various definitions of 'Contract' and other relevant definitions in order to identify the best approach of understanding the subject. The Course will further assist students in analysing the concepts associated with the classical contract law in order to evaluate their relevance and to trace the evolution of the law of contract with the changing times in order to evaluate the role of equity in law and also in analysing the various doctrines in order to determine their relevance and analyse the Indian law of contract in order to compare it with the English Law.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Understand and differentiate between the two concepts better and they would be in a position to apply the law on their understanding on the given fact situation and appreciate the finer points of law by interpreting the definitions in different ways.

CO2: Understand the jurisprudence behind the contract law which is essential to understand any law and would enable the students understand the change that law goes through and requires with the changing times.

CO3: Understand the idea of the legislators behind the drafting this legislation and the theories that have been heavily relied upon by them in addition to this, they would have an understanding of English Law and would be in a better position to understand and compare the two. It is very important to appreciate well-drafted laws of your own country and other countries.

CO4: Develop an acumen to analyse and interpret case-laws and legal provisions and they would be acquainted with the foundational principles of contract and would be abreast with how actual contracts work Students will be well equipped with the basics of contract law and will be in a better position to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts.

COURSE CONTENTS

MODULE 1: FORMATION OF CONTRACT

- Agreement and Contract, Essentials of a valid contract
- Types of contracts on the basis of enforceability and mode of creation
- Offer/Proposal: Definition, Legal Rules of a valid offer
- Communication and Revocation of Offer
- Invitation to treat/offer
- Kinds of Offer: Specific and General Offer, Standing Offer, Cross Offer and Counter Offer
- Acceptance: Definition, Essentials of valid acceptance, communication and revocation of acceptance

Case-Laws

1. *Balfour v Balfour* [1919] 2 KB 571
2. *Merritt v Merritt* [1970] 1 WLR 1211
3. *Harris v Nickerson* (1893) L.R. 8 Q.B. 286
4. *Harvey v Facey* [1893] UKPC 1, [1893] AC 552
5. *Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v Boots Cash Chemicals Ltd* [1953] 1 All ER 482
6. *Spellman v Spellman* [1961] 1 WLR 921
7. *Tinn v Hoffmann* (1873) 29 LT 271
8. *Upton Rural District Council v. Powell* (1942) 1 All ER 220
9. *Lalman Shukla v. Gauri Dutt*(1913) 11 All. L.J. 489
10. *Williams v. Carwardine* (1833) 4 B. & Ad. 271
11. *Carlill v Carbolic Smoke Ball Co* (1893) 1 QB 256
12. *Felthouse v Bindley* (1862) EWHC CP J 35
13. *Powell v. Lee* (1908) 99 L.T. 284
14. *Hyde v Wrench* (1840) 49 ER 132
15. *Ramsgate Victoria Hotel Co v Montefiore* (1866) LR 1 Ex 109
16. *M/s Padia Timber Company (P) Ltd. v. The Board of Trustees of Vishakhapatnam Port through its Secretary, LL 2021 SC 5. (https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/conditional-offer-acceptance-contract-supreme-court-167993?infinitescroll=1)*
17. Ramanand &Ors. v. Dr Girish Soni and Anr., CM APPL. 10848/2020

MODULE 2: CONSIDERATION AND CAPACITY OF PARTIES TO CONTRACT

- Consideration: Definition and Essentials, Exceptions to the Doctrine of Consideration (Section 25)
- Privity of contract
- Capacity of the parties to contract: Persons of unsound mind, Minor, Not disqualified by law from contracting
- Minor's agreement and Nature of Minor's agreement

Case-laws

1. *Durga Prasad v Baldeo* (1880) 3 All 221
2. Chinnaya v. Ramayya (1882) 4 Mad. 137

3. *Abdul Aziz v Masum Ali* AIR 1914 All. 22
4. *Kedar Nath v Gorie Mahomed* ILR (1887) 14 Cal. 64
5. *MohoriBibee v. Dharmodas Ghose* (1903) 30 IA 114 (PC)
6. *Kashiba v Shripat* (1894) I.L.R. **19** Bom. 697
7. *Khan Gul v Lakha Singh* AIR 1928 Lah 609
8. *Leslie v Sheill* (1914) 3 K.B.607 [1]

MODULE 3: FACTORS AFFECTING VALIDITY OF CONTRACTS

- Free Consent (Section 13 and 14)
- Coercion, Undue Influence, Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake (Section 15 to 19, 19A, 20 to 22)
- Unlawful Consideration and Object (Section 23)
- Void Agreements: Agreement in Restraint of Trade (Section 27) and Agreement by way of Wager (Section 30)
- Contingent Contracts

Case-laws

1. *Ranganayakamma v Alwar Setti*
2. *Phillip Luka v Franciscan Association*
3. *Niko Devi v Kirpa* AIR 1989 HP 51
4. *Powell v Powell* [1900] 1 Ch 243
5. *Edington v Fitzmaurice* (1885) 24 Ch D 459
6. *With v O'Flanagan* [1936] Ch 575
7. *Phillips v Brooks* [1919] 2 KB 243
8. *Boulton v Jones* 157 ER 232
9. *Ingram v Little* [1961] 1 QB 31
10. *MadhubChander v RajcoomarDass*(1874) 14 BLR 76
11. *Nordenfelt v Maxim Nordenfelt Guns and Ammunition Co. Ltd.* (1894) AC 535
12. *Gujarat Bottling Co. Ltd. v. Coca Cola Company* AIR 1995 SC 2372
13. *Vancouver Malt and Salt Brewing Co. v. Vancouver Breweries Ltd.* (1934) AC 181
14. *Charlesworth v. Mac Donald* ILR (1898) 23 Bom. 103
15. *Niranjan Shankar v. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Company Ltd.* AIR 1967 SC 1098
16. *Urmila Devi Jain &Ors. v. Ashok Kumar &Ors, 2024 LL (Pat) 5*
17. *Karnataka Power Transmission Corporate Ltd. v. JSW Energy Ltd., 2022 LL (SC) 981*.
18. *Prahlad Sharma v. Dipika Sharma &Anr., 2022 LL (Sik) 6*

MODULE 4: DISCHARGE OF CONTRACT, REMEDIES FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT AND THE SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, 1963

- Modes of discharge of contract: Discharge by performance, Discharge by agreement and Discharge by operation of law, Discharge by breach
- Impossibility of performance and frustration
- Breach of Contract: Actual and Anticipatory Breach
- Obligation of parties (Section 37) and Tender of performance (Section 38)
- Quasi Contractual Obligation (Section 68-72)

- Remedies
  . Damages
  a. Kinds
  b. Injunction
  c. Specific Performance
  d. Quantum Meruit

- The Specific Relief Act, 1963
- Relevant provisions
- Specific Performance of Contracts
- Injunctions

Case-Laws

1. *Taylor v. Caldwell* (1863) 3 B&S 826
2. *Punj Sons Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India* AIR 1986 Delhi 158
3. *Hadley v. Baxendale* (1854) 9 Ex. 341
4. *Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co v Selfridge* [1915] AC 847
5. *Shadwell v Shadwell* (1860) 9 CB NS 159
6. *Taylor v Caldwell* [1863] EWHC QB J1
7. *Satyabrata Ghose v MugneeramBangur& Co*.

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

1. Beatson J, Burrows A and Cartwright J, *Anson's Law of Contract* (Clarendon Press Oxford 2016)
2. Chitty J, *Chitty on Contracts* (Sweet & Maxwell London 2015)
3. Aslam MJ and Mr. Justice Pasayat A, *Law of Contract* (Thomson Reuters 2017)
4. Bhadbhade N (ed.), *Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Reliefs* (Butterworths India 2014)
5. Pullock and Mulla, *The Indian Contract Act 1872* (Lexis Nexis 2018) – ed R. Yashod Vardhan
6. Moitra AC, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief* (Universal Law Publishing Co 2016)
7. Singh A, *Law of Contract* (Eastern Book Company 2017)

8. Kuchhal MC, *Business Law* (Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd. 2009)

Articles

1. Saxena IC, 'The Twilight of Promissory Estoppel in India: A Contrast with English Law', Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 1974 Vol 16 JILI <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43950356> last assessed on 12 June 2020
2. Minattur J, 'The Indian Contract Act: Its Wanderlust and Warmer Climes' Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 1972 <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43950176> last assessed on 12 June 2020
3. Ramaseshan V, 'Fundamental Obligation and the Indian Law of Contract' 1968 Vol 10 JILI <https://www.jstor.org/stable/43949997> last assessed on 12 June 2020
4. Palak Vashishth, 'Validity of Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act in Contemporary Commercial Context, https://www.livelaw.in/columns/indian-contract-act-section-74-liquidated-damages-penalty-specific-relief-act-201203?infinitescroll=1, , last assessed on 16 April 2024
5. Kanika Singh, 'Force Majeure – Taking cue from Courts: What worked, What didn't', https://www.livelaw.in/know-the-law/force-majeure-taking-cue-from-courts-what-worked-what-didnt-159251?infinitescroll=1, last assessed on 15 April 2024.
6. Vinod Joseph, 'Should Section 28 of the Indian Contract Act be amended yet again?, https://www.livelaw.in/should-section-28-of-the-indian-contract-act-be-amended-yet-again/

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.

PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or jobrequirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES

Course Code: **EVS2111** ***Credits: 02***

1. Course Objectives

The broad objectives of this course are to

- Familiarise with the concepts fundamental to environmental studies
- Understand the complexity of ecosystems and possibly how to sustain them
- Identify the relationships between humans and the environment.
- Explain major environmental problems including their causes and consequences.
- Discuss current and controversial environmental issues and possible solutions to environmental problems and their pros and cons.

2. Course Outcomes

Upon successful completion of the course, the students should be able to:

CO1: Gain knowledge on the importance of environmental education and ecosystem.

CO2: Discuss about environmental pollution- sources, effects and control measures of environmental pollution.

CO3: Understand the treatment of wastewater and solid waste management.

CO4: Find importancewith respect to biodiversity, its threats and its conservation and appreciate the concept of interdependence.

CO5: Describe the national and international concern for environment for protecting the environment.

3. Syllabus **Total Hrs.: 30**

Unit 1: Introduction to environmental studies **(2 lectures)**

- Multidisciplinary nature of environmental studies
- Scope and importance; Concept of sustainability and sustainable development.

Unit 2: Ecosystems **(4 lectures)**

- What is an ecosystem?
  Structure and function of ecosystem;

Energy flow in an ecosystem: food chains, food webs and ecological succession.
Case studies of the following ecosystems:
a) Forest ecosystem
b) Grassland ecosystem
c) Desert ecosystem
d) Aquatic ecosystems (ponds, streams, lakes, rivers, oceans, estuaries)

Unit 3: Natural Resources: Renewable and Non-renewable Resources (4 lectures)

- Land resources and land-use change; Land degradation, soil erosion and desertification.
- Deforestation: Causes and impacts due to mining, dam building on environment, forests, biodiversity and tribal populations.
- Water: Use and over – exploitation of surface and ground water, floods, droughts, conflicts over water (international & inter-state), Dams – benefits and problems.
- Food resources: World food problems, changes caused by agriculture and over-grazing, effects of modern agriculture, fertilizer-pesticide problems, waterlogging, salinity.
- Energy resources: Renewable and non-renewable energy sources, use of alternate energy sources, growing energy needs, case studies

Unit 4: Biodiversity and Conservation (3 lectures)

- Levels of biological diversity: genetic, species and ecosystem diversity; Bio-geographic zones of India; Biodiversity patterns and global biodiversity hotspots.
- India as a mega-biodiversity nation; Endangered and endemic species of India, threats to biodiversity: Habitat loss, poaching of wildlife, man-wildlife conflicts, biological invasions.
- Conservation of biodiversity: In-situ and Ex-situ conservation of biodiversity.
- Ecosystem and biodiversity services: Ecological, economic, social, ethical, aesthetic and Informational value.

Unit 5: Environmental Pollution (5 lectures)

- Environmental pollution: types, causes, effects and controls; Air, water, soil and noise pollution
- Nuclear hazards and human health risks
- Solid waste management: Control measures of urban and industrial waste.
- Pollution case studies

Unit 6: Environmental Policies & Practices (4 lectures)

- Climate change, global warming, ozone layer depletion, acid rain and impacts on human communities and agriculture
- Environment Laws: Environment Protection Act; Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act; Water (Prevention and control of Pollution) Act; Wildlife Protection Act; Forest Conservation Act. International agreements: Montreal and Kyoto protocols and Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

- Nature reserves, tribal populations and rights, and human wildlife conflicts in Indian context.

Unit7: Human Communities and the Environment (4 lectures)

- Human population growth: Impacts on environment, human health and welfare. Resettlement and rehabilitation of project affected persons; case studies.
- Disaster management: floods, earthquake, cyclones and landslides.
- Water conservation, rain water harvesting, watershed management.
- Wasteland reclamation.
- Environmental movements: Chipko, Silent valley, Bishnois of Rajasthan.
- Environmental ethics: Role of Indian and other religions and cultures in environmental conservation.
- Environmental communication and public awareness, case studies (e.g., CNG vehicles in Delhi).

Unit 8: Field Work (4 lectures)

- Visit to an area to document environmental assets: river/forest/flora/fauna, etc.
- Visit to a local polluted site – Urban/Rural/Industrial/ Agricultural.
- Study of common plants, insects, birds and basic principles of identification.
- Study of simple ecosystems – pond, river, Delhi Ridge, etc.

4. Course References

Text Book:

1. Chawla S., 2012. A Textbook of Environmental Studies, Tata Mc Graw Hill, New Delhi.

Reference Books:

1.Jadhav, H &Bhosale, V.M., 1995. Environmental Protection and Laws. Himalaya Pub. House, New Delhi.
2.Gadi R., Rattan, S., 2006. Environmental Studies, KATSON Books, New Delhi.
3.Mckinney, M.L. & School, R.M., 1996. Environmental Science Systems & Solutions, Web enhanced edition.
4.Wanger K.D., 1998. Environmental Management. W.B. Saunders Co. Philadelphia, USA

5. Evaluation Components

S.No	Exam	Marks	Duration	Coverage / Scope of Examination
1	Test -1(Mid-Term)	15	1 hour	Syllabus covered up to Mid-Semester
2	Test -2 (End-Term)	60	2 hours	Entire Syllabus

3.	Tutorials / Assignments, Quizzes, Attendance/Field Work/Project	25	Entire Semester	Quiz(s)/presentation(s)/ Field Work- 15 Assignment - 10
Theory	*A student will need to get at least 40 marks out of a maximum of 100 to be considered passed.*			

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
POLITICAL SCIENCE-II

Course Code: SLA121 ***Credits: 05***

COURSE OBJECTIVE:
The entire paper is broadly classified into two categories, namely, (1) Western Classical Political Thought and (2) Indian Political Thought. The objective of the syllabus is to explain the students the similarities and differences between different political thoughts and enable them to assess the history of different periods. The course will instil in students the ability to critically analyse the canon of political ideas of Western and Indian Political thinkers. The aim is to make students understand, compare and contrast the political concepts and theories of Classical Western Political thinkers and Indian Political thinkers.

The objective is to study general themes that have been produced by thinkers from varied social and temporal contexts

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: To understand the canon of political ideas of Western and Indian political thinkers
CO2: Students will develop fundamental ability to understand, compare and contrast the Political concepts and theories of Classical Western political thinkers and Indian Political thinkers.
CO3: The students will analyse the relevance of the ideas of great political thinkers and also evaluate which ideas are in need of major revision, and which ideas are largely obsolete in today's world.
CO4: It enables students to create his own ideology keeping in view the others schools of thought.

MODULE 1: CLASSICAL POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
1. Plato: Concept of Ideal State; Notion of Justice
2. Aristotle: Classification of Government; Law and Justice
3. Thomas Aquinas: Church- State Relations
4. Machiavelli: Political Morality; Statecraft

MODULE 2: MODERN POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY
1. Thomas Hobbes: State of Nature; Social Contract
2. John Locke; State of Nature; Social Contract
3. Jean Jacques Rousseau: Social Contract; Individual Rights
4. Jeremy Bentham: Utilitarianism

5. J.S Mill: Utilitarian Thought
6. Karl Marx: Mode of Production; Dialectical Materialism

MODULE 3: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT- I

1. Dhamma: Buddha's and Asoka's/ Manu: Social Laws
2. Kautilya: Justice; Law; Statecraft
3. B R Ambedkar; Social and Political Idea

MODULE 4: INDIAN POLITICAL THOUGHT- II

1. M.N. Roy's Critique of Marxism
2. Gandhi's Swaraj
3. Nehru's Scientific Approach and Democracy

BOOKS TO BE REFERRED

- Gauba O.P, *Western Political Thought* (Mayur Paperbacks Noida, 2016)
- Gauba O.P, *Indian Political Thought* (Mayur Paperbacks Noida, 2015)
- Jha Shefalli, *Western Political Thought: From Plato to Marx* (Pearson Education, India, 2009)
- Mehta V.R., *Indian Political Thought,* (Menorah Publications, 2015)
- Nelson B, *Western Political Thought,* (Pearson Longman, 2008)
- Ratan Ram and Tyagi Ruchi, Indian Political Thought (Mayoor Paperbacks, Noida, 2007)
- Russell Bertrand, *History of Western Philosophy*, (Routledge Publication, 2015)
- Sabine George H. and Thorson Thomas L, *A History of political Theory,* (Oxford and IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi)
- Wayper C.P, *Political Thought,* (Surjeet Publications, 2007)

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

• Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.

• It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

Students will be asked to study any theory by any thinker and discuss its relevance today in a review/ commentary (1500 words types) with references and make sure that it's plagiarism free. (MS Word, 12 size Times New Roman)

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**P08**	**PO 9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**
CO 1	L	L	M	L	M	L	-	-	-	L	H
CO 2	L	L	M	L	M	M	-	M	H	L	H
CO 3	L	L	_	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	L	L	M	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ECONOMICS –II

Course Code: SLAM121 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:
The objective of the syllabus is to enable the students to understand the working of Indian Economy and to understand the basic economic problems and why do these arise. It aims to make them aware about the Central Government Budget and other economic policies of the Government and to understand meaning and significance of economic and social infrastructure for our economy.

Course Outcomes: By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Identify the basic tenets of Indian Economy
CO2: Understanding Indian Agricultural system, low productivity issues and green revolution.
CO3: Examine and compare role of public and private sector in Industrial development of India.
CO4: Suggesting solutions to major economic problems in India.

Course Contents

UNIT-I Indian Economics:

a) Main Features; Geographic size, Endowment of Natural Resources b) Population; Size, Composition, Population Problem: Population Control c) Planning in India: Objective, Strategies and Achievements d) Niti Aayog

UNIT-II: India's Agriculture:

a) Basic Characteristics, Problems b) Trends in Agricultural Production, Causes of Low Productivity c) Land Reforms d) Green Revolution

UNIT-III: India's Industrial Development:

a) Comparative role of public, private and joint sectors b) Small Scale Industry-Role-Problem and Govt. Policy c) Industrial Relation d) Regulation and Control of Private Corporate Sector

UNIT-IV: Major Problems

a) Poverty; Extent, Nature, causes b) Unemployment; Dimension, nature and causes c) Inequality; Extent of inequality d) Inflation in India

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the issues which are related to Indian Economy by case studies
- Research and analysis: Better understanding of the Indian Economy and interpretation of its challenges.
- Application of Law in context of common areas of Indian Economy which are in fusion with legal applications.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Dutt & Sunderem, S. Chand & Company Ltd, (New Delhi, Indian Economy, Edition 2016.)
2. Aggarwal A.N., Problems of Development and Planning (Vikas publishing House, New Delhi 2017)
3. Verma Sanjiv, Indian Economy, (Unique Publishers New Delhi 2016 ed.)
4. Ramesh Singh, Indian Economy, (Mcgraw hill education Delhi ed 2017)
5. Myneni S.R, Indian Economy (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad Ed. 2016)
6. (ISER) McGraw Hill, (Inc US Revised Edition 1989.)
7. Kuznets. Simon, Economic Growth of Nation, (Harvard University Press, 1990)
8. Musgrave Richard, Public Finance in Theory and Practice, (MC Graw Hill edition, 5th edition 15 June 2004) •
9. Soderston BO, International Economics, (Palgrave Macmillan, 1980.)
10. Prest A.R., Public Finance in underdeveloped countries, (Praeger Publisher, 1963.)
11. History of India, part –I, H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, Eastern Book Company, 2017.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
HISTORY II

Course Code: SLA122 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:
Course covers Modern History of World and major events, and ideologies, which have shaped Modern World. Indian Nationalism, its various stages from early nationalism until achieving Freedom it covers Major Revolutions of Modern World Europe during Napoleon and Europe post Napoleon, the Evolution of Nation- State, working class movement, First World War, League of Nations and the factors leading to Second World War and subsequent formation of United Nations.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Identify the events that lead the foundation of Modern World
CO2: Comparison of different movements of Europe responsible for bringing changes in old order of the world
CO3: Examine the causes responsible for development of Modern World.
CO4: Critique of the concepts and trends related to the outcome of changes.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: The Indian National Movement
Early Indian Nationalism, 1885-1905, Revolutionary movement phase I and II, Emergence of Gandhi and movements from Champaran to civil disobedience, National Movement from Quit India Movement to Indian Independence

MODULE 2: Major Revolutions of World
Industrial revolution in England, The French Revolution, American Revolution
Russian Revolution

MODULE 3: Development of Democracy and Nationalist aspirations in Europe
Napoleonic Era and Vienna Settlement and the concert of Europe: Role of Metternich, Working class movement: Socialism and Marx, Evolution of Nation- state, Developments in Great Britain, The Unification of Italy and Germany and Women Movements.

MODULE 4:History of World from First World War to United Nations
International Relations and events leading to First World War, League of Nations, Interwar years and the second World War, Humanitarian Concerns and United Nations

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand

implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

TEXT BOOKS

1. Grover. B, Mehta .A, *History of Modern India* (32edn , S. Chand publishing 2018) https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/03058298850140020601
2. Grover. B, Mehta .A, *History of Modern India* (32edn , S. Chand publishing 2018) https://youtu.be/PhbeVtyEzSk
3. Mahajan V,D, *History of Modern Europe since 1789* (20 edn,, S. Chand Publishing 2013)
4. Mathur and Jain, *A History of The Modern World* 1500- 2000 A.D (12 edn August, 2015, Jain Prakashan Mandir) https://youtu.be/vizSn5_uZNg

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

ENGLISH COMMUNICATION

Course Code: 21ENG11 **Credit 02**

Course Objectives- The purpose of this course is to:

1. Develop the ability to communicate effectively in English through regular practice in four language skills i.e., Reading, Listening, Speaking and Writing
2. Enhance knowledge of grammatical system of English language and explication of literary texts.

Course Outcomes - On completion of this course, the students will be able to:
CO1 Strengthen the correct usage of English grammar and their speaking ability in terms of both fluency and comprehensibility
CO2 Develop their vocabulary skills and its contextual function.
CO3 Develop proficiency in the basics of Professional Writing
CO4 Appreciate and understand Literature through reading and analysis of literary and cultural texts in multiple genres.
CO5 Communicate confidently and appropriately by extensive practice of communication skills for any intended audience.

Pedagogy- The course will be taught in an interactive manner. The concepts will be shared through slides, video clips, and further reinforced through individual or group activities such as role-plays, exercises, games, case discussions, presentations, textbook reading and review.

Course content **Total Lecture hours - 15**

Unit I: Building vocabulary **2 Lecture hours**

- Analogies
- Portmanteau words

Unit II: Essentials of grammar **2 Lecture hours**

- Voice
- Narration/ Reported Speech
- Euphemisms
- Error Correction
- Editing and Omission
- Cloze Gap-Filling

Unit III: Writing Skills **3 Lecture hours**

Types of letters: Enquiry, Placing an order, Complain, Credit, Collection

Memorandum

Notice, Circular

Unit IV: Reading **5 Lecture hours**

- Unseen Comprehensions
- Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde-by Robert Louis Stevenson
- The Masque of the Red Death-by Edgar Allan Poe

Unit V: Non-Verbal **3 Lecture hours**

- Importance of Non-Verbal Communication
- Types - Kinesics, Gestures, Oculesics, Facial Expressions, Head Movements and Posture, Haptics, Vocalics, Proxemics, Chronemics

LAB- 25 Hours

Lab session No.	**Details**
1.	Listening to short talks lectures, speeches (scientific, commercial and general in nature)
2.	Phonetics and Phonology – vowels and consonant, Word Stress, Intonation Patterns, Developing Voice quality, Developing Correct Tone
3.	Identifying the difference between British vs American vs Neutral Accent, MTI
4.	Role plays, Declamation
5.	Theatre, Poetry recitation and reading sessions
6.	Group discussions, Debates
7.	Movie Review
8.	Creative writing- poem, short story, articles for newspaper, fantasy
9.	Tell-a-tale, rendezvous, trail blazers

Text books

- Acevedo and Gower M (1999) Reading and Writing Skills. London, Longman
- Swan, Michael. (1980). Practical English Usage. Oxford, OUP
- Kumar, Sanjay and Pushp Lata. English for Effective Communication, Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Konar, Nira. English Language Laboratories – A Comprehensive Manual, PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., 2011.
- Stopping by the Woods on a Snowy Evening-Robert Frost
- Wings of Fire, APJ Abdul Kalam
- Of Studies- Francis Bacon

Reference books

- Jolly, David (1984). Writing Tasks: Students' Book. Cambridge, CUP
- Klippel and Swan (1984). Keep Talking. Oxford, OUP
- Walter and Swan (1997). How English Works. Oxford, OUP
- Eastwood, John (2008). Oxford Practice Grammar.
- High School English Grammar & Composition by Wren & Martin

Webliks:

https://open.lib.umn.edu/communication/chapter/4-2-types-of-nonverbal-communication/

Modes of Evaluation

INTERNAL			
Midterm-Theory/Practical	**Assignment**	**Presentation and Class Performance**	**Quiz**
10	**5**	**15**	**10**
EXTERNAL - END SEMESTER EXAMINATION (60)			
Theory – 60			

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

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CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
CONTRACT - II

Course Code: SLL235 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The purpose of the Course is to learn the fundamental principles underlying special contract. The students have been made familiar with the general principles of contract in the preceding semester in which the emphasis was on understanding and appreciating the basic essentials of a valid contract and on the existence of contractual relationship in various instances. The Course further will enable students to appreciate the relationship of general principles with the special contract, develop skills of legal analysis and argument and understand the growing importance of special contracts and to emphasize on the drafting skills of the students.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Grasp the finer points of law in Special Contracts with general principles of contract as foundation.

CO2: Apply the general principles of contract to special contracts to have a holistic view of contract law as a whole.

CO3: Develop an acumen to analyse and interpret case-laws and legal provisions

CO4: Insight into the justification for special statutory provisions for certain kinds of contracts briefly and Students would be abreast with how actual contracts work

Course Contents

MODULE 1: CONTRACT OF INDEMNITY AND GUARANTEE

1. Definition of Contract of Indemnity
2. Rights of the Indemnity holder
3. Commencement of the liability of the Indemnity Holder
4. Position under English Law
5. Definition and Essential features of Guarantee
6. Distinction between the Contract of Indemnity and the Contract of Guarantee
7. Nature and extent of Surety's liability
8. Creditor can sue the surety without exhausting remedies against the Principal Debtor
9. Limit of Surety's liability by contract
10. Co-surety and his liability
11. Continuing Guarantee and Revocation of Guarantee

12. Discharge of Surety from Liability
13. Rights of Surety against the Principal Debtor, Creditor and other co-sureties

Case-laws

1. Adamson v. Jarvis, (1827) 4 Bing 66
2. Dugdale v. Lovering, (1875) 10 CP 196
3. Shefield Corporation v. Barclay, (1905) AC 392
4. Gajanan Moreshwar v. Moreshwar Madan, 1942 (203) IC 261
5. Secretary of State v. Bank of India Ltd., (1938) 175 IC 327 (PC)
6. SBI v. MulaSahakariSakharKarkhana Ltd., AIR 2007 SC 2361
7. Osman Jamal & Sons Ltd v. Gopal Purshottam, 1928 ILR 56 Cal 262
8. Birkmyr v. Darnell, (1704) 91 ER 27
9. Taylor v. Lee, (1924) 121 SE 659
10. Swan v. Bank of Scotland, (1836) 10 Bligh NS 627
11. Coutts & Co. v. Brown Lecky, (1947) 1 KB 106
12. Kashiba v. Shripat, (1895) 19 ILR Bom 697
13. Gulam Husain v. Faiyaz Ali, AIR 1940 Oudh 346
14. Narayan Singh v. Chattar Singh, AIR 1973 Mad. 211
15. Bank of Bihar v. Damodar Prasad, AIR 1969 SC 297
16. Bonar v. Macdonald, (1850) 3 HLC 226
17. Amrit Lal v. State Bank of Travancore, AIR 1968 SC 1432
18. Anirudhan v. Thomco's Bank, AIR 1963 SC 746
19. Mahant Singh v. U Ba Yi, AIR 1939 PC 110
20. IFCI Ltd. v. Cannanore Spg. And Weaving Mills Ltd., AIR 2002 SC 1841
21. State of MP v. Kaluram, AIR 1967 SC 1105

MODULE 2: BAILMENT, PLEDGE AND AGENCY

1. Definition and Essentials of Bailment
2. Types of Bailment from benefit point of view and regard point of view
3. Duties of the Bailor
4. Rights and duties of Bailee
5. Right to lien
6. Finder of goods
7. Definition of Pledge
8. Distinction between bailment and pledge
9. Nature of Pledge
10. Rights and Duties of Pawnor and Pawnee
11. Definition of Agency and different kinds of Agents
12. Essential features of a contract of agency
13. Creation of Agency
14. Ratification and essentials of valid ratification
15. Rights and duties of an Agent
16. Duties of Principal
17. Relations of Principal and Agent with third persons
18. Liability of the Principal and Agent
19. Termination of Agency

Case-laws on Bailment and Pledge

1. Jagdish Chandra Trikha v. Punjab National Bank, AIR 1998 Delhi 266
2. Ultzen v. Nicols, (1894) 1 QB 92
3. Kaliaporumal Pillai v. Visalakshmi, AIR 1938 Mad. 32
4. National Bank of Lahore v. Sohan Lal, AIR 1962 Punjab 534
5. Ram Gulam v. Govt. of UP, AIR 1950 All 106
6. State of Gujrat v. Memon Mahomed, AIR 1967 SC 1885
7. United India Insurance Co. Ltd. v. M/s Aman Singh Munshilal, AIR 1994 P&H 206
8. Kalyani Breweries Ltd. v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1998 SC 70
9. Atul Mehra v. Bank of Maharashtra, AIR 2003 P&H 11
10. Union of India v. Udho Ram & Sons, AIR 1963 SC 422
11. Calcutta Credit Corporation Ltd. v. Prince Peter of Greece, AIR 1964 Cal. 374
12. Gopal Singh Hira Singh v. Punjab National Bank, AIR 1976 Delhi 115
13. Union of India v. United India Fire etc. Insurance Company Ltd., AIR 1981 Mad 162
14. Sunder Lal v. Ram Swarup, AIR 1952 All. 205
15. J.K. Oil Mills v. Union of India, AIR 1976 SC 227
16. PTC India Financial Services Ltd versus Venkateswarlu Kari and another, 2022 LL (SC) 475, https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/contract-act-sale-pledged-goods-pawnee-pawnor-pledge-shares-depositories-supreme-court-ptc-india-financial-services-ltd-venkateswarlu-kari-198986, last assessed on 17 April 2024.
17. Mr. Sunil v. Union Bank of India, 2022 LL (Bom) 227.
18. Smt. Prakash Devi v. Rajinder Kumar (Since deceased) through his LRs and Ors., 2022 LL (PH) 188.
19. CIT v. Vatika Township (P) Ltd., (2015) 1 SCC 1.
20. Union of India & Anr. v. M/s Indusind Bank Ltd., AIR 2016 SC 4374
21. Amitabha Dasgupta v. Union Bank of India, AIR 2021 SC 1193
22. Mahesh Minz&Ors. v. State of Jharkhand &Anr., CrMP No. 1519 of 2009.

Case Laws on Agency:

1. Loon Karan v. John & Co., AIR 1967 All. 308
2. Sakhti Sugars Ltd. v. Union of India, AIR 1981 Del. 212
3. Chairman, LIC v. RK Bhaskar, AIR 2005 SC 3087
4. DESU v. Basanti Devi, AIR 2000 SC 43
5. Keighley Maxsted& Co. v. Durant, 1901 AC 240
6. Kelner v. Baxter, (1866) LR 2 CP 167
7. Badri Prasad v. State of MP, AIR 1966 SC 48
8. Bolton Partners v. Lambert, (1889) 41 Ch D 295
9. Watson v. Davies, 52 NC 178
10. Keppel v. Wheeler, [1927] 1 KB 577
11. Shankarlal v. SBI, AIR 1987 Cal. 29
12. National Bank of Lahore v. Sohanlal, AIR 1962 Punjab 534
13. Alliance Mills v. India Cements Ltd., AIR 1989 Cal. 59
14. Midland Overseas v. CMBT Tana, AIR 1999 Bom. 401

MODULE 3: THE PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932

1. Definition and nature of partnership
2. Formation and Duration of Partnership
3. Kinds of Partners
4. Minor admitted to the benefits of partnership
5. Registration of Firms and Effects of Non-registration
6. Rights, Duties and Liabilities of Partners
7. Modes of Dissolution of a firm

Case-laws:

1. Cox v. Hickman, (1860) 8 HLC 268
2. Raghunath Sahu v. Trinath Das, AIR 1985 Ori 8
3. Narcinva V. Kamat v. Alfredo Antonio De Martins, (1985) 2 SCC 574
4. Khan v. Miah, (2000) 1 WLR 2123
5. Maharani Mandalsa Devi v. RamnarainPvt. Ltd., AIR 1965 SC 1718
6. Champaran Care Concern v. State of Bihar, IAR 1965 SC 1737
7. Suresh Kumar v. Amrit Kumar, AIR 1982 Delhi 131
8. Karnataka Rare Earth v. Senior Geologist Department of Mines and Geology, AIR 2004 SC 2915
9. Mills v. Stockman, (1966-67) 11 CLR 61
10. Lee v. Griffin, (1861) 1 B & S 272
11. State of Rajasthan v. Man Industrial Corporation Ltd., AIR 1969 SC 1245
12. State of Madras v. Gannon Dunkerley & Co., AIR 1958 SC 560

MODULE 4: AND THE SALE OF GOODS ACT, 1930

1. Definition and essentials of a Contract of Sale
2. Sale and Agreement to Sell
3. Kinds of goods and Effect of perishing of goods
4. Stipulations as to time
5. Conditions and Warranties
6. Rules regarding transfer of property
7. Performance of Contract of Sale – Delivery, Modes of delivery, Rules as to delivery of goods, Acceptance of Delivery by Buyer
8. Rights of unpaid seller

Case-laws:

1. Lee v. Butler, (1893) 2 QB 318
2. Helby v. Mathews, (1895) AC 471
3. Tata Engineering & Locomotives Co. Ltd. v. Bharat Mining Corp Ltd., AIR 1980 Bom 168
4. Alridge v. Johnson, (1857) 7 E & B 885
5. Barrow Lane & Ballard Ltd. v. Phillips & Co. Ltd., (1929) 1 KB 574
6. Howell v. Coupland, (1876) 1 QBD 258
7. Elphick v. Barnes, (1880) 5 CPD 321
8. Baldry v. Marshall, (1925) 1 KB 260

9. Wallis Son & Wells v. Pratt Haynes, (1911) AC 394
10. Roland v. Divial, (1923) 2 KB 500
11. Niblett v. Confectioners Material Co., (1921) 3 KB 387
12. Bowes v. Shand, (1877) 2 App. Cas 445
13. Grant v. Australian Knitting Mills Ltd., (1936) AC 85
14. Godley v. Perry, (1960) 1 All ER 36
15. Gardiner v. Gray, (1815) 171 ER 46
16. State of Kerela v. Laxmi Vasanth, 2022 LL (SC) 166
17. Md. Wasim and Anr. v. M/s Bengal Refrigeration and Co. &Ors., 2022 LL (Cal) 316
18. Shiv Developers through its Partner SunilbhaiSomabhaiAjmeri v. Aksharay Developers, 2022 LL (SC) 104
19. Suresh Kumar v. Union of India through Directorate of Enforcement, 2022 LL (Jha) 89
20. SP Misra&Ors. v. MohdLaiquddin Khan &Anr,
21. Venkataraya S Nayak v. D Vijaygopal Mallya, 2022 LL (Kar) 514

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

1. A.C. Moitra, *Law of Contract and Specific Relief* , Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 7th ed. 2016
2. Dr. Avtar Singh, *Introduction to Law of Partnership* , Eastern Book Company, 10th ed. 2011
3. Dr. Avtar Singh, *Law of Contract* , Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 12th ed. 2017
4. Dr. Madhusudan Saharay, *Textbook on Indian Partnership Act with Limited Liability Partnership Act* , Universal Law Publishing Co., 2nd ed. 2012.
5. J. Beatson, *Anson's Law of Contract* , Clarendon Press, Oxford, 30th ed. 2016
6. Joseph Chitty (ed.), *Chitty on Contracts*, Sweet & Maxwell London, 32nd ed. 2015
7. Justice Kannan, Mulla's *The Sale of Goods Act and the Indian Partnership Act,* Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 10th ed. 2012
8. M.C. Kuchhal, *Business Law*, Vikas Publishing House Pvt. Ltd., 5th (Rev.) ed. 2009 (Rep. 2010)

9. M.J. Aslam and Mr. Justice Arijit Pasayat, *Law of Contract,* Thomson Reuters, 2017 ed.
10. NilimaBhadbhade (ed.), *Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Reliefs,* Butterworths India, New Delhi, 2014 ed.
11. S.K. Kapoor, *Contract II Along with Sale of Goods Act and Indian Partnership Act*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 11 ed. 2007

Articles

1. I.C. Saxena, THE TWILIGHT OF PROMISSORY ESTOPPEL IN INDIA: A CONTRAST WITH ENGLISH LAW, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Vol. 16, No. 2 (April-June 1974), pp. 187-228, https://www.jstor.org/stable/43950356
2. Joseph Minattur, THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT: ITS WANDERLUST AND WARMER CLIMES, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, 1972, pp. 107-115, https://www.jstor.org/stable/43950176
3. V. Ramaseshan, FUNDAMENTAL OBLIGATION AND THE INDIAN LAW OF CONTRACT, Journal of the Indian Law Institute, Vol. 10, No. 2 (April-June 1968), pp. 331-346, https://www.jstor.org/stable/43949997
4. Wayne Courtney, INDEMNITIES AND THE INDIAN CONTRACT ACT 1872, National Law School of India Review, Vol. 27, No. 1 (2015), pp. 66-88, https://www.jstor.org/stable/44283647
5. Kush Kalra, SHOULD BANKS BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR LOSS OF VALUABLES KEPT IN THE LOCKERS?, https://www.livelaw.in/banks-held-responsible-loss-valuables-kept-lockers/
6. Pareekshit Bishnoi, INDIA'S APPROACH TO LIABILITY OF HOTELS FOR LOSS OF GUEST PROPERTY, https://indiacorplaw.in/2020/02/indias-approach-to-liability-of-hotels-for-loss-of-guest-property.html
7. Chris Tidball, BAILMENT: THE DEVIL IS IN DETAILS, https://secondlook.net/bailment-the-devil-is-in-the-details/
8. HOTEL LIABILITY FOR GUEST'S BELONGINGS: INNKEEPERS LEGAL LIABILITY AND RIGHTS OF HOTEL GUESTS, https://www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/hotel-liability-for-guests-belongings.html
9. J.D. Michelle Gentile, HOTEL LIABILITY FOR GUEST'S PERSONAL PROPERTY CAN BE ENORMOUS, https://hospitalitylawyer.com/wp-content/uploads/2019/01/Liability-for-guests-property.pdf
10. THE LAW AND LIABILITY OF HOTELS , https://www.stimmel-law.com/en/articles/law-and-liability-hotels

Statutes:

- The Indian Contract Act, 1872
- The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- The Indian Partnership Act, 1932
- The Limitation Act, 1963

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTERS

Course Code: SLL122 ***Credit: 2***

Course Objective:

This course introduces students to fundamental computer concepts and skills relevant to the legal profession. It covers essential topics such as computer hardware, software, legal research tools, and ethical considerations in technology use. The course will give proficiency in basic computer operations, such as file management, word processing, and spreadsheet manipulation. Further it will help in utilizing legal research databases and online resources effectively to locate statutes, case law, and secondary sources.

Course Outcome

CO 1: Demonstrate proficiency in using basic computer hardware and software applications.

CO2: Apply computer skills to conduct legal research and analysis effectively.

CO3: Understand the ethical implications of technology use in the legal profession.

CO4: Communicate legal information effectively using digital tools and platforms.

Module1: Introduction to Computers in Law

- Importance of computer literacy in the legal profession
- Basic computer terminology and concepts
- Introduction to computer hardware components (CPU, RAM, storage devices)
- Overview of operating systems (Windows, macOS, Linux)
- Basic software applications for legal work (word processing, spreadsheets, presentation software)

Module 2: Legal Research Tools and Online Databases

- Introduction to legal research databases (LexisNexis, Westlaw, Google Scholar)
- Conducting effective legal research online
- Evaluating the reliability and relevance of legal sources
- Introduction to web-based legal tools and resources
- Ethical considerations in using online platforms for legal work

Module 3: Legal Writing and Document Management

- Basics of legal writing and document formatting
- Using word processing software for legal document preparation
- Organizing and managing legal documents electronically
- Introduction to spreadsheets for legal calculations and data analysis
- Using spreadsheets for case management and tracking legal expenses

Module 4: Cybersecurity and Data Protection in the Legal Profession

- Understanding cybersecurity threats and best practices for law firms
- Legal obligations regarding data protection and client confidentiality
- Ethical considerations in handling sensitive legal information online

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice

PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
POLITICAL SCIENCE-III

Course Code: SLA231 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

This course introduces International Relations and Global Politics focusing in particular on its origins and historical evolution, its key concepts, major theoretical frameworks, main actors and institutions, the global architecture of power, and its dynamic nature in the process of Globalization. The course also offers insights into key contemporary global issues such as the proliferation of nuclear weapons, ecological issues, international terrorism, and human security.

The course aims to convey an understanding of current issues and interdependencies within global politics and area studies. The student will learn how to comprehend, critically analyse, and evaluate trends in international politics, economics, culture, communication, and law. It will help students understand the major concepts; critically evaluate the theories and approaches to international relations. The ultimate goal of this course is to help the students forge their own analytical framework to understand as well as explain international affairs.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	Understand the key debates on the meaning and nature of globalization by addressing its political, economic, social, cultural and technological dimensions.
CO2	Analyse the changing nature of relationship between the state and trans-national actors and networks.
CO3	Articulate the key global issues and problems with the aid of the theoretical and conceptual tools. Examples include the enduring problem of war, the difficulties involved with achieving lasting international cooperation, and the role international institutions play in attempting to solve transnational problems.
CO4	Critically think, analyse information, and express their ideas by writing research papers and engaging in debates for better formulation of policies.

List out topics (s) to be introduced in teaching the subject in this semester:

Module I: Introduction to Global Politics

1. Difference between International Relations and Global Politics
2. Why Study Global Politics?
3. Concepts and Themes:
    (i) Power
    (ii) Anarchy
    (iii) National Interest
    (iv) Balance of Power
    (v) Polarity
    (vi) State

Module II: Theories in International Relations

1. Realism and Neorealism
2. Liberalism and Neoliberalism
3. World Systems Theory
4. Feminist Theory

Module III: Globalization: Concepts and Perspectives

1. An Overview of 20th Century International Events
2. Globalization: Political, Cultural, and Technological Dimensions
3. Global Economy: Its Significance and Anchors
4. Transnational Companies
5. International Monetary Fund and World Trade Organization

Module IV: Contemporary Global Issues

1. Ecological Issues
2. Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons
3. International Terrorism
4. Nationalism vs. Internationalism

Pedagogy:

The course will be taught by combination of lectures and tutorials. Debate, Panel Discussions, Audio-Visual Presentation, Project work, will be other methods of teaching beyond the lecture method. Experts in the field will be invited to enlighten students with the relevance of the discipline

References:

Text Books:

- Andrew Heywood, *Global Politics*, (Palgrave Foundations, Macmillan, 2014)
- Peu Ghosh, *International Relations*, (PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd, Haryana, 2016)

Reference Books:

- Bhupinder S. Chimni and Siddharth Mallavarapu (eds.), *International Relations*, (Pearson Publication, (2015)
- John Baylis, Steve Smith et. al. (eds,) *The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations,* (Oxford University Press, 2014)
- Mahendra Kumar, *Theoretical Aspects of International Politics*, (Shiva Lal Publishers)

Online Sources:

https://www.jstor.org

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components
This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

- Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.
- It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

- Student has to do a compulsory MOOC short self-paced course on United Nations. It will help students to understand the importance of UN-like agencies in world politics
  Link to the course
  https://www.coursera.org/learn/global-diplomacy-un

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs	POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:
1.	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
2.	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
3.	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
4.	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
5.	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and internship program.
6.	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need to identify contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures, and moot court exercises on the latest cases.
7.	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
8.	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
9.	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs	Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)
1.	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
2.	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)									Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)	
	PO1	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**PO 8**	**PO 9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**
CO1	L	L	M	L	M	H	L	L	H	M	M
CO2	L					H		L	H	M	M
CO3	L	L	L	H	H	H	L	L	H	M	H
CO4			H	H			H		H	H	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ECONOMICS III

Course Code: SLAM211 ***Credit: 05***

Course Objectives:
The objective of the syllabus is to enable the students to understand the working of Indian Economy and to understand the basic economic problems and why do these arise. It aims to make them aware about the Central Government Budget and other economic policies of the Govt and to understand meaning and significance of economic and social infrastructure for our economy.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1 - Understanding basic concepts of money , money supply , broad economic policies PO3,
CO2 - Examine various issues involved in public finance , problems like inflation
CO3 - Understand the Impact of Economic policies and challenges economy encounters and suggesting remedial measures.
CO4 - Understanding Legal System Legal Construction and Ability Participation in Professional Training Dealing with Contemporary Issues Building Up Teamwork Employ ability Lifelong Learning.

Course Contents:
UNIT I
Money and Banking:
1. Concept of Money and Measures of Money Supply
2. Commercial Banks and Credit Creation
3. Central Bank and Control over money supply
4. Nonbanking financial institutions –meaning and role, difference between Bank and NBFI

UNIT II
Broad Economic Policies:
Objectives; rationale constraints and effect
i) Fiscal Policy
ii) Monetary Policy
Industrial Policy
iii) iv) Trade Policy

UNIT-III:
Public Finance:
1. Public Income- Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue

2. Public Expenditure, Public Borrowing
3. Budget, Types of Budget Deficit
4. Division of Financial Resources between Centre and States in India

UNIT IV:
Problems and Reforms:
1. Inflation and remedial measures,
2. Deflation and Remedial measures,
3.Money laundering and parallel economy.
4. Budget reform or problem of financial federalism

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasizing learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted: • Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct. • Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure • Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

Text Books:
1. Dutt & Sunderem, S. Chand & Company Ltd, (New Delhi, Indian Economy, Edition 2016)
Aggarwal A.N., Problems of Development and Planning (Vikas publishing House, New Delhi 2017)
2. Verma Sanjiv, Indian Economy, (Unique Publishers New Delhi 2016 ed.)
3. Ramesh Singh, Indian Economy, (Mcgraw hill education Delhi ed 2017)
4. Myneni S.R, Indian Economy (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad Ed. 2016) Reference Books:
5. Economic Survey: (Current Volume 2016-17 Issued by (Ministry of Finance

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
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PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO 8	PO 9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
HISTORY III (LEGAL AND CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY)

Course Code: SLA232 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives: The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Legal and Constitutional History of India. The course aims to create an understanding about the legal systems prevailed during Ancient, Medieval and British Periods. The course will assist the students of Law about the continuing feature of Law through the ages. Students will understand how Law is related to political, social and economic forces of different ages. The present course will educate students about the rich legal culture present during Ancient, Medieval periods and will able to understand the contribution of British legal system in development of Modern Legal system in India.

Course Outcomes: By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Be able to comprehend Legal History of India o

CO2: Be able to Implement the laws, regulations, rules and guidelines of various religious laws with the new legal system

CO3: Be able to examine the contemporary issues or challenges faced by legal authorities

CO4: Critically analyze the laws, regulations and formulate means to solve the problems existing

Course Contents

Module 1: Legal Systems and Institutions in Ancient and Medieval India

(i) Ancient Legal System: Sources of Ancient legal system from Vedic Texts to Post Smriti Period, Thinkers: *Manu, Yajnvalkaya* etc., Judicial System, Types of Courts*: Pratishtitha Apratistitha* etc., Procedures in Ancient India.

(ii) Medieval Legal System: Sources of Islamic Law: *Sharia and Hadis.* Salient features of Islamic Criminal Law, Judicial Organization Investigative Process and Law with respect to non- Muslim, Punishments, Evolution of Judicial Setup- Changes introduced by Akbar.

Module 2: Establishment of British Legal and Judicial System

Early Settlements in Surat, Madras, Bombay and Calcutta, Introduction of authoritative and uniform judicial pattern between, 1726 – 1773, Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta and cases of ***Nand Kumar, Patna case, Cossijurah, and Kamaludin*** Establishment of Adalat System and Reforms, Judicial Plans of Lord Cornwallis and Lord William Bentinck.

Module3: Consolidation of British Legal System in India

Charter Act of 1833 & 1853 and Codification of laws, Development of Personal Laws and Their Administration by the British, Development of Criminal Law, Establishment of High Courts under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, Federal Court and Privy Council.

Module 4: Constitutional Development in India

Indian Councils Act, 1861, Indian councils Act, 1892, Government of India Act, 1909, Government of India Act, 1919, Government of India Act, 1935.

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

Text Books:

15. History of India, part –I, H.V. Sreenivasamurthy, Eastern Book Company, 2017.
16. Indian Legal and Constitutional History, J.K. Mittal, Allahabad Law Agency, 2019.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Code: SLL242 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

Public International Law is in the sphere of the social sciences, specifically in the field of the study of law. It is one of the syllabus's core courses, enabling students to study and acquire knowledge of a new legal system, that of the international community, which operates within a broader framework than internal law, while also requiring the study of the relationship between the two legal systems and their effects. This course provides law students with the international legal framework which regulates international relations. *Public International Law* thereforeaims to analyze the most significant features of the social base which it regulates, the main legal institutions and their specificities which make up the international legal system and the content of international legal regulations. Students will be able to understand myriad concepts such as the concepts of state, sovereignty, constitutions, legal systems, sources of the legal system, general principles of law, subjects of law, courts and jurisdiction etc. Students studying this course will be appraised of the basic analytical tools which are used in the science of public international law to examine its object of study; to the second because their objects of study are analogous, the basic regulations of the state in one case and the legal systems of the international community in the other, and to the third because they share a concern with the recognition and guaranteeing of fundamental human rights.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Understand the real nature and basis of International Law along with the inter relationship between International Law and Municipal Law
CO2: Understand the interdependency and inter-relationship between individuals, states and diplomacy on one hand and International Law on the other
CO3: Understanding basic concepts of the Law of the Sea and International Humanitarian Law
CO4: Gaining relevant knowledge regarding the composition and functions several International Organizations

Course Contents

Unit I: Introduction to International Law

- Nature and basis of International Law
- History & development of International Law
- Definition of International Law
- Schools of International Law and Third World Approach to International Law (TWAIL)

. Sources of International Law

(i) Treaties

(ii) Customs

(iii) General Principles of Law

- Advisory Opinion of ICJ on the Effect of Awards of Compensation made by the United Nations Administrative Tribunal , 1954 International Law Reports 310
- Island of Palmas Case (Netherlands v. United States) (1928) Permanent Court of Arbitration, 2 R.I.A.A. 829
- Temple of Preah Vihear Case (Merits) (Cambodia v. Thailand), ICJ Reports 1962

. (iv) ICJ decisions

. Other modern sources of International Law

- Lotus Case (France v. Turkey), PCIJ, Ser. A, No. 10 (1927)
- North Sea Continental Shelf Cases, ICJ Rep. 1969,
- Right of Passage over Indian Territory (Merits) (Portugal v. India), ICJ Rep
- Asylum Case (Columbia v. Peru), ICJ Rep. 1950

f. Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law

g. Indian Supreme Court and International Law

h. Law of Treaties

. Definition (ii) Kinds of Treaties (iii) Stages of Treaty Formation: Negotiation, Signature, Ratification & Accession (iv) Legal Impact of Reservations & Objections (v) 'The Vienna formula' (vi) Interpretation of Treaties: General rules & Supplementary means of Interpretation, *Pacta sunt servanda*, Non- Retroactivity, *jus cogens* (vii) Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, 1969 (viii) Enforcement of Treaties

Unit II: State, Individuals and Diplomats in International Law

- **States and International Law**

. Kinds of States

. State Recognition

. State Succession, State Jurisdiction, Territory & Intervention

. Doctrine of necessity and self-preservation

. State Sovereignty & Immunity

. State Responsibility

- Corfu Channel Case, ICJ Rep. 1949
- Barcelona Traction, Light and Power Co. Ltd. Case, ICJ Rep.1964

Individuals and International Law

g. Nationality

g. Statelessness

g. Asylum

g. Extradition

- Abu Salem v. State of Maharashtra (2011) SCC 214

k. International law and Human rights: International Bill of Human Rights, Procedures for enforcement

- **Diplomats and International Law**
- Meaning and kinds of Diplomats
- Diplomatic & Consular Immunity and its limits

- Jurisdictional Immunities of the State (Germany v. Italy: Greece Intervening) ICJ Rep. (2008)

- Jadhav Case (India v Pakistan), ICJ Rep. (2019).
    - Inviolability
    - UN Vienna Convention of Diplomatic Relations 1961
    - UN Vienna Convention of Consular Relations 1963

Unit III: Law of Sea and Law of Armed Conflict and International Crimes

- **Law of Sea**

. Territorial Waters
. Exclusive Economic Zone
. Contiguous Zone
. Continental Shelf
. High Seas
. Piracy

- North Sea Continental Shelf Cases, ICJ Rep. 1969
- Libya v. Tunisia Continental Shelf Case, ICJ Rep. 1982

- **Law of Armed Conflict and International Crimes**

g. International Humanitarian Law; Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
g. Hague Convention
g. Grave breaches
g. International Criminal Law
g. War Crimes
g. Crimes against Peace
g. Crimes against Humanity
g. Rome Statute International Criminal Court
g. Role of International Organizations
g. Responsibility to protect

Unit IV: International Organizations

. History
. Principles and Purpose of UNO
. UN Charter
. Security Council (Composition, powers and functions)
    . General Assembly (Composition, powers and functions
. ECOSOC (Composition, powers and functions)
. International Court of Justice (Composition, Jurisdiction, Statute of ICJ),
. International Law Commission

PEDAGOGY:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

Text Books:

1. Oppenhiem, International Law, Oxford University Press.
2. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press.
3. Malcom N Shaw, International Law, Cambridge Publication.
4. S.K.Kapoor, International Law & Human Rights, Central Law Agency.
5. J.G.Starke, Introduction to International law, Aditya Books, New Delhi
6. Bowett, Law of International Institutions, Sweet and Maxwell.
7. MP Tandon, International Law, Oxford University Press.
8. DJ Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, Sweet and Maxwell.

Resources:

- https://www.un.org/en/about-us/un-charter
- https://legal.un.org/ilc/texts/instruments/english/conventions/9_1_1961.pdf

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.

PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

Course Code: SLL125 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution and to give them a picture of Constitutional Parameters regarding the rights and duties accorded to the citizens of India and the corresponding responsibilities of the Government to ensure social welfare. New dimensions of the fundamental rights, their emergence and relevance with the directive principles has been discussed. A citizen's accessibility to justice through their power of filing a writ for the violation of a fundamental right is focused upon with the enhancing diameter of judicial approach towards their basic duty. A critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing.

Course Outcomes (COs):

CO 1: Identify the importance of the Constitution of India and its underlying principles
CO2: Interrelate the provisions relating to fundamental rights, their importance in the life of a common man and the provisions enforcing the same
CO3: Apply the concept of enforcement of fundamental rights through judicial review and judicial activism
CO4: Analyze and interpret various actions taken by the Government of India in pursuance of the Directive Principles of State Policy and their relationship with fundamental rights

Module I:

INDIAN CONSTITUTION: PREAMBLE, FEATURES AND CITIZENSHIP OF INDIA
Nature and Significance of Indian Constitution
Preamble: Nature and Significance

- *Re Berubari Union Case* AIR 1960 SC 845
- *Golak Nath* v. *State of Punjab* AIR 1967 SC 1643
- *Keshavanand Bharati* v. *State of Kerala* AIR 1973 SC 1461

Citizenship under the Indian Constitution (Articles 5-11): Person vis-a-vis Citizen

- *Pradeep Jain (Dr.)* v. *Union of India* (1984) 3 SCC 654

Citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955
Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005 and 2015

Module II

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND CONCEPT OF STATE AND LAW
Concept of State (Article 12): Definition of State & Judicial Interpretation

- *Zee Telefilms Ltd. v. Union of India* AIR 2005 SC 2677

Concept of Law: Meaning of Law, Judicial Review, Doctrine of Eclipse and Doctrine of Severability

- *KihotaHollohan* v. *Zuchilhu* AIR 1993 SC 412
- Right to Equality (Article 14): Equality Before Law and Equal Protection of Laws; Test of reasonable classification; Test of Arbitrariness
- *M. Nagaraj v. Union of India* AIR 2007 SC 71
- *D.S. Nakara* v. *Union of India* AIR 1983 SC 130
- Prohibition on Discrimination (Article 15); Equality in Public Employment (Article 16); Reservation.
- *Air India* v. *Nargesh Mirza* AIR 1981 SC 1829
- *Indra Sawhney* v. *Union of India* AIR 2000 SC 498
- *Indian Medical Association* v. *Union of India &Ors.* AIR 2011 SC 2365
- Freedoms and Restrictions (Article 19);
- Protection against Ex-post facto law; Double Jeopardy; Privilege against Self-incrimination (Article 20).
- *Indian Express Newspaper v. Union of India* AIR 1986 SC 515
- *Bombay Hawkers' Union v. Bombay Municipal Corporation* AIR 1985SC 1206
- *Jitendra Panchal* v. *Intelligence Officer*, NCB AIR 2009 SC 1938
- Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
- *A.K.Gopalan* v. *State of Madras* AIR 1950 SC 27 (liberty given narrow meaning)
- *Maneka Gandhi* v. *Union of India* AIR 1978 SC 597 (right to travel abroad: procedure established by law must be just, fair and reasonable)
- *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union Of India* AIR 1984 SC 802 (right to live with human dignity)
- *Vishaka* v. S*tate of Rajasthan* AIR 1997 SCW 3043 (right against sexual harassment)
- *R.Rajagopal v. State of Tamil Nadu* AIR 1995 SC 264 (Auto Shankar case- right to privacy)
- *Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retired) and another v. Union of India* 2017 Indlaw SC 641 (Right to Privacy)
- *Khatri (II) v. State of Bihar* AIR 1981 SC 928 (right to legal aid and speedy trial)
- *Rudul Shah* v. *State of Bihar* AIR 1983 SC 1086 (right to compensation)
- Right to Education (Article 21A)
- *Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh* AIR 1993 SC 2178
- *T.M.A. Pai Foundation* v. *State of Karnataka* AIR 2003 SC 355
- Protection against Arrest and Preventive Detention (Article 22)
- *ADM Jabalpur* v. *Shivakant Shukla* AIR 1976 SC 1207
- *D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal* AIR 1997 SC 610

Module III

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND THEIR ENFORCEMENT

Right Against Exploitation (Articles 23-24): Prohibition of Forced Labour & Child Labour *M. C. Mehta* v. *State of Tamil Nadu* AIR 1997 SC 699

Right to Religion (Articles 25-28): Concept of Secularism; Religious Freedom to Individual and Religious Denominations; Restrictions on Right to Religion; State Responsibility in matters of Religion.

- *Bijoe Emmanuel* v. *State of Kerala* AIR 1987 SC 748
- *M. Ismail Faruqui v. Union of India* AIR 1995 SC 605

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29-30): Right to Minorities

- *P. A. Inamdar v. State of Maharashtra* AIR 2005 SC 3226

Right to Constitutional Remedies: Art.32- Meaning, Nature and Significance; Writs under Art.32 and 226; Judicial Review, *res judicata*, Public Interest Litigation

- *Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration* AIR 1980 SC 1579 (Writ of *Habeas corpus*)
- *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* AIR 1979 SC 1360 (first PIL)
- *Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra, Dehradun v. State of U.P.* AIR 1988 SC 2187 (res judicata)
- *Avishek Goenka v. Union of India* (2012) 5 SCC 321 (PIL)
- *Centre for PIL* v. *Union of India* AIR 2012 SC 3725 (PIL and judicial activism)

Module IV:

DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY AND FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 36-51): Meaning, Nature and Scope; Concept of Welfare State and Social Justice; Justiciability of Directive Principles; Relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles-Rule of Harmonious Construction

- *State of Madras v. ChampakamDorairajan* AIR 1951 SC 226
- *Minerva Mills Ltd.* v. *Union of India* AIR 1980 SC 1789
- *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* AIR 1973 SC 1461

Fundamental Duties(Article 51A): Right-Duty Relationship; Enforceability of Fundamental Duties Issues and Challenges: Parliamentary Privileges and Fundamental Rights- Enforceability of Directive Principles

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

References:

- M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 2016
- J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016
- D.D.Basu, Constitutional Law of India, Lexis Nexis, 2016
- Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
- G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia& Co., Hyderabad
- Zia Mody, 10 Judgements that Changed India, Penguin Publishers, 2013
- B.Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi
- www.prsindia.org/
- www.constitution.org/cons/india/const.html
- https://indconlawphil.wordpress.com/
- www.livelaw.in/
- Constitutional History: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atSSN6ZLzXQ

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
FAMILY LAW-I

Course Code: SLL236 ***Credits:05***

Course Objective

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with various personal laws that exist in our country. The course also aims at apprising the students with the concepts of marriage, dissolution of marriage, matrimonial remedies, adoption, guardianship and maintenance with particular reference to the laws applicable to Hindus and Muslims. The contemporary trends with respect to family as an institution will also be discussed in this course. An analysis of these contemporary trends will help students approach things with an open mind.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of the course, the student should be able to: -

CO1: To comprehend the rights and duties of members of family towards each other, with special reference to spousal relationship.

CO2: Identify why there are different personal laws for different communities in our country and compare the basis of various provisions under different personal laws in our country.

CO3: Enhance their understanding on the current laws on marriage, divorce, maintenance, adoption and guardianship.

CO4: To understand the emerging trends in area of family law.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: Hindu Marriage and Dissolution

a. Institution of Marriage under Hindu Law

i. Evolution,Nature and Concept of the Institution of Marriage

ii. Applicability of Legislation (Sec 2 HMA,1955).

iii. Conditions for the validity of marriage (Sec 3 & 5 HMA,1955).

iv. Solemnisation of marriage(Sec 7 HMA,1955)

v. Registration of marriage (Sec 8 HMA,1955)

Case:

- *Dr.Surajmani Stella Kujur v. Durga Charan Hansda* AIR 2001 SC 938.
- *S. Nagalingam v. Sivagami (*2001) 7 SCC 487.
- *Lily Thomas v. Union of India* AIR 2000 SC 1650 12.
- *Courts on its own motion Lajja v. State* 2012 (193) DLT 61 37.
- *Seema v. Ashwani Kumar* (2006) 2 SCC 578.

vi Void Marriages (Sec 11 r/w 17,18 HMA,1955 r/w 494,495 IPC,1860)

vii. Voidable Marriage (Sec 12 HMA,1955)

b. Matrimonial Remedies

i. Restitution of Conjugal Rights

Cases:

- *T. Sareetha v. Venkat Subbaiah* AIR 1983 AP356.
- *Harinder Kaur v. Harmander Singh* AIR 1984 DELHI 66
- *Saroj Rani v. Sudarshan Kumar* AIR 1984 SC 1562

ii. Judicial Separation

- *Hirachand Srinivas Managaonkar v. Sunanda* AIR 2001 SC 1285

iii. Divorce

a) Forms of Divorce.

b) Grounds of Divorce with special emphasis on grounds specifically available for women

Cases:

- *Bhagawat v. Bhagawat*AIR 1977 Bom. 80.
- *Dastane v. Dastane* AIR 1975 SC 1534.
- *Shobha Rani v. Madhukar Reddy* AIR 1988 SC 121.
- *S. Hanumantha Rao v. S Ramani*AIR 1999 SC 1318.
- *G.V.N. Kameshwar Rao v. G. Jabilli*(2002) 2 SCC 296.
- *Geeta Jagdish Mangtani v. Jagdish Mangtani*AIR 2005 SC 3508.
- *Bipin Chandra v. Prabhavati*1957 AIR 176.
- *N.G. Dastane v. S. Dastane,* AIR 1975 SC 1534
- *Bipin ChanderJaisingbhai Shah v. Prabhavati* 1957 SC 176.
- *Samar Ghosh v. Jaya Ghosh* AIR 2007 (3) SCJ 253.

iv. Divorce by Mutual Consent

v. Irretrievable Breakdown as a Ground for Dissolution

Case:

- *Ashok Hurra v. Rupa Bipin Zaveri* (1997) 4 SCC 226.

MODULE 2: Muslim Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage

a. *Nikah* (Muslim Marriage)

i. Definition, Object and Nature

ii. Essentials for Validity

iii. Obligations Arising out of Marriage – under Classical and Statutory Law

Case:

- *ShahzaduQanum v. Fakhar Jahan (1953)*

b. Dissolution of Marriage

a. *Talaq*: Concept and Modes

b. Grounds:

i. Under Classical Law

ii. Under Statutory Law: Dissolution of the Muslim Marriage Act, 1939

Case:

- *Veeran Sayu v. Beevathumma (2002)*

iii. Triple Talaq

Case:

- *Shayara Bano v. UOI* (2017) 9 SCC 1
- *Shamim Ara v. State of UP & another* AIR 2002 SC 4726

MODULE 3: Adoption, Maintenance of Guardianship

a. Adoption:

(i) Nature

(ii) Law on adoption

- *Brijendra Singh v. State of M.P.* AIR 2008 SC1058.
- *In Re:Adoption of Payal at Sharinee Vinayak Pathak and Sonika Pathak* 2010 1 Bom CR 434.

- *Shabnam Hashmi v. Union of India* and Ors. (2014) 4 SCC 1

(iii) Inter Country Adoption

Cases:

- *Hubert Pournow & Kirsten Rsmussen v. Indian Council of Child Welfare* (2005)
- *Lakshmi Kant Pandey v. UOI* 1984 AIR 469.

b. Adoption: Conditions and Effect

(i) Ceremonies

(ii) Capability

(iii) Effect

c. Maintenance

(i) Entitlement

(ii) Enforcement

Case:

- *Bipta Devi v. Chander*2004 AIR JHAR. H.C.R. 2091

(iii) Maintenance Rights of Muslim Women

(iv) Maintenance under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Cases:

- *Mohd. Ahmed Khan. v. Shah Bano Begum* 1985 AIR 945.
- *Danial Latifi v. UOI* (2001) 7 SCC 740
- *Shamim Ara v. State of UP* (2002) SC 4726
- *Iqbal Bano v. State of UP* (2007)

d. Guardianship

Cases:

- *Hanuman Persuad v. MussumatBabooee (1856)*
- *Gita Hariharan v. RBI* AIR 1999SC 1149
- *Subramaniam v. Gounder* AIR 1972 MAD 377

MODULE 4: Civil Marriage and Emerging trends in Family Law

a. Provisions of Special Marriage Act, 1954

b. Emerging trends:

i. Surrogacy

Cases:

- *Baby Manji*
- *B.K. Parthasarthi v. Government of Andhra Pradesh*

ii. Live-in Relationship

Cases:

- *Badri Prasad vs. Dy. Director of Consolidation*AIR 1978 SC 1557.
- *S. Khushboo vs. Kanniammal &Anr*. 5 SCC 600 2010.
- *D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal*10 SCC 469.
- *Abhijit Bhikaseth Auti v. State Of Maharashtra and Others*2008

iii. IVF

iv. Domestic Violence

Cases:

- *S.R. Batra & Another Vs. Smt. Taruna Batra*AIR 2007 SC 1118
- *BhartibenBipinbhai Tamboli v. State of Gujrat and ors.*2018

v. Same Sex Marriage

Case:

- *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India* 5 SCC 1 2018

Pedagogy:

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- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

TextBooks:

1. Ranganath Misra (Rev.), *Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage*
2. Satyajeet A. Desai, *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law*
3. Paras Diwan, *Law of Marriage and Divorce*
4. M. Hidayatulla and Arshad Hidayatulla, *Mulla's Principles of Mohomedan Law*
5. Tahir Mahmood, *Fyzee's Outlines of Muhammedan Law*

Prescribed Legislations:

1. The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
3. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
4. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939
5. The Muslim Woman (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
6. Prohibition of Child Marriages Act, 2006
7. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

Reference Books:

1. A.A.A. Fyzee, Outlines of Muhammadan Law, Oxford University Press, 1998.
2. Kusem, Marriage and Divorce Law Manual, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,2000.
3. Mulla, Principles of Hindu Law, Lexis Nexis, 2007.
4. Mulla, Principles of Mohammadan Law, Lexis Nexis, 1906.
5. Machanda S.C., Law and Practice of Divorce in India (2000), Universal.
6. J.D.M. Derrett, Hindu Law: Past and Present.
7. J.D.M. Derrett, A Critique of Modern Hindu Law, (1970).

Course Assessment Components

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CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. The topics, cases and suggested readings given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at the liberty to revise the topics/cases/suggested readings.
2. Students are required to study/refer to the legislations as amended from time to time, and consult the latest editions of books.

Sushant University
soaring high

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
GENERAL PROFICIENCY-I

Course Code: **SLS101** ***Credits: 02***

General Proficiency-I

The Law Program structure in the form of a course on **"General Proficiency"**encourages the students to contribute to the community in some form, be a part of such seminars/webinars/workshops which aim to bring a change in the society.

Course Contents:

1. **Co-Curricular Activities**

(I) Sports

(II) Cultural

(III) Technical / Professional (e.g. Membership and activities in technical societies/events)

Weightage: 10

2. Social Outreach

(e.g. contribution to NSS, social welfare, Legal Aid, flood relief, adult literacy mission, literacy, blood donation, etc.)

Weightage: 20

3. Outstanding Achievements

Any outstanding achievement, possibly at the national or international level or Research Publication (Scopus/SCI indexed) (Can be repeated from the above mentioned)

Weightage: 30

4. Aptitude Analysis (To be conducted by department/assigned agency)

Group Discussion skills

Weightage: 20

5. Soft Skills (Comments and marks to be filled by the evaluation committee on the basis of VIVA)

(e.g. Attitude, Behaviour, Discipline, Communication skills, Personality, etc.)

Weightage: 20

The viva/presentation will be taken at the end of the semester. Kindly maintain all records for the entire semester.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
POLITICAL SCIENCE-IV

Course Code: SLA241 ***Credits: 05***

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course is designed to introduce students to the study of, and research in, public administration. The course on Public Administration explores the administrative dimension of policy processes. Theories, Traditions and Transition in Public administration will also be studied. The course on Public Policy aims at familiarising the students with the governmental rules and programmes. There will be an introduction to the interface between public policy and administration in India. The essence of public policy lies in its effectiveness in translating the governing philosophy into programs and policies and making it a part of the community living. It deals with issues of decentralization, citizens and administration and social welfare from a non-western perspective.

The course is designed to introduce students to the study of, and research in, public administration, in the context of an increasingly globalised world, in which public and private actions intersect in hybrid and multilevel governance regimes. It complements the course on 'Public Administration by exploring further the administrative dimension of policy processes. Theories, Traditions and Transition in Public administration will also be studied. The role of various governmental and non-governmental organisations in formulation and implementation of policies will be analysed.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	**Recognize key principles from the fields of administration and management, social and behavioural sciences and apply them appropriately to policy issues.**
CO2	**Articulate the fundamental concepts and methods relevant to public policy analysis including problem definition, evaluation of policy alternatives, and process and outcome evaluations.**
CO3	**Evaluate the economic, political, administrative, legal and ethical aspects of alternative policy options.**
CO4	**Identify strategies for improving democratic accountability in governance, including improved transparency and civic participation.**

Module 1. Introduction to Public Policy

1. Meaning, nature, scope and significance of the subject, public and private administration
2. Evolution of the discipline
3. Approaches to the discipline
4. Principles of Administration

Module 2. Theories of Administration

1. Ideal-type bureaucracy
2. Scientific management
3. Human relations theory
4. Rational decision-making.

Module 3. Recent Trends in Public Administration

1. New Public Administration
2. New Public Management
3. Good Governance

4. Public Personnel Administration

Module 4. Public Policy in India

1. Nehruvian Model of Development
2. Liberalisation Model: Privatisation, Marketisation, and Globalisation
3. Gandhi's vision of Decentralisation Model: Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Corporations
4. Role of Civil Society in Public Administration

References:

Text Books:

- ✓ Avasthi and Maheshwari, *Public Administration*, (Laxmi Narayan Agarwal Publications, Agra, 2006)
- ✓ B.L. Fadia and K.L. Fadia, *Administration Theories and Concepts*, (Sahitya Bhawan, Agra 2006)
- ✓ M Laxmikanth, *Public Administration,* (MHE Publications, 2011)
- ✓ Mohit Bhattacharya, *New Horizons of Public Administration*, (Jawahar Publishers, 2016)
- ✓ Nirja Gopal Jayal and Pratap Bhanu Mehta (eds.), *The Oxford Companion to Politics in India,* (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2016)
- ✓ R. K. Sapru, '*Public Policy Formulation, Implementation and Evaluation*, (Sterling Publishers, 2016)
- ✓ R. K. Sapru, *Public Policy: Art and Craft of policy Analysis,* (PHI Pvt. Ltd, 2015)
- ✓ Rumki Basu, *Public Administration: Concepts and Theories*, (Sterling Publishers, 2012)
- ✓ Satish Kumar, "*The Concept of State and Democracy in Gandhian Thought"* in The Indian Journal of Political Science, Vol. 65, No. 3 (July-Sept. 2004), pp 377-382,
- ✓ V.R. Mehta, *Foundations of Indian Political Thought: An Interpretation from Manu to the Present Day*, (Manohar Publications, 1996)

Online Resources:

- ✓ Amit S Ray, *Discussion Papers in Economics The Enigma of the 'Indian Model' of Development*, Discussion Paper 15-01, https://www.jnu.ac.in/sites/default/files/DP01_2015.pdf

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

• Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.

• It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

Students will be asked to study any public policy by the Government displaying Inclusiveness in the light of G-20 and present the same in a conference and publish.

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs	POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:
1.	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
2.	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
3.	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
4.	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
5.	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and internship program.
6.	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need to identify contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures, and moot court exercises on the latest cases.
7.	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
8.	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
9.	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs	Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)
1.	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
2.	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)									Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	P08	PO 9	PSO1	PSO2
CO 1	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	H
CO 2	H	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	_	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	H	L	M	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
Constitutional Law-II

Course Code: SLL234 **Credits: 05**

Course Objectives:
The study of Constitutional law includes analysis of provisions, interpretation and suggestive modifications required to keep pace with the changing circumstances.The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the organization, Powers and Functions of the various Organs of the Government. Indian system of separation of powers implements the system of checks and balances giving independence to the judiciary highlighting judicial restraint on the powers of legislature and executive. The course also focusses on the expanding role of judiciary through judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing. The extent of power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and the creation of the doctrine of basic structure has been emphasized.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course, the student will be able to :
CO1: Understand the distribution of powers between legislature, executive and judiciary.
CO2: Analyze the provisions of the constitution with respect to the functions performed by each organ of the Government.
CO3: Apply a case study method to make critical analysis of the use of power by each organ of the Government and evaluate the results and doctrines established.
CO4: Remember the evolutionary case study relating to power exercised by the judiciary to suggest changes in the laws passed by the legislature.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: Constitutional Organs in India

Constitutional Organs:
Parliament: Sovereignty; Composition;
Privileges Section 135A of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908.;

- *Jaya Bachchan* v. *Union of India* AIR 2006 SC 2119
- *Raja Ram Pal* v. *Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha* (2007)3 SCC 184
- *M.S.M. Sharma* v. *Sinha (I)* AIR 1959 SC 359 (Searchlight case)
- *KihotaHollohan* v. *Zuchilhu* AIR 1993 SC 412
- *Jagjit Singh v. State of Haryana (2006) 11 SCC 1*
- ***State of Kerala vs. K. Ajith Case, 2021***

Anti Defection Law, 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

- *Ravi S. Naik versus Union of India (1994)*
- *Rajendra Singh Rana vs. Swami Prasad Maurya and Others (2007)*
- *Balchandra L. Jarkiholi Vs. B.S. Yeddyurappa (2010)*

State Legislatures: Composition; Privileges

- *Ashok Pandey* v. *K. Mayawati* AIR 2007 SC 2259

Executive: Privileges of the President and Governor;Principle of Collective Responsibility

- *B. R. Kapur* v. *State of Tamil Nadu* AIR 2001 SC 3435
- *S. P. Anand, Indore* v. *H. D. Deve Gowda* AIR 1997 SC 272

MODULE 2: Judiciary and Services in India

Constitutional Organs (contd.):
Judiciary - Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts; Independence of Judiciary and the collegium system**,**with reference to NJAC issue.
Public Interest Litigation; Judicial Review; Doctrine of *stare decisis*

- *Association for Democratic Reforms &Anr. v. Union of India &Ors (2024)*
- *Kuldeep Kumar v. U.T. Chandigarh (2024)*
- *Re Arundhati Roy* AIR 2002 SC 1375 (Contempt of Court and Advisory Jurisdiction)
- *Re Presidential reference case* AIR 1999 SC 1
- *S.C.Adv. on Record Bar Assn. &Anr v. UOI, (2016) 5 SCC 1(NJAC CASE)*
- *Columbia Sportwear Company v. DIT, Bangalore*(2012)11 SCC 224
- *Shankar raju v. Union of India* (2011)2 SCC 132
- *Purshottam Lal Dhinra v. Union of India* AIR 1958 SC 36

Services under the State: All India Services; Public Service Commissions; Doctrine of Pleasure

- *Dhananjay* v. *Chief Executive Officer, ZilaParishad, Jalna* AIR 2003 SC 1175

MODULE 3: Centre State Relations

Distribution of Powers between the Centre and the States: Doctrines of Territorial Nexus, Harmonious Construction, Pith and Substance, Colourable Legislation and Repugnancy

- *Godfrey Philips India Ltd.* v. *State of UP* (2005) 2 SCC 515 (Rule of Harmonious Construction)
- *Bharat Hydro Power Corporation Ltd.* v. *State of Assam* AIR 2004 SC 3173 (Doctrine of Pith and Substance)
- *Prof. Yashpal* v. *State of Chhattisgarh* AIR 2005 SC 2026 (Doctrine of Colourable Legislation)
- *Grand Kakatiya Sheraton Hotel and Towers Employees & Workers Union* v. *Srinivasa Resorts Ltd.* AIR 2009 SC 2337

Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and Inter course, Changes made after inclusion of GST

- *Atiabari Tea Company Ltd*. v. *State of Assam* AIR 1961 SC 232

MODULE 4: Emergency and Amendment under the Constitution

Emergency Provisions: National, State and Financial; Emergency and Fundamental Rights

- *S. R. Bommai* v. *Union of India* AIR 1994 SC 1918 (landmark reference)
- *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla, AIR 1976 SC 1207*
- *Rameshwar Prasad (VI)* v. *Union of India* AIR 2006 SC 980

Amendment of the Constitution: Procedure; Doctrine of Prospective Overruling; Doctrine of Basic structure

- *Kameshwar Prasad Singh v. State of Bihar, AIR 1950*
- *Shankari Prasad vs Union of India, AIR 1951 SC 455*
- *Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1965 SC 845*
- *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab AIR 1967 SC 1643*
- *Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala AIR 1973 SC 1461*
- *Minerva Mills Ltd.* v. *Union of India* AIR 1980 SC 1789

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Writing exercises to enable students to employ and hone their learning.
- Case Study Method: to enable the students understand the gradual development of law by the judiciary.

Suggested Readings:

Text Books:

- M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 2016
- J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016
- D.D.Basu, Constitutional Law of India, Lexis Nexis, 2016

Reference Books:

- Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
- G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia& Co., Hyderabad
- Zia Mody, 10 Judgements that Changed India, Penguin Publishers, 2013
- B.Shiva Rao, Framing of India's Constitution (in 5 Volumes), Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

Reference websites:

www.prsindia.org/
www.constitution.org/cons/india/const.html
https://indconlawphil.wordpress.com/
www.livelaw.in/
Constitutional History: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=atSSN6ZLzXQ
Constitutional Amendment And Fundamental Rights [Explainer]
https://www.livelaw.in/know-the-law/constitutional-amendment-and-fundamental-rights-explainer-152785

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	4. Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
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PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ARBITRATION, MEDIATION AND CONCILIATION

Course Code: SLC246 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism, as the name suggests, evolved against the conventional method of dispute settlement by courts. It is not disputed to state that courts take ample time to settle any dispute as well as they are expensive too. On the other side, ADR mechanism is less bound by procedural formalities and speedy in giving results. For this reason, ADR is appreciated by many countries around the world. India also became part of this change in the year 1996 when it's enacted the Arbitration and Conciliation Act. The Act is replica of the UNCITRAL Model Law.

The course is designed in a way that it will give the students insightful knowledge about this emerging area. The goal of the course is to help the students to understand the various methods of resolving disputes under ADR system, so that they can help their clients and society to select and employ the most effective, just and humane methods

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1:Understanding the different forms of Alternative Dispute Resolution.

CO 2: How has the law relating to arbitration developed in India, the effect of UNCITRAL model on our domestic law.

CO 3:To understand the enforcement of foreign awards in India, through the International conventions.

CO 4:Learning practically the emerging trends in ADR.

Course Contents

MODULE 1. INTRODUCTION

1. History of ADR and of Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
2. Meaning of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)
3. Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR

Important forms of ADR – Negotiation, Mediation, Conciliation, Arbitration –Ombudsman, Lok Pal and Lokayukta, Lok-adalat

MODULE 2. ARBITRATION SECTION 1-43

1. Meaning
2. Kinds of Arbitration
3. Arbitration Agreement
4. Interim Measures
5. Appointment of Arbitrators
6. International Commercial Arbitration,
7. Composition and jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal,
8. Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings,
9. Arbitral Awards
10. Termination of Proceedings,
11. Recourse Against Arbitral Award,
12. Finality of Arbitral Awards
13. Finality and Endorsement of Arbitral Award, Appealable orders,
14. Lien on Arbitral Awards and Deposits as to costs

LIST OF IMPORTANT CASES:-

1. Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading (2002) 4 SCC 105
2. Bharat Aluminium Co. v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc. (2012) 9 SCC 552: (Bhatia International overruled)

MODULE 3. FOREIGN AWARDS SECTION 44-60

Foreign Awards-Definition, Enforcement of Certain Foreign Awards,

1. New York Convention Awards, Geneva Convention Awards, Convention on Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule I),
2. Protocol on Arbitration Clauses (Schedule II),
3. Convention on Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (Schedule III),

LIST OF IMPORTANT CASES:-

1. ONGC v. Saw Pipes (2003) 5 SCC 703
2. Associate Builders v. Delhi Development Authority (2015) 3 SCC 49
3. Booz Allen & Hamilton Inc. v. SBI Home Finance Ltd. (2011) 5 SCC 532
4. Enercon (India) Ltd. v. Enercon (GmBH) (2014) 5 SCC 1

MODULE 4. NEGOTIATION AND LOK ADALAT

1. Negotiation:- Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages
2. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
3. Nyaya Panchayat

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books

1. S.C. Tripathi, Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 with Alternative means of settlement of dispute

2. Avtar Singh, Law of Arbitration and conciliation.

STATUTES

Arbitration and Conciliation Act,1996

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
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Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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	legal knowledge.
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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO1			H	M		M		L	M		M
CO2			H						H	H	
CO3			H	M		M		H	H	H	H

CO4	L		H		L			H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

Administrative Law

Course Code: SLL245 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The course on administrative law is intended to equip the students with knowledge of various administrative processes and many control mechanisms thereon. Administrative law is basically the development of twentieth century when the concept of welfare state has revolutionized the administrative functions. During the twentieth century, the functions of the executive has expanded manifolds and engulfed many new areas of regulation and execution that were not previously under its ambit. In contrast to the concept of laissez faire state, where state was concerned mainly with police functions, the notion of welfare state demands much more expansive and intensive approach from the executive to fulfill the positive pledges of any government. This has resulted into the new techniques and processes of the administration and also the need to regulate and streamline these techniques and processes arose. The development of administrative law is basically the answer to this need. The basic objective of the Course are:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles,concepts and legal doctrines underlying Administrative Law, including the nature and scope of administrative authority, the concept of administrative discretion, and the legal limits of governmental power.
2. To examine the creation, structure, and function of administrative agencies, and to understand their role in both the formulation and enforcement of policies.
3. To equip students with the skills to critically analyze and interpret decisions made by administrative bodies. This includes understanding how decisions are reasoned, the application of judicial review, and the mechanisms for appealing administrative decisions.
4. To understand the impact of administrative processes and legal frameworks on the formulation and implementation of public policy.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles, concepts, and legal doctrines underlying Administrative Law, including the nature and scope of administrative authority, the concept of administrative discretion, and the legal limits of governmental power.
CO2: Able to describe the origins, organisation, and operations of administrative agencies and comprehend their functions in developing and implementing policies.
CO3: Acquire the ability to systematically evaluate and comprehend choices made by administrative entities. The individuals will gain comprehension of the process of decision-making, employ concepts of judicial review to examine administrative acts, and assess the efficacy of methods for appealing administrative judgements.
CO4: Understand the effect of administrative procedures and legal structures on the development and execution of public policy.

Course Contents

Module 1: Concept and Scope of Administrative Law

1. Meaning, Nature, Scope and Development of Administrative Law
2. Sources of Administrative Law
3. Rule of Law
4. Separation of Power
5. Relationship Between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law
6. Administrative Directions

Module 2: Legislative Functions of Administration

1. Delegated Legislation - Necessity and Constitutionality
2. Factors leading to growth of delegated legislation
3. Control
   (i) Legislative
   (ii) Judicial
   (iii) Procedural
4. Sub-Delegation

Module 3: Judicial Functions of Administration

1. Administrative Tribunals:
2. Principles of Natural Justice
   (i) Rule against Bias
   (ii) Audi AlteramPartem
   (iii) Reasoned Decisions
3. Effect of Failure of Natural Justice

Module 4: Administrative Discretion and Judicial Control of Administrative Action

1. Administrative Action and Legal Control
2. Administrative Discretion

(i) Need and its Relationship with Rule of Law
(ii) Judicial Control
(iii) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation
(iv) Doctrine of Proportionality

3. Ordinary Remedies: Injunction, Declaration and Action for damages
4. Judicial Review: Writs
5. Liability of Government
6. Government Privileges and Immunities in Legal Proceedings: Estoppel and Waiver
7. Public Interest Litigation

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

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- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

- C.K. Takwani& M.C. Thakke:Lectures on Administrative Law,Eastern Book Company,2017 Reprint, 2019.
- J.J.R.Upadhaya:AdministrativeLaw,Central Law Agency,11th Edition, 2019
- Prof. U.P.D.Kesari& Dr. Aditya Kesari:AdministrativeLaw,Central Law Publications,21st edition,2016.
- YashomatiGhosh:Textbook On Administrative Law, LexisNexis,2016.
- V.D. Sebstian&KyvalyaGarikapati:An Introduction to Administrative Law,Asia Law House,2016.

Reference Books:

- Paul Craig:AdministrativeLaw,Sweet& Maxwell, 8th South Asian Edition, 2018.
- M.P.Jain&S.N.Jain:Principles of Administrative Law (in 2 Vols.),LexisNexis,8th edition, 2017.
- H K Saharay:Administrative Law and Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985,Universal Law Publishing,2nd edition, 2018.
- Justice B P Banerjee:Judicial Control of Administrative Action,LexisNexis,3rd Edition, 2016.
- Dr. M.C.JainKagzi:The Indian Administrative Law,Universal Law Publishing,7th edition, 2014.Bombay

Resources:
https://www.indiacode.nic.in/
https://www.scconline.com/blog/
www.livelaw.in/

Course Assessment Components
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PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and

	leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
FAMILY LAW II

Course Code: SLL246 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

Hindu law has the most ancient pedigree of any known legal system. Where, not modified or abrogated by legislation, Hindu law may be described to be the ancient law of the Hindus rooted in the *Vedas* and enounced in the *Smritis* as explained and enlarged in recognized commentaries and digests and as supplemented and varied by approved usages. The concept of Hindu law is deeply rooted in Hindu philosophy and Hindu religion. There are two main schools of Hindu law: *viz.* the Mitakshara school and the Dayabhaga school or Bengal school. They have emerged in the era of Digests and Commentaries. The codified Hindu Law lays down uniform law for all Hindus. The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with the fact that in India people belong to different religious communities and they live together, and each community has its own personal laws. The course also aims at apprising the students about the concept Joint Family under Mitakshara and Dayabhaga schools. The powers and privileges of Karta in a joint family will also be discussed in this course. An analysis and comparison of the rules of inheritance under both Hindu and Muslim law will also be explained to the students.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will be able to:

CO1: Comprehend the Hindu laws relating to joint family system, coparcenary, management of joint family property and kinds of property.
CO2: Understand the legal principles and precedents related to Partition.
CO3: Understand the diversity of succession laws applicable in India and will also be able to practice in the field of succession laws in the courts.
CO4: Comprehend the Muslim Law relating to Inheritance, Gifts, Wills.

Course Contents

MODULE I: Joint Hindu Family

- Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools- Similarity and Distinction between them
- Formation and Incident of the coparcenary property under Dayabhaga and Mitakshara Schools

a. Daughters as a Coparcener- Position after 2005

Cases:

(i) *Commissioner of IT v Babubhai Manuskhbhai*[1977]108ITR417(GUJ)
(ii) *Additional Commissioner of IT v P.L. Karuppan*AIR 1992 SC 292

*(iii) Lakshmi Narasamma v Ramabrahmam*1950

*(iv) Arunachala Mudaliar v Muruganatha Mudaliar*AIR 1953 SC 495
*(v) Katama Nachiar v Raja of Shivaganga*1935
(vi)Mrs. Sujata Sharma v. Manu Gupta 2016 DLT 647
(vii) *Prakash v. Phulwati* AIR 2016 SC 769
viii) *Danamma v. Amar*(2018) 3 SCC 343
ix) *Vineeta Sharma v. Rakesh Sharma* 2020

c. Position of Karta of Joint Family
- Powers and privileges of Karta
- Alienation of property by Karta

Cases:

(i) Palaniappa v Devasikamony(1917)19BOMLR567
*(ii) Gurumma v Malappa*AIR1964 SC 510

d. Debts – Doctrine of pious obligation and Antecedent debts

Cases:
*(i) Panna Lal v Narainí*AIR 1952 SC 170
*(ii) Sahu Ram v Bhup Singh*1917
(iii) Hanooman Persaud Pandey v MussumatBabooee(1856) 6 MIA 393

MODULE II: Partition

- Meaning, Division of right and division of property

b. Persons who have right to claim partition and whoare entitled to a share.

Cases:
*(i) Ganachari Veeraiah v Ganachari Shiva Ranjani*2010
*(ii) Girija Bai v Sadashiv Dhundiraj*1916 PC 104
*(iii) Raghvamma v Chenchamma*AIR 1964 SC 136

c. Partition how effected; Suit for partition

Cases:
*(i) Namdev Vyankat Ghadge v Chandrakant Ganpat Ghadge*AIR 2003 SC 1735
*(ii) Meva Devi v Om Prakash Jaganath Aggarwal*AIR 2008

d. Re-opening of partition; Re-union

MODULE III: Principles of Inheritance

- The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 - General rules of succession of a Hindu male and female dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act

a. Disqualification of heirs

Cases:
*(i) Gurupad v Hirabai*AIR 1978 SC 1239
*(ii) Marudayi v Doraisami*1907
*(iii) Jogeswar Narain v Ram Chandra Dutt*1896
*(iv) Venkayamma v Venkataramanayamma*1905 Mad. 678
*(v) Vellikannu v R. Singaperumal*AIR 2005 SC 2587
*(vi) Janak Rani Chadha v State of NCT of Delhi*AIR 2007 DELHI 107
(vii) Bhagat Ram v. Teja Singh AIR 2002 SC 1
(viii) *Omprakash v. Radha Charan* 2009

b. Stridhan and Women's estate

Case:
*(i) Tulsamma v Shesha Reddy*AIR 1977 SC 1944.

c. Principles of inheritance under Muslim Law (Sunni Law)

MODULE IV: Muslim Law of Property

- Waqf

Case:
*(i) Md. Abdul Aziz v Golla Bhumayya*AIR 1982 AP 349.

b. Wasiyat: Concept, Formalities
b. Hiba: Concept, Formalities, Capacity, Revocability

Case:
. *Maimuna Bibi v Rasool Mian*AIR 1991 PATNA 203.

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

Textbooks:

- Dr. Diwan P, *Modern Hindu Law* (Allahabad Law Agency).
- Mulla, *Principles of Hindu Law* (Lexis Nexis).
- Saxena P.P, *Family Law Lectures – Family Law II* (Lexis Nexis).
- Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Family Law Lectures, Family Law– II.*

Prescribed Legislation:

The Hindu Succession Act, 1956as amended by The Hindu Succession (Amendment) Act, 2005 (No.39 of 2005).

Reference Books:

- Mahmood T, *Muslim Law of India* (Law Book Company).
- Dr. Diwan P, *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency).
- Gandhi B.M., *Family Law* (Eastern Book Company).
- Fyzee A.A.A., *Outlines of Muhammadan Law* (Oxford University Press).
- RanganathMisra, *Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage.*
- Satyajeet A. Desai, *Mulla Principles of Hindu Law*, Vol. I & II.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Project	Presentation	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	15	05	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various

	stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H

CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

3. The topics, cases and suggested readings given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at the liberty to revise the topics/cases/suggested readings.
4. Students are required to study/refer to the legislations as amended from time to time, and consult the latest editions of books.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
RENT LAWS

Course Code: SLL247 ***Credits: 02***

COURSE OBJECTIVE:
This course is specifically made to introduce the rent law prevailing in Haryana. It is an important aspect which deals with day to day transaction in relation to renting out of a premise for residential purposes. The course also touches upon the aspect of lease under legislations like Transfer of Property Act and also explains the making of rent deed. A rent deed is of utmost importance when it comes to letting out of any property as it clearly demarcates the various rights and duties of the lessor and lessee among other things like rent as decided, mode of payment and so on.

COURSE OUTCOME
CO1: To introduce the rent laws applicable to Haryana
CO2: To familiarize the students with various terminologies used in rent deed
CO3: To under the rights and liabilities of lessor, lessee under various legislations
CO4: To explain the students on how to draft a rent deed.

COURSE CONTENT

Module I:
Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act 1973
Section 1 to section 12, including Definition, determination of fair rent, deposit of rent, amenities to be provided by the landlord, conversion of residential building to non residential.
Module II:
Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act 1973
Section 13 to 24 including, eviction of tenant, authorities under the act including the appellate authorities, disposal of application and penalties.
Module III:
Transfer of Property Act, 1882
Section 105 to section 114 including lease, rights and duties of lessor and lessee and determination of lease.
Module IV:
Drafting of rent deed
Rent deed defined ingredients of an effective rent deed.

Pedagogy-

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

- Research and analysis: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Drafting of rent deed

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Class Participation/ Attendance	Quiz(s)/ Presentation (s)	Assignment(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	10	10	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various

	other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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POLITICAL SCIENCE V

Course Code: SLA351 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

The Comparative Government and Politics course centers around government and politics of various countries. It provides a theoretical framework to compare political systems of the world. It will enable us to understand the political complexities of our global environment, and gain some understanding of both commonalities and differences among modern political systems.

After studying the course students should be able to describe common types of governments and political systems in the world, compare and analyze their governments and societies, and describe their interaction in a global environment. Following countries would be studied for the better understanding of the governments and societies in UK, U.S.A, Russia, China, Kyrgyzstan, Brazil, Pakistan, Iraq and Afghanistan.

Course Outcomes (COs):	
CO1	Define and apply key concepts in comparative politics, including but not limited to nation-states, political regimes, political identity and political violence.
CO2	Explicate and assess the importance of specific historical events in the context of the political and economic development of the World.
CO3	Compare and contrast the political systems of the countries explored in the course, paying particular attention to historical, political, economic, geographical, and moral aspects of governance in a variety of countries.
CO4	The Students will be able to identify strategies for improving democratic accountability in governance and to build a theory of politics

List out topics (s) to be introduced in teaching the subject in this semester:

Module I: Understanding Comparative Politics

1. Nature and Scope

2. Going Beyond Eurocentrism

Module II: Historical Context of Modern Government

1. Capitalism: Meaning and Development; Globalization
2. Socialism: Meaning, Growth, and Development
3. Colonialism and Decolonization: Meaning, Context, Forms of Colonialism; Anti-Colonial Struggles, and the Process of Decolonization

Module III: Themes for Comparative Analysis – I

A comparative study of constitutional developments and political economy in the following countries:

1. Advanced Democracies: Britain and the USA
2. Communist and Post-Communist Countries: Russia and China
3. Colour Revolutions and Transition to Democracy: Kyrgyzstan

Module IV: Themes for Comparative Analysis – II

1. Developing Countries Pakistan/ any other country
2. Conflict and Post-Conflict Countries: Iraq and Afghanistan

The course will be taught by combination of lectures and tutorials. Debate, Panel Discussions, Audio-Visual Presentation, Project work, will be other methods of teaching beyond the lecture method. Experts in the field will be invited to enlighten students with the relevance of the discipline

References:

- ✓ Bara, J & Pennington, M. (eds.). (2009) Comparative Politics. New Delhi: Sage Publications
- ✓ Caramani, D. (ed.). (2008) Comparative Politics. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- ✓ Ethel Wood, (2011) AP Comparative Government and Politics: A Study Guide, 2nd edition, by pp. 69–74.
- ✓ Hague, R. and Harrop, M. (2010) Comparative Government and Politics: An Introduction. (Eight Edition). London: Palgrave McMillan.
- ✓ Heywood, Andrew (2011) Political Ideologies, Ane Books- New Delhi Delhi
- ✓ Ishiyama, J.T. and Breuning, M. (eds.). (2011) 21st Century Political Science: A Reference Book. Los Angeles: Sage.
- ✓ Newton, K. and Deth, Jan W. V. (2010) Foundations of Comparative Politics: Democracies of the Modern World. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

✓ O'Neil, P. (2009) Essentials of Comparative Politics. (Third Edition). New York: WW. Norton & Company
✓ Inc. Palekar, S.A. (2009) Comparative Government and Politics. New Delhi: PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd.
✓ Kesselman, Mark, et al. 2004. Introduction to Comparative Politics. 3rd ed. Boston: Houghton Mifflin
✓ White et al. Communist and Post-communist States in Comparative Perspective, Palgrave, London
✓ Rose, Richard (2008) Understanding Post-Communist Transformation A Bottom Up Approach, Routledge Press
✓ Sehrawat, Anjali (2018), Ethno-Regional Divide and Political Transformation in Kyrgyzstan: 1991-2011, Ph.D thesis, JNU: Delhi
✓ Zig-zag (2006), Colonization and Decolonization A Manual for Indigenous Liberation in the 21st Century. Warrior Publications

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

- Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.
- It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

- Student has to do a compulsory short MOOC self-paced course on United Nations. It will help students to understand the importance of UN like agencies in world politics
  Link to the course

https://www.coursera.org/learn/global-diplomacy-un

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs	POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:
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3.	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
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	Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)
1.	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
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CO1	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	M
CO2	H	L	M	L	M	M	M	M	H	L	M
CO3	H	L	_	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H
CO4	H	L	M	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LAW OF CRIMES -I (BNS)

Course Code: SLL357 ***Credit: 05***

Objective:

The primary objective of criminal law is to maintain law and order in the society and to protect the life and liberty of people. It is for this reason that people place their ultimate reliance on this branch of law for protection against all injuries that human conduct can inflict on individuals and institutions. Due to these reasons, the penal law cannot afford to be weak, ambiguous or ineffective. Nor can it be harsh and arbitrary in its impact. The application of criminal law has to be uniform regardless of any discrimination on grounds of class, caste, religion, sex or creed etc. of either the criminal or the victim.

Course Outcomes: Upon successful completion of the course, the student should be able to: -

CO1: Identify the importance of substantive criminal law in the society.
CO2: Identify different forms of offences and its punishability.
CO3: Apply the concept of criminal liability through judicial activism.
CO4: Analyzing and interpreting the relationship existing between mens rea and actus reus to impose criminal liability

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: General Introduction to Law of Crime and General Defences

1. Nature and Definition of Crime
2. Constituent Elements of Crime (Actus Reus, Mens Rea, Causation in Crime, Intention, Motive and Knowledge)
3. Stages of Crime
4. General Defences
   - (i) Introduction
   - (ii) Mistake of Facts (Sections 14 and 17 BNS)
   - (iii) Judicial Acts (Sections 15-16)
   - (iv) Accident & Necessity (Sections 18-19)
   - (v) Infancy (Sections 20-21)
   - (vi) Insanity (Section 22)
   - (vii) Intoxication (Sections 23-24)
   - (viii) Consent, Compulsion and Duress (Section 25-33)
   - (ix) Private Defence (Sections 34-44)

Case-laws

1. *State of Maharashtra* v. *MH George* AIR 1965 SC 722
2. *Mahbub Shah* v. *Emperor* AIR 1945 PC 118
3. *R* v. *Tolson*
4. *Queen v. Dudley and Stephens* (1884) 14 QBD 273
5. *Sherras*v. *De Rutzen*(1895) 1 QB 918
6. *R* v. *Daniel McNaughten*

MODULE 2: Offence of Attempt, Criminal Conspiracy and Abetment (Chapter-IV BNS), and Joint Liability (Chapter I- General Explanations),offences against the public tranquility-Chapter XI/ Unlawful assembly, rioting(Sections 189-191)

1. Attempt (Section 62)(Chapter-IV BNS).
2. Criminal Conspiracy (Section 61)(Chapter-IV BNS).
3. Abetment (Sections 45-60)(Chapter-IV BNS).
4. Joint Liability [Sections 3(5)-3(9)].(Chapter I- General Explanations).
5. Unlawful assembly, rioting(Sections 189-191)Chapter XI BNS.

Case-laws

1. *State of Tamil Nadu* v. *Nalini* AIR 1999 SC 2640
2. *Barendra Kumar Ghosh* v. *Emperor* (1924) 52 IA 40
3. *Mahbub Shah* v. *Emperor* AIR 1945 PC 118

MODULE 3:

A. Specific Offences I –Chapter VI BNS: Offences against Human Body

1. Culpable Homicide (Section 100)
2. Murder (Section 101)
3. Death by Negligence – Rash and Negligent Act (Section 106)
4. Hurt and Grievous Hurt (Sections 114-125)
5. Criminal Force and Assault (Sections 128-136)
6. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement (Sections 126-127)
7. Kidnapping and Abduction (Sections 137-146)

B. **Specific Offences II–Chapter V BNS: Offences against Woman and Child**

1. Rape and Unnatural Offences (Sections 63-73)
2. Offences of criminal force and assault against woman (Sections74-79)
3. Of offences relating to marriage, of causing miscarriage (Sections 80-87, 88-92).

Case-laws

1. *R.* v. *Govinda* ILR (1876) 1 Bom. 342
2. *Virsa Singh* v. *State of Punjab* AIR 1958 SC 465
3. *Basdev*v. *State of Pepsu*AIR 1956 SC 488

4. *Bachan Singh* v. *State of Punjab* AIR (1980) CrLJ 636 (SC)

MODULE 4: Specific Offences III – Chapter XVII- Offences against Property

1. Theft and Extortion (Sections 303-308)
2. Robbery and Dacoity (Sections 309-313)
3. Criminal Misappropriation and Breach of Trust (Sections 314-316)
4. Cheating & Mischief (Sections 318-319 and Section 324)

Case-laws

1. *KN Mehra* v. *State of Rajasthan* AIR 1857 SC 369
2. *Pyare Lal Bhargava* v. *State of Rajasthan* AIR 1963 SC 1049
3. *J.M. Desai* v. *State of Bombay* AIR 1960 SC 889
4. *Mohinder Kumar* v. *State of Punjab* 1980 CrLJ 524
5. *Mahadev* v. *State of West Bengal* AIR 1954 SC 724

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

1. Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
2. Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
3. Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the BNS.

Textbooks:

1. Pillai, PSA, Criminal Law, 10th ed.,Lexis-Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2008
2. Jeroma Hall, Principles of Criminal Law
3. K.D.Gaur, Criminal Law Cases and Materials,7th ed.,LexisNexis,2013
4. R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India (Vol. I) (1965)
5. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur: Penal Law of India
6. S.N. Mishra : Indian Penal Code, 19th ed., Central Law Publication,2013
7. Rattan Lal & Dhiraj Lal: Indian Penal Code- 30th Edition, Lexis-Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2008
8. Jaspal Singh: Indian Penal Code, Allahabad Law Agency, 1994
9. V.B. Raju, Commentary on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Vol. I & II) (4th ed., 1982)
10. K.N.C. Pillai &ShabistanAquil (Rev.), Essays on the Indian Penal Code (The Indian Law Institute, 2005)
11. Law of Crimes by Dr. S.R. Myneni Edition: 3rd Edition 2019, Reprinted 2022

Reference Books:

1. K.I. Vibhute (Ed.), Criminal Justice (1st ed., 2004)
2. Robert L. Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
3. Glanville Williams, The Proof of Guilt (1963).
4. Inbau, Thompson and Sowle, Criminal Justice Vol. II, Foundation Press (1968).
5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (4th ed., Vol 1 (1991), Vol. 2 (1993), Vol. 3 (1996) M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (5th ed., 2003)
6. Mahendra P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India (11th ed., 2008)
7. M. Monir, Law of Evidence (14th ed., 2006)
8. Vepa P. Sarathi, Law of Evidence (6th ed., 2006)
9. Padala Rama ReddiI .P.C. Indian Penal Code 1860 as amended by act 22 of 2018 by Padala Rama Reddi
10. Supreme Court Digest on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (1999-2014) by Mani Kant Edition: 2017
11. Supreme Court on Penal Code Collection (in 5 Volumes) by Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik
12. Jethmalanis: Indian Penal Code in 2 volumes by Jethmalani Edition: 1st Edn.
13. Criminal law by Dr.K.D Gaur
14. Law of Crimes By Shamsul Huda
15. Jeroma Hall, Principles of Criminal Law
16. R.C. Nigam, Law of Crimes in India (Vol. I) (1965)
17. Dr. Hari Singh Gaur: Penal Law of India
18. V.B. Raju, Commentary on Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Vol. I & II) (4th ed., 1982)

Reference websites:

1. Harish Deshmukh Lecture series on The Indian Penal Code (IPC) : https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NBdDar003ss
2. Substantive Criminal Law: https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/Home/ViewSubject?catid=ZzUApmBk4i7kYctp+aiP1w==
3. https://lexforti.com/legal-news/ipc-detailed-notes/v
4. https://www.legalservicesindia.com/law/article/1983/39/The-Report-Of-Malimath-Committee-On-Reforms-Of-Criminal-Justice-System?id=1983&u=39

Reports:

1. Law Commission of India,156th Report on The Indian Penal Code, August 1997.
2. Law Commission of India,42nd Report on The Indian Penal Code, June 1971.
3. Malimath Committee Report(https://www.legalservicesindia.com/law/article/1983/39/The-Report-Of-Malimath-Committee-On-Reforms-Of-Criminal-Justice-System?id=1983&u=39)
4. Madhav Menon Committee Report on reforms in the CJSI.

Articles:

1. Analysis] Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) 2023 – An Overview:https://www.taxmann.com/post/blog/analysis-bharatiya-nyaya-sanhita-bns-an-overview#5
2. https://blog.ipleaders.in/need-revamping-indian-penal-code/
3. http://tnsja.tn.gov.in/article/Culpable%20Homicide%20and%20Murder%20by%20Justice%20KN%20Basha.pdf
4. https://acadpubl.eu/hub/2018-120-5/1/82.pdf
5. https://jcil.lsyndicate.com/wp-content/uploads/2017/11/Syed-Bushra.pdf
6. https://thelegallock.com/what-is-the-difference-between-murder-and-culpable-homicide
7. https://blog.ipleaders.in/death-by-negligence-2/
8. https://old.amu.ac.in/emp/studym/100000876.pdf
9. https://training.delhipolice.gov.in/PDF/PublicData/EVENTS_20191127144940700.pdf
10. https://blog.ipleaders.in/hurt-and-grievous-hurt-everything-you-need-to-know-about-it/
11. https://blog.ipleaders.in/criminal-force-and-assault/
12. https://law.uok.edu.in/Files/5ce6c765-c013-446c-b6ac-b9de496f8751/Custom/WRONGFUL%20RESTRAINT%20and%20WRONGFUL%20CONFINEMENT.pdf
13. https://blog.ipleaders.in/kidnapping-and-abduction-sections-359-to-374-under-ipc-1860/#:~:text=People%20have%20continued%20to%20take,for%20punishments%20for%20these%20offences.
14. https://old.amu.ac.in/emp/studym/100000881.pdf
15. https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/epgpdata/uploads/epgp_content/S000020LA/P001795/M025758/ET/151377036714etext.pdf
16. https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-3447-sexual-offences-under-the-ipc-section-375-377.html#:~:text=Whoever%20by%20choice%20has%20carnal,also%20be%20liable%20to%20fine.
17. https://blog.ipleaders.in/sexual-offence/
18. https://www.livelaw.in/news-updates/can-husband-be-prosecuted-under-section-377-ipc-when-section-375-ipc-exempts-marital-sex-delhi-high-court-to-consider-193233
19. https://www.myadvo.in/bare-acts/indian-penal-code/ipc-section-509/
20. https://blog.ipleaders.in/overview-of-section-509-of-the-indian-penal-code-1860/
21. https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-7333-outraging-the-modesty-of-women.html
22. https://www.indianbarassociation.org/crimes-against-women-a-legal-perspective/
23. https://blog.ipleaders.in/theft-extortion-indian-penal-code/
24. https://blog.ipleaders.in/theft-extortion-ipc/
25. https://epgp.inflibnet.ac.in/epgpdata/uploads/epgp_content/S000020LA/P001795/M025761/ET/151377045417etext.pdf
26. https://old.amu.ac.in/emp/studym/100001337.pdf
27. https://blog.ipleaders.in/difference-between-criminal-misappropriation-and-criminal-trust/

- **Prescribed Legislation:**
    - Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023.
    - Constitution of India.

List of Cases:

Case-laws

1. *State of Maharashtra v. MH George AIR 1965 SC 722*
2. *Mahbub Shah v. Emperor AIR 1945 PC 118*
3. *R v. Tolson*
4. *R v. Prince*
5. *Fowler v. Paget*
6. *Queen v. Dudley and Stephens (1884) 14 QBD 273*
7. *Sherras v. De Rutzen (1895) 1 QB 918*
8. *R v. Daniel McNaughten*
9. *State of Tamil Nadu v. Nalini AIR 1999 SC 2640*
10. *Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor (1924) 52 IA 40*
11. *Mahbub Shah v. Emperor AIR 1945 PC 118*
12. *R. v. Govinda ILR (1876) 1 Bom. 342*
13. *Suresh & Anr. Vs. State of U.P. AIR 2001 SC 1344*
14. *Palani Goundan v. Emperor, 1919 ILR 547 (Mad) 1*
15. *In re Thavamani, AIR 1943 Mad 571 8*
16. *Emperor v. Mushnooru Suryanarayana Murthy(1912) 22 MLJR 333 (Mad.)*
17. *RawalpentaVenkalu v. State of Hyderabad, AIR 1956 SC 171*
18. *Kapur Singh v. State of Pepsu, AIR 1956 SC 654*
19. *Dhupa Chamar v. State of Bihar (2002) 6 SCC 506*
20. *State of A.P. v. RayavarapuPunnayya*
21. *Jayaraj v. State of Tamil Nadu*
22. *PrahladKrishant Patil v. State of Maharashtra (2006) 9 SCC 211*
23. *Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1958 SC 465*
24. *Emperor v. Mt. Dhirajia, AIR 1940 All. 486*
25. *Gyarsibai v. The State, AIR 1953 M.B. 61*
26. *Basdev v. State of Pepsu AIR 1956 SC 488*
27. *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab AIR (1980) CrLJ 636 (SC)*
28. *Vardarajan v. State of Madras AIR 1965 SC 942*
29. *T D Vadgama v. State of Gujrat AIR 1973 SC 2313*
30. *Kuldeep Kumar Mahato v. State of Bihar*
31. *State of Haryana v. Raja Ram (1973) 1 SCC 544*
32. *KN Mehra v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1857 SC 369*
33. *Pyare Lal Bhargava v. State of Rajasthan AIR 1963 SC 1049*
34. *Queen v. NathalircMirad, [(1844) 7 WR Cr 28]*
35. *Romesh Chandra Arora v. The State (AIR 1960 SC 154)*
36. *J.M. Desai v. State of Bombay AIR 1960 SC 889*
37. *Mohinder Kumar v. State of Punjab 1980 CrLJ 524*
38. *Mahadev v. State of West Bengal AIR 1954 SC 724*
39. *Nanjundappa v. State of Karnataka | 2022 Live Law (SC) 489*
40. *Naz Foundation v. Govt. of NCT Delhi*
41. *Sakshi v. Union of India (2004) 5 SCC 518*
42. *HRISHIKESH SAHOO v. STATE OF KARNATAKA 2022 Live Law (Kar) 89*
43. *RIT Foundation v. UOI (MARITAL RAPE) Delhi High Court*

44. K M Nanawati iv. State of Maharasrtra AIR 1962 SC 605
45. Ghapoo Yadav v. State of M.P, (2003) 3 SCC 528
46. Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI
47. Darshan Singh v. State of Punjab
48. Richpal Singh Meena v. GhasiAIR 2014 SC 3595
49. Kesar Singh v. State of Haryana, (2008) 15 SCC 753
50. Vineet Kumar Chauhan v. State of UP
51. Augustiine Saldanha v. State of Karnataka
52. Chittarmal v. State of Rajasthan
53. Dhananjay v. State of Bihar
54. Naveen Chandra v. State of Uttranchal AIR2007SC363
55. Kripal Singh v. State of U.P., AIR 1954 SC 706
56. Kripal Singh v. State of U.P., AIR 1954 SC 706
57. Sheoram Singh v. State of U.P., AIR 1972 SC 2555
58. Common Cause v. UOI (Euthanasia judgement)
59. DhirajbhaiGorakhbhai Nayak v. State of Gujarat (2003) 9 SCC 322
60. Cherubin Gregory v. State of Bihar, AIR 1964 SC 205
61. S.N. Hussain v. State of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 1972 SC 685
62. Mohammed Aynuddin v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2000) 7 SCC 72
63. Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra, AIR 1979 SC 185
64. Shanti(Smt.) v. State of Haryana, AIR 1991 SC 1226
65. Satvir Singh v. State of Punjab (2001) 8 SCC 633
66. Ram Badan Sharma v. State of Bihar (2006) 10 SCC 115
67. RambaranMahton v. The State, AIR 1958 Pat. 452
68. E.K. Chandrasenan v. State of Kerala (1995) 2 SCC 99
69. An Open Letter to the Chief Justice of India (1979) 4 SCC (J) 17
70. State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh (1996) 2 SCC 384
71. Bhupinder Sharma v. State of Himachal Pradesh (2003) 8 SCC 551
72. Priya Patel v. State of Madhya Pradesh (2006) 6 SCC 263
73. Bhupinder Singh v. UT of Chandigarh (2008) 8 SCC 531
74. Sekar v. Arumugham (2000) Cr.L.J. 1552 (Mad.)
75. State of Karnataka v. Basavegowda (1997) Cr.L.J. 4386 (Kant.)
76. Jadunandan Singh v. Emperor, AIR 1941Pat.129
77. JaikrishnadasManohardas Desai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1960 SC 889
78. Mahadeo Prasad v. State of West Bengal, AIR 1954 SC 724
79. Akhil Kishore Ram v. Emperor, AIR 1938 Pat. 185
80. Shri Bhagwan S.S.V.V. Maharaj v. State of A.P., AIR 1999 SC 2332 225

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination

15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LAW OF PROPERTY

Course Code: SLL353 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The purpose of the course is to acquaint the students with a deeper insight into the concept of property in General. Before knowing about the property law, the aim of this course is to acquaint the students of the meaning and kinds of property. The common law principles governing the transfer of property e.g., doctrine of feeding the grant by Estoppel, Lis Pendens and so on, will also be taken up and explained along with the corresponding sections under the Transfer of Property Act. In order to make sure that the students understand each and every concept at the deepest level; landmark cases laws and several illustrations will also be used.

- Remember and understand the importance of the concept of property, types of property and the basic concepts governing transfer of property.
- Analyse the concepts governing Mortgage of immovable property and differences between mortgage and charge.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Remember and understand the importance of the concept of property, types of property and the basic concepts governing transfer of property.

CO2: Application of several concepts governing Inter relationship between the legal principles governing transfer of immovable property and certain ways by which one can legally challenge the transfer of property.

CO3: Analyse the concepts governing Mortgage of immovable property and differences between mortgage and charge.

CO4: Evaluate and understand the pros and cons of the concepts of charge, sale, gift, lease and basic concepts of Indian Easement Act.

Course Contents:

Module I: Concept of Property and General Principles Relating to Transfer of Property

a. Concept of Property: Distinction between Movable and Immovable Property
b. Conditions Restricting Transfer
c. Definition of Transfer of Property- Concepts of Notice and Attestation
d. Transferable and Non-Transferable Property – Spes Successionis

e. Transfer to an Unborn Person and Rule against Perpetuity
f. Vested and Contingent interest
g. Rule of Election

List of cases:

- Shantabai v. State of Bombay, AIR 1958 SC 532: (1959) SCR 265 12.
- State of Orissa v. Titaghur Paper Mills Company Limited, AIR 1985 SC 1293
- Bamdev Panigrahi v. Monorama Raj, AIR 1974 AP 226 284.
- Kartar Singh v. Harbans Kaur (1994) 4 SCC 730
- Shehamal v. Hassan Khani Rawther AIR 2011 SC 3609
- Ram Baran v. Ram Mohit AIR 1967 SC 744
- R. Kempraj v. Burton Son & Co. AIR 1970 SC 1872
- RajehKanta Roy v. ShantaDevi AIR 1957 SC 255.
- Kokilambal&Ors. v. N. Raman AIR 2005 SC 2468

Module II: General Principles Governing Transfer of Immovable Property

. Transfer by Ostensible Owner
. Rule of Feeding Grant by Estoppel
. Rule of Lis pendens
. Fraudulent Transfer
. Rule of Part Performance
a. Actionable Claim

List of Cases:

- Jayaram Mudaliar v. Ayyaswamy, AIR 1973 SC 569
- Supreme General Films Exchange Ltd v. Maharaja Sir Brijnath Singhji Deo, AIR 1975 SC 1810
- Dalip Kaur v. Jeewan Ram, AIR 1996 P & H 158

Module III: Specific Transfers – I

a. Mortgage
    (i) Definition, Essential Elements and Kinds
    (ii) Rights and Liabilities of Mortgagor and Mortgagee
b. Charge
c. Subrogation

List of cases:

- Ganga Dhar v. Shankar Lal, AIR 1958 SC 770
- Pomal Kanji Govindji v. VrajlalKarsandas Purohit, AIR 1989 SC 436 : (1989)
- Shivdev Singh v. Sucha Singh, AIR 2000 SC 1935.
- Sangar Gagu Dhula v. Shah LaxmibenTejshi, AIR 2001 Guj. 329

Module IV: Specific Transfer – II and The Indian Easement Act

a. Sale and Gift
b. Lease
c. Exchange
d. Indian Easement Act

List of cases:

- Associated Hotels of India v. R.N. Kapoor, AIR 1959 SC 126219338.
- Quality Cut Pieces v. M. Laxmi, AIR 1986 Bom 35920439.
- B.V. D'Souza v. Antonio Fausto Fernandes, AIR 1989 SC 1816 21340.
- Samir Kumar Chatterjee v. Hirendra Nath Ghosh, AIR 1992 Cal 129
- Kartari v. KewalKrishan AIR 1972 HP 117
- Tilabewav. Manabewa AIR 1962 Ori 130

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

Text Books:

- Transfer of Property Act by Dr. Avtar Singh and Prof. (Dr.) Harpreet Kaur.
- Dr. H.N. Tiwari, *Transfer of Property Act* (Allahabad Law Agency, 6th Edition).
- R.K. Sinha, *Transfer of Property Act* (Allahabad: Central Law Agency, 17th Edition,2016).
- Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Property Law* (New Delhi: LexisNexis, 2nd Edition 2015).
- S.N. Shukla, *Transfer of Property Act* (Allahabad: Allahabad Law Agency, 2013).
- G.P. Tripathi, *Transfer of Property Act* (Allahabad: Central Law Publications, 18th Edition, 2014).
- V.P. Sarathi, *Law of Transfer of Property* (Lucknow: Eastern Book Company, 5th Edition, 2015).

Bare Acts

- The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
- The Easement Act, 1882.

Reference Books:

- Hari Singh Gour,*Transfer of Property Act* (New Delhi: Delhi Law House, 12th Edition, Reprint 2013).
- Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, *The Transfer of Property Act* (New Delhi: LexisNexisButterworths Wadhwa, 11th Edition, 2013)
- Solil Paul (ed.), Mulla's *Transfer of Property Act 1882* (New Delhi: LexisNexisButterworths, 9th Edition, 2003)
- P.M. Bakhsi (Ed.), *S.M.* Lahiri's *Transfer of Property Act, 1882* (New Delhi: India Law House, 11th Edition, 2001)

Course Assessment Components
This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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15	05	15	05	40	60

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POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H	M	H	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
CO3	M	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H	M	H	M	H	H	H	H	M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

5. The topics, cases and suggested readings given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at the liberty to revise the topics/cases/suggested readings.
6. Students are required to study/refer to the legislations as amended from time to time, and consult the latest editions of books.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Course Code: SLL354 **Credits: 05**

Course Objective

Environmental laws play a huge part in protecting humans, animals, resources, and habitats. Without these laws, there would be no regulations concerning pollution, contamination, hunting, or even response to disasters. Environmental law works to protect land, air, water, and soil. The basic objective of the Course are as follows:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into the regime of environmental issues.
2. The course also tries to develop a basic understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around the domain of environment legislations, their procedures and their best possible uses as well.
3. It also distinguishes the art of legal composition from the art of ordinary composition or literature, which deals not with rights but with thoughts or facts.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Understand the meaning and importance of the Environmental Law.

CO2: Assess the nature and scope of the power given the State and Central Board.

CO3: Interrelate the constitutional provisions relating to environment as fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.

CO4: Analyze and interpret various actions taken by the Government of India, Supreme Court and NGT in pursuance of environment protection.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: Introduction

- Meaning and Definition of environment, environmental pollution, factors responsible for Environmental pollution.
- Noise- Definition, Sources, Harmful effects, Remedies against noise pollution, Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules 2000.
- Development in International Environmental Law - From Stockholm to Paris
- Important Doctrines- Sustainable Development-Meaning and Scope, Precautionary

Principle, Polluter pays, Public Trust Doctrine, Strict Liability, Principal of No Fault and Absolute Liability, Environment Impact Assessment (EIA).

Case-laws

- Indian Council for Enviro Legal Action v. Union of India, AIR 1996 SC 1446
- M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, (1997) 1 SCC 388
- Union Carbide Corporation v. Union of India, 1989 SCC (2) 540
- Church of God (Full Gospel) in India v. KKR Majestic Colony Welfare Association, (2000) 7 SCC 28
- In Re Noise Pollution Case, AIR 2005 SC 3136
- Rural Litigation and Entitlement v. State of U.P., AIR 1989 SC 594

MODULE 2: Constitutional Mandates and Environment

- Constitution and 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
- Directive Principles of State Policy
- Fundamental Duties
- Right to Pollution Free Environment
- Public Interest Litigation and Social Action Litigation

Case-laws

- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India (Kanpur Tanneries), AIR 1988 SC 1115
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, AIR 1987 SC
- Murli S. Deora v. Union of India, (2001) 8 SCC 765
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2002 (CNG Vehicular Pollution Case)

MODULE 3: Prevention and Control of Water and Air Pollution

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and Rules
- The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981

Case-laws

- Murli S. Deora v. Union of India, (2001) 8 SCC 765
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, 2002 (CNG Vehicular Pollution Case)
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (1997) 2 SCC 353 (Taj Trapezium Case)
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (Kanpur Tanneries), AIR 1988 SC 1115
- Narmada Bachao Andolan v. Union of India, (2000) 10 SCC 664

MODULE 4: Protection of Forests and Wild Life and General Environmental Legislations

- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 and The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
- The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

Case-laws

- Blackbuck and Chinkara Poaching Case (Salman Khan)
- M.C. Mehta v. Union of India, (2004) 11 SCC 582
- Rural Litigation and Entitlement v. State of U.P., AIR 1989 SC 594
- Tarun Bharat Sangh v. Union of India, 1992 Supp (2) SCC 448

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasizing learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act

Books to Be Referred

1. Amod S. Tilak, Environmental Law, Snow White Publication, Mumbai, 1 st ed.
2. D.K. Asthana and Meera Asthana, Environmental Problems and Solution (S. Chand & Company Ltd., New Delhi, 2 nd rev. ed. 2001).
3. I.A. Khan, Environmental Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2 nd ed. 2002.
4. Maheshwara Swamy, Textbook on Environmental Law, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2 nd ed. 2008.
5. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2005 ed.
6. P.S. Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 3 rd ed. 2009.
7. S. Shantakumar, Introduction to Environmental Law, Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur, 2 nd ed. 2005.
8. S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2 nd ed. 2005.
9. Shyam Divan and Armin Rosencrnz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2005.
10. T.S. Doabia, Environment and Pollution Law in India, Wadhwa and Company, New Delhi, Vol. 1, 2005 ed.

ARTICLES

1. Abhijit Sen, ‘Environmental Pollution and Role of Judiciary’, AIR 1997 Journal 34.
2. Akshay Sarathi, ‘Sustainable Development: Implementation Issues’, A Socio-Political Journal of Symbiosis Society, Vol. 3, 2006.
3. Anwar Sadat, ‘Some Legal Aspects of Bali Summit on Climate Change’ Indian Journal of International Law, Vol. 48, No. 1, Jan-March 2008.
4. Gianluca Rubagotti, ‘The Clean Development Mechanism: Establishing a Regulatory Framework to Favour Climate-Friendly Investments in Developing Countries’, Indian Journal of International Law, Vol. 46, No. 2, April-June 2006.

5. K.C. Leelavathy, 'Global Warming: A Global Concern', Peace and Development Digest, New Delhi, Vol. 5 No. 3-4, 2000.
6. Krushna Chandra Jena, 'Ecological and Environmental Protection Movements: A Brief Conspectus', AIR 2005 Journal 288.
7. Madhumita Dhar Sarkar, 'Contribution of Indian Judiciary towards the Development of Environmental Jurisprudence', AIR 2005 Journal 298.
8. R.A. Malviya, 'International Regulation of Global Warming: Problems and Prospects', The Banaras Law Journal, Vol. 31, Jan. 2002.
9. Ramya Seetharaman, 'The Law on Wildlife and Protected Areas in India: An Analysis', Indian Journal of Environmental Law 68, Vol. 2, 2001.
10. Venkatesh Vijayaraghavan, 'Implementation of the Biodiversity Convention in India and Canada', 2001 Indian Journal of Environmental Law, 21, Vol.2.

Note:

1. The students are required to take all the acts into consideration at the time of preparation.
2. Apart from the cases that have been mentioned above, the students are also advised to take note of the other cases mentioned in the books and discussed in the class.

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
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	needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
COMPANY LAW

Course Code: SLL355 **Credit: 5**

Course Objectives:

The purpose of this course is to study the internal functioning of a company. In the course of this program the students will be introduced to the basic structure in a company, the law regulating appointment of directors, the directors' duties, matters governing board meetings, modes of winding up of company and distribution of assets in the event of winding up. This paper will provide grounding in company law for students intending to work for or advise companies. By the end of the course, students should appreciate significant trends and recurring issues in company law. The paper aims to provide insight into formation and winding up of companies besides Corporate Administration.

Course Outcomes:

CO 1 Discuss the concept of creation of companies and the boundaries within which they work.
CO 2 Implement the laws, regulations, rules and guidelines of various statutory authorities in such a way which could be most beneficial to their clients.
CO 3 Examine the contemporary issues or challenges faced by companies.
CO 4 Critically analyze the laws, regulations and formulate means to solve the problems existing.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: INCORPORATION AND FORMATION OF COMPANY

1. Company; Meaning, nature and characteristics of a Company. Company and Other Forms of Business Organizations

Cases:

- *Salomon v. Salomon & Co., Ltd. (1897) A.C. 22 (H.L.)*
- *Daimler Co., Ltd. v. Continental Tyre and Rubber Co. (Great Britain), Ltd., 1916 AC 307*
- *In re Sir DinshawManeckjee Petit, AIR 1927 Bom. 371*
- *CIT v. Meenakshi Mills Ltd., AIR 1967 SC 819*

0. Classification of Companies
0. One Person Company- new concept
0. Incorporation of a Company
0. Theory of Corporate Personality- Lifting the Corporate Veil

0. Promoter: Legal position of a promoter, Rights and Duties of a Promoter, Liabilities and remedies against Promoter
0. Process of Incorporation
0. Memorandum of Association various clauses - alteration therein, Doctrine of *Ultra Vires*

Cases:

- *Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche (1875) L.R.7 H.L.*
- *Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar v. Life Insurance Corporation of India, AIR 1963 SC 1185*

0. Articles of Association - alteration of Articles - its relation with memorandum of association - doctrine of constructive notice and indoor management - exceptions.

Cases:

- *Royal British Bank v. Turquand (1856) 119 ER 886*
- *Kotla Venkataswamy v. Chinta Ramamurthy, AIR 1934 Mad. 579*

MODULE 2: CORPORATE FINANCING

1. Prospectus: Meaning and types of Prospectus. Misrepresentation in prospectus Statement in lieu of Prospectus

Case:

- *Erlanger* v. *New Sombrero Phosphate Co.* (1878) 3 AC 1218

0. Shares: Meaning, Share v. Stock, Share v. Share Certificate
0. Share Capital: Meaning, Types of Share Capital Issue of share capital, Allotment of shares, Share certificate and share warrant, forfeiture of shares
0. Debenture and its kinds, Debenture Bond, remedies of debenture holders
0. Membership of a company: Members v shareholder, Rights of members, Liabilities of a members, Termination of membership.

MODULE 3: CORPORATE MANAGEMENT

1. Kinds of Company Meetings and Procedure
2. Powers, Duties and Kinds of Director: Independent Director, Women Director
3. Protection of oppression and mismanagement - who can apply? - powers of the company, court and of the central government

Case:

- *Foss v. Harbottle (1843) 2 Hare 461*

0. Investor Protection
0. Insider Trading

MODULE 4: WINDING UP OF COMPANIES

1. Evolution of Corporate Social Responsibility, Corporate Criminal liability,
2. Corporate Environmental Liability
3. Different Types of Winding up of Company
4. Role of Courts in Winding up of Company
5. Basics of Insolvency and Bankruptcy code
6. Merger and Acquisition of Company

Pedagogy

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- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

- Ramaiyya, Guide to Companies Act, 1956
- Taxman's Master Guide to Companies Act 2013
- Avtar Singh, Company Law

Reference Books:

- Charlesworth & Morse, Company Law
- Gower & Davies, Principles of Modern Company Law
- K. Majumdar, Dr. G. K. Kapoor, Company Law & Practice, Taxman
- T P Gosh, Companies Act 2013, Taxman
- Pennington, Company Law
- Palmer, Company Law
- Nicholas Bourne, Principles of Company Law
- H.L.J. Ford and A.P. Austen, Ford's Principles of Corporations Law, (1999) Butterworths
- Jonathan Charkham, Fair Share: The Future of Shareholders Power and Responsibility, Oxford.
- L.C.B. Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law (1997) Sweet and Maxwell, London
- R.R. Pennington, Company Law (1990), Butterworths.
- S.M. Shah, Lectures on Company Law (1988), Tripathi, Bombay

Course Assessment Components

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CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION ACT

Course Code: SLL356 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (CPC) is deemed to be one of the primary procedural laws in India which is intending solely for the purpose of regulating the civil court procedure. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters including Limitation Act, 1963.
The basic objective of the Course are:

- To provide students with a thorough knowledge of the Civil Procedure Code, its significance in the judicial system, and its application in civil judicial proceedings.
- To develop students' abilities to apply the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code practically in litigation contexts.
- To equip students with the skills necessary to manage and comply with litigation procedures efficiently under the Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation Act.
- To explore the Limitation Act in detail, focusing on the purpose of statutes of limitations, critical time limits for various claims, and exceptions to these limitations.

Course Outcomes

By the end of this course, the students will:

1. Able to demonstrate a detailed understanding of the Civil Procedure Code, including its structure, essential functions, and its importance in the Indian judicial system. They will identify and explain the roles and procedures outlined in the CPC that govern civil litigation from the filing of a lawsuit to the final decree.
2. To acquire the ability to effectively apply the rules and procedures of the Civil Procedure Code in drafting pleadings, managing pre-trial processes such as summoning and discovery, and executing judgments. This includes a practical understanding of the entire lifecycle of a civil case as dictated by the CPC.
3. To develop the competency to manage litigation processes efficiently, ensuring compliance with procedural timelines and rules set forth by the Civil Procedure Code and the Limitation Act. They will learn to strategize litigation to minimize errors in procedural compliances and optimize the outcomes of civil cases.
4. To gain an in-depth understanding of the Limitation Act, particularly with respect to the

statutes of limitations for various claims and the exceptions to these statutes. They will be skilled in calculating time periods correctly, applying these limits to different cases, and understanding the implications of these periods on the rights to sue and be sued.

Course Contents

MODULE 1

1. Definition
2. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts
3. Principle of Res-Subjudice
4. Principle of Res-Judicata
5. Foreign Judgement
6. Place of Suing
7. Parties to the Suit
8. Representative Suit
9. Framing of Suit
10. Institution of Suit

Important Case Laws

- Abdulla Bin Ali v. Galappa (1985) 2 SCC 54
- Bank of Baroda v. Moti Bhai (1985) 1 SCC 475
- Ananti v. Chhannu AIR 1930 All 193
- Dhulabhai v. State of M.P. AIR 1969 SC 78
- Premier Automobiles v. KamlekarShantaram (1976) 1 SCC 496
- Rajasthan SRTC v. Krishna Kant (1995) 5 SCC 75
- State of U.P. v. Nawab Hussain (1977) 2 SCC 806
- Devilal v. STO AIR 1965 SC 1150
- Gangabai v. Chhabubai (1982) 1 SCC 4.
- Avtar Singh v. Jagjit Singh (1979) 4 SCC 83
- SulochanaAmma v. Narayanan Nair (1994) 2 SCC 14
- M.S.M. Sharma v. Dr. Shree Krishna AIR 1960 SC 1186
- Amalgamated Coalfields Ltd. v. Janapada Sabha AIR 1964 SC 1013
- Lallubhai v. Union of India (1981) 2 SCC 427
- Daryao v. State of U.P. AIR 1961 SC 1457
- GundajiSatwajiShinde v. Ram Chandra Bhikaji Joshi, AIR 1979 SC 653
- Indian Bank v. Maharashtra State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd, AIR 1998 SC 1952
- Iftikhar Ahmed v. Syed Meharban Ali, AIR 1974 SC 749
- C.A. Balakrishnan v. Commissioner Corporation of Madras, AIR 2003 Mad. 170
- Gurdyal Singh v. Rajah of Faridkot (1893-94)21 IA 171
- Satya v. Teja Singh (1975) 1 SCC 120
- Narshima Rao v. Venkata Lakshmi (1991) 3 SCC 451

- Kiran Singh v. ChamanPaswan AIR 1954 SC 340
- Union of India v. OswalWoollen Mills Ltd. (1984) 2 SCC 646
- Razia Begum v. Anwar Begum AIR 1958 AP 195
- Ramesh Hirachand v. Municipal Corpn. of Greater Bombay (1992) 2 SCC 524
- T.N. Housing Board v. T.N. Ganapathy (1990) 1 SCC 608
- Mohd. Khalil v. Mahbub Ali AIR 149 PC 78

MODULE 2

1. Pleadings
2. Plaint and Written Statement: Summons, Set Off and Counter Claim
3. Appearance and Non-Appearance of Parties
4. First Hearing
5. Commissions
6. Injunctions
7. Receiver
8. Withdrawal and Compromise of Suits
9. Summoning and Attendance of Witness
10. Adjournments
11. Hearing of Suit
12. Judgment and Decree
13. InterestandCost

Important Case Laws

- Borrodaile v. Hunter (1845) 5 M&G 639
- Ram Sarup v. Bishnu Narain Inter College (1987) 2 SCC 555
- Steward v. North MetropolitianTamways Co (1886) 16 QB 178(CA)
- Jai Jai Ram Manohar Lal v. National Building Material Supply Co., AIR 1969 S.C. 1267
- M/s Ganesh Trading Co. v. Moji Ram, AIR 1978 SC 484
- Dalip Kaur v. Major Singh, AIR 1996 P & H 107
- B.K. Narayana Pillai v. Parameswaran Pillai, (2000) 1 SCC 712
- Sangram Singh v. Election Tribunal, AIR 1955 SC 425
- Rajni Kumar v. Suresh Kumar Malhotra, 2003 (3) SCALE 434
- Bhanu Kumar Jain v. Archana Kumar, AIR 2005 SC 626
- Monohar Lal v. Seth Hira Lal AIR 1962 SC 527
- Dalpat Kaur v. Prahlad Singh, AIR 1993 SC 276

MODULE 3

1. Special Suits: Suits by or against Government and Public officers, Suits by or against minor, Interpleader suits,Suits by Indigent persons
2. Appeal: First Appeals, Second Appeals, Appeal from Orders, Appeal by Indigent Persons, Appeal to Supreme Court.

3. Reference
4. Review
5. Revision

Important Case Laws

- Bihari Chowdhary v. State of Bihar (1984) 2 SCC 627
- State of Punjab v. Geeta Iron & Brass Works Ltd. (1978) 1 SCC 68
- GarikapatiVeeraya v. N. Subbiah Chaudhary AIR 1957 SC 540
- RamchandraGoverdhan Pandit v. Charity Commr. (1987) 3 SCC 273
- Superintending Engineer v. B. Subba Reddy (1999) 4 SCC 423
- SarjuPershad v. JwaleswariPratap AIR 1951 SC 120
- Madhusudan Das v. Narayanibai (1983) 1 SCC 35
- Radha Prasad v. Gajadhar Singh AIR 1960 SC 115
- SonubaiYeshwant v. BalaGovinda AIR 1983 Bom 156
- Chunilal V. Mehta v. Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd., AIR 1962 SC 1314
- Haridas Das v. Smt. Usha Rani Banik, 2006 (3) SCALE 287
- Swastik Oil Mills Ltd. v. CST AIR 1968 SC 843

MODULE 4

1. Execution: Courts by which decree may be executed, Application for Execution, Stay of Execution, Mode of Execution, Arrest and Detention, Attachment of Property, Sale of Property, Delivery of Property, Questions to be determined by executing court.
2. Transfer of Cases
3. Restitution
4. Caveat
5. Inherent Powers of Court
6. TheLimitation Act 1963

Important Case Laws

- Ghan Shyam Das v. Anant Kumar Sinha A.I.R.1991 SC 2251
- PadraunaRajkrishna Sugar Works Ltd. v. Land Reforms Commr. A.I.R. 1969 SC 897
- Shyam Singh v. Collector, Distt. Hamirpur 1993 Supp (1) SCC 693
- Mono Mohan v. Upendra Mohan A.I.R. 1935 Cal 127
- Shamsudin v. Abbas Ali AIR 1971 All 117.
- Jolly George Varghese v. Bank of Cochin AIR 1980 SC 470
- ManilalMohanlal v. Sardar Sayed Ahmed AIR 1954 SC 349
- Gujarat Electricity Board v. AtmaramSungomalPoshani (1989) 2 SCC 602
- Ram Chand & Sons Sugar Mills (P) Ltd. v. Kanhayalal Bhargava AIR 1966 SC 1899
- Mahant Ram Dass v. Mahant Ganga Dass, AIR 1961 S.C. 882
- Collector (LA) v. Katiji (1987) 2 SCC 107
- Union Carbide Corporate v. Union of India (1991) 4 SCC 584

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Text Books:

- C.K.Takwani : Civil Procedure, Eastern Book Company, 36th Edition, 2020
- Mulla:The Key to Indian Practice (A Summary of the Code of Civil Procedure), Lexis Nexis, 12th Edition, 2019
- Tandon: Code of Civil Procedure, Allahabad Law Agency, 28th Edition, 2016

Reference Books:

- Mulla: The Code of Civil Procedure (Set of 3 Volumes),Lexis Nexis,19th Edition.
- Sarkar:Code of Civil Procedure in 2 vols., Lexis Nexis,12th Edition,2017
- A.N Saha:The Code of Civil Procedure IN 1908, in 3 Vols.,Thomson Reuters,8th Edition, 2019

Resources:

https://www.indiacode.nic.in/
https://www.scconline.com/blog/
www.livelaw.in/

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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

POLITICAL SCIENCE VI

Course Code: SLA361 ***Credits: 05***

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The course is designed to introduce students to the theories of Feminism. Various approaches to understand Patriarchy and the history of Feminism will be studied. The paper aims to understand some of the key issues of colonial and post-colonial Indian history through a feminist lens, focusing thematically on questions of religion, social structure and culture. The course focuses on essential concerns of feminist politics in present day India.

The aim of the course is to explain modern debates on feminism and the history of feminist struggles. It discusses construction of gender and an understanding of complexity of patriarchy. It also analyses theoretical debates within feminism. It covers history of feminism in the west, socialist societies and in anti-colonial struggles. It focuses on a gendered analysis of Indian society, economy and polity with a view to comprehend the structures of gender inequalities. The last section aims to understand the issues of importance to contemporary Indian women's movements.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	Students will be able to define Feminism and develop a gender and/or sexuality analysis.
CO2	Students will be able to incorporate perspectives from across the broad spectrum of the humanities and social sciences to present the full range of feminist political and theoretic stances. Students will be able to analyse theoretical debates within feminism.
CO3	Students will be able to define Feminism and develop a gender and/or sexuality analysis, and to critically conceptualize both the history and intellectual formation of feminism as a political movement in India
CO4	Students will be able to understand the issues of importance to contemporary Indian women's movements.

Module 1: Approaches to Understand Patriarchy

1. Feminist theorizing of the sex/gender distinction
2. Understanding patriarchy and feminism
3. Liberal, socialist, Marxist, radical feminism, new feminist schools/traditions

Module 2: History of Feminism

1. Origins of feminism in the West: France, Britain, and the United States
2. Feminism in socialist countries: China and Cuba
3. Feminist issues and women's participation in anti-colonial (national liberation) and social movements with a special focus on India

Module 3: The Indian Experience

1. Family in contemporary India: Patrilineal and matrilineal practices, gender relations in the family
2. Understanding women's work and labor: Sexual division of labor, productive and reproductive labor, visible and invisible work—unpaid (reproductive and care), underpaid, and paid work
3. Issues of Adivasi and Dalit women in India

Module 4: Contemporary Women's Issues in India

1. Inequities of personal laws and the debate on the Uniform Civil Code
2. Women's political participation and representation
3. Violence against women, legal campaigns, and law reforms

References:

- ✓ Arya, Sadhna. (2007) 'The Women and Development in India: 1970s-1990s', in Verma, Chakravarti, Uma *Gendering Caste though a Feminist Lens* (Stree, 2007)
- ✓ Chhachhi, Amrita. (2005) 'The State, Communalism, Fundamentalism and Women in India', in Khullar, Mala. (ed.) Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader. Delhi: Zubaan. pp. 218-242.
- ✓ Geetha, V., *Gender.* (Stree, 2002)
- ✓ Geetha, V., *Patriarchy (*Stree 2007)
- ✓ Ghadially, Rehana. (ed.), Urban Women in Contemporary India (Sage, 2007)
- ✓ Guru, Gopal 'Dalit Women Talk Differently', in Rao, Anupama. (ed.) *Gender and Caste* (Kali for Women and Women Unlimited, 2003)
- ✓ Hasan, Zoya. (2005) 'Minority Identity, State Policy and the Political Process', in Khullar, Mala. (ed.) Writing the Women's Movement: A Reader. Delhi: Zubaan. Dietrich, Gabriele.

(2008) ‘Women’s Movement and Religion’, in John, Mary E. (ed.) Women Studies in India: A Reader. New Delhi: Penguin, pp. 508-514.

- ✓ Jagger, Alison. Feminist Politics and Human Nature (Harvester Press, 1983)
- ✓ Kannibiran, Kalpana & Menon, Ritu, *From Mathura to Manorama: Resisting Violence against Women in India* (Women Unlimited, 2007)
- ✓ Kumar, Radha *The History of Doing* (Kali for Women, 1993)
- ✓ Margaret Walters, Feminism: A Very Short Introduction: (Oxford University Press 2005)
- ✓ Menon, Nivedita. (ed.) *Gender & Politics in India* (Oxford University Press, 1999)
- ✓ Menon, Nivedita Marxism, Feminism and Caste in Contemporary India in book titled Racism After Apartheid: Challenges for Marxism and Anti-Racism (2019)
- ✓ Nimsadkar, Amol Murlidhar, Advanced Manual for Women Studies, Himalaya Publishing House, 2017
- ✓ Oza, Rupal The Making of Neo-Liberal India: Nationalism, Gender and the Paradoxes of Globalization, (Women Unlimited, 2006)
- ✓ R.B.S., Verma, H.S. & Hasnain, Nadeem. (eds.) The Indian State and Women’s Problematique: Running with the Hare and Hunting with the Hounds Serials.
- ✓ Rege, Sharmila. ‘A Dalit Feminist Standpoint’, in Rao, Anupama. (ed.) Gender and Caste. (Kali for Women/Women Unlimited 2006)
- ✓ Roy, Anupama ‘The Women’s Movement’, in Jayal, Niraja Gopal & Mehta, Pratap Bhanu. (eds.) The Oxford Companion to Politics in India (Oxford University Press, 2010)
- ✓ Lillian SK, The Woman Question in Revolutionary Cuba: Is Marxism Really Working for Women, Accessed at Scholarly Commons. http://repository.upenn.edu/curej/165 2013
- ✓ Yihan, Huang ‘Forms of Feminist Movement in Europe and China Comparative Study in Cross-cultural and Political Perspective”’

Further readings can be added as the course progresses.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

- Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.
- It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

Students will be asked to study any Feminist Court Judgement and write a commentary or a research paper on any Public Policy introduced to by the Government improving the plight of women in India

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

	POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:
1.	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
2.	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
3.	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
4.	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
5.	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and internship program.
6.	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need to identify contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures, and moot court exercises on the latest cases.
7.	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
8.	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
9.	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs	Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)
1.	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
2.	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)									Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)	
	PO1	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**P08**	**PO 9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**
CO 1	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	H
CO 2	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
Law of Crimes II (BNSS)

Course Code: **SLL366**

Credit:5

Course Objectives:

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 provides the machinery for the timely detection of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of the guilt or innocence of the suspected person, and the imposition of suitable punishment on the guilty. It is further aimed at trying to provide a balance between the needs of the investigating and adjudicatory bodies to detect crime, maintain law and order and the rights of the accused. With the increasing complaints regarding abuse of powers of arrest by the police, custodial torture and death, denial of bail, etc., the course particularly focuses on investigation, arrest, bail, charge, confessions, plea bargaining, appeal, reference review and principles of fair trial. The rights of the victim have been further enlarged under the BNSS. The provision relating to plea bargaining have been retained to critically examine its operation under the criminal law which may be oppressive unless all the stakeholders are equally positioned.

The primary objectives of this course are to: -

· To familiarize the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers, and duties of police during investigation of offences, cognizance of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts)

· To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like rights of arrested persons, protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial)

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Identify the stages in investigation, the powers, functions, and duties ofpolice.

CO2: Procedure for cognizance of offences, trial of criminal cases. Powers, functions, and duties of criminal courts.

CO3: Rights of victims, victim compensation and recent amendments in the BNSS.

CO4: To sensitize the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, principles of fair trial).

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: Constitution of Courts and Arrest
Objectives of BNSS, Territorial extant, application of BNSS and definitions
Constitution of Criminal Courts, their Powers, Prosecutors, Executive Magistrates.
Arrest and Custody. Provisions of arrest and the rights of arrested persons

MODULE 2: Investigation, Cognizance and Procedure thereon
Information to the Police and their Powers to Investigate
Jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials
Cognizance of Offences by the Magistrate and Court of Sessions.
Complaints to Magistrates and Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates.

MODULE 3: Trial, Appeal, Reference, Revision and Inherent Powers
Framing of Charges and trial before a Court of Session
Trial of Warrant-Cases by Magistrates
Trial of Summon-Cases by Magistrates
Summary Trial
Appeal, Reference and Revision.

MODULE 4: Bail & Provisions related to Maintenance and Public Order
Provisions of Bails.
Maintenance of Wives and Children and Parents.
Preventive action of police.
Public Nuisance, urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger
Plea Bargaining

Pedagogy:
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasizing learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

· Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.

· Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

· Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them

Text Books:

- K N Chandrashekharan Pillai: R V Kelker's Criminal Procedure.
- SN Mishra Code of the Criminal Procedure

- Rattan Lal Dheeraj Lal, Code of Criminal Procedure
- K D Gaur: Textbook on the Code of Criminal Procedure

Reference Books:

- K.I. Vibhute (Ed.), Criminal Justice (1st ed., 2004)
- Robert L. Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
- Glanville Williams, The Proof of Guilt (1963).
- Inbau, Thompson and Sowle, Criminal Justice Vol. II, Foundation Press (1968).
- H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (4th ed., Vol 1 (1991), Vol. 2 (1993), Vol. 3 (1996) M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (5th ed., 2003)
- Mahendra P. Singh, V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India (11th ed., 2008)
- M. Monir, Law of Evidence (14th ed., 2006)
- Vepa P. Sarathi, Law of Evidence (6th ed., 2006)
- Saurabh Kansal,VageshwariDeswal,:Bhratiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 | Law & Practice,Taxmann.

Reference websites:

https://lawcommissionofindia.nic.in
www.prsindia.org/
https://indconlawphil.wordpress.com/
www.livelaw.in/

Reports:

1. Law Commission of India, Fourteenth Report: Reform of Judicial Administration Vol. 2 (Government of India, New Delhi, 1958)
2. Law Commission of India, Thirty Sixth Report: Sections 497-499 of the Cr.P.C., 1898 – Grant of bail with conditions (Government of India, New Delhi,1967)
3. Law Commission of India, Thirty Seventh Report: The Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (Sections 1-176) (Government of India, New Delhi, 1967)
4. Law Commission of India, Forty First Report: Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Government of India, New Delhi, 1969)
5. Law Commission of India, Forty Eighth Report: Some Questions under the Code of Criminal Procedure Rules, 1970 (Government of India, New Delhi, 1972)
6. Report of the Expert Committee on Legal Aid (Government of India, New Delhi, 1973)
7. Law Commission of India, Sixty Ninth Report: Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Government of India, New Delhi, 1977)
8. Law Commission of India, Seventy Seventh Report on Delay and Arrears in Trial Courts (Government of India, New Delhi, 1978)
9. Law Commission of India, Eightieth Report: Article 20(3) of the Constitution and the Right to Silence
10. Law Commission of India, One Hundred Eighty Fifth Report: Report on Review of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (Government of India, New Delhi, 2003)

11. Government of India, Committee on Reforms of Criminal Justice System (Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi, 2003)
12. Law Commission of India, Two Hundredth Report: Freedom of Speech v. Fair Trial (Government of India, New Delhi, 2006) 5

Articles:

1. Chapters on Criminal Procedure and Evidence in Annual Survey of Indian Law (ASIL) (Indian Law Institute, New Delhi Publication) (from 1973 to 2008).
2. Joachim Herman, Various Models of Criminal Procedure, Indian Journal of Criminology (1974).
3. Bakshi, P.M., Continental System of Criminal Justice, 36 JILI 419 (1994)
4. Bhagwati, P.N., Human Rights and Criminal Justice, Vol. 12 (1985) IBR (JBCI) 316.
5. Bhagwati, P.N., Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System, 27 JILI 1 (1985).
6. Ghouse, Mohd., The Pre-Trial Criminal Process and the Supreme Court, Vol. 12 (1986) IBR (JBCI) 22.
7. Rao, Venugopal, Perplexities in Criminal Justice, 27 JILI 458 (1985).
8. Baxi, Upendra, Right to Speedy Trial, 25 JILI (1983).
9. Zander, Micheal, Bail: A Reappraisal, Criminal Law Review (1967).
10. Raizada, R.K., Confession in the Law of Evidence, Journal of Indian Law Institute (1972).
11.The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 ("BNSS" For Short) At A Glance-Comments By Justice Ramkumar: https://www.livelaw.in/top-stories/justice-ram-kumar-comprehensive-analysis-bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023-252551
12. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS):https://www.mondaq.com/india/crime/1407526/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023-bnss
13.BNSS – A Case of Missed Opportunity, Amit Gupta:https://www.livelaw.in/articles/bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-bail-fir-code-criminal-procedure-239253
14.Introduction of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023: A Step Towards Digital India:https://www.obhanandassociates.com/blog/introduction-of-the-bharatiya-nagarik-suraksha-sanhita-2023-a-step-towards-digital-india
15.Revised criminal law bills: Key changes explained:https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/revised-criminal-law-bills-the-key-changes-explained/article67637348.ece

Prescribed Legislation: Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023(BNSS)

List of Cases:

1. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2008 (11) SCALE 154
2. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2008 (11) SCALE 157
3. Lalita Kumari v. Govt. of Uttar Pradesh, 2013 (13) SCALE 559
4. State of Orissa v. Sharat Chandra Sahu, (1996) 6 SCC 435

5. Madhu Bala v. Suresh Kumar, (1997) 8 SCC 476
6. Sakiri Vasu v. State of Uttar Pradesh, (2008) 2 SCC 409
7. D.K.Basu v. State of West Bengal, (1997) 6 SCC 642
8. State of Haryana v. Dinesh Kumar, (2008) 3SCC 222
9. Arnesh Kumar v. State of Bihar, (2014) 8 SCC 273
10. State v. Captain Jagjit Singh, (1962) 3 SCR 622
11. Moti Ram v. State of M.P., (1978) 4 SCC 47
12. Gurcharan Singh v. State (Delhi Admn.), (1978) 1 SCC 118
13. Sanjay Chandra v. Central Bureau of Investigation, (2012) 1 SCC 40
14. Shri Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab, (1980) 2 SCC 565
15. State (Delhi Administration) v. Sanjay Gandhi, (1978) 2 SCC 411
16. Mohan Singh v. State of Bihar, (2011)9 SCC 272
17. Ajay Kumar Parmar v. State of Rajasthan, (2012)9 SCALE 542
18. Abdul Karim v. State of Karnataka, (2000) 8 SCC 710
19. Manoj v. State of U.P., 2014(8) ADJ 293
20. The National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) v. State of Haryana, 2013(3)RCR(Criminal)298
21. Zahira Habibulla H. Shiekh v. State of Gujarat,(2004) 4 SCC 158
22. Mohammed Hussain v. State (Govt. of NCT Delhi),(2012) 9 SCC 408
23. Mohd. Ajmal Amir Kasab v. State of Maharashtra,(2012) 9 SCC 1
24. Hardeep Singh v. State of Punjab,(2014) 3 SCC 92
25. Mehmood Nayyar Azam v. State of Chhattisgarh,(2012) 8 SCC 1 (2012) 9 SCC 1
26. Mrs. Neelam Katara v. Union of India, ILR (2003) II Del 377
27. Ajay Pandit @ Jagdish Dayabhai Patel v. State of Maharahtra, (2012) 8 SCC 43
28. Abdul Qayum v. State of Bihar, AIR 1972 SC 214
29. M.C.D. v. State of Delhi, (2005) 4 SCC 605
30. Salil Bali v. Union of India, (2013) 7 SCC 705
31. Ramdeo Chauhan v. Bani Kant Das, (2010)14 SCC 209
32. Ganesha v. Sharanappa, (2014) 1 SCC 87
33. Gian Singh v. State of Punjab, (2012) 10 SCC 303
34. State of M.P. v. Deepak, (2014) 10 SCC 285
35. Siddarth v. State of UP(2021)
36. Satender Kumar Antil v. CBI(2022)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice

PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
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CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
JURISPRUDENCE

Course Code: SLL363 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

The basic objectives of the Course are to acquaint the students with a deeper insight into the science and philosophy of law. The course also tries to develop a basis understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around the domain of legal philosophy. The course also aims to develop a basic understanding pertaining to legal concepts and their practical application.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course students will be able to-

	Course Outcomes (COs)
CO1	Identify the importance of Jurisprudence and its broad nature and scope
CO2	To interpret and to gain knowledge about the principles and theories revolving around the nature, meaning and function of law.
CO3	Apply the concept and the role/contribution of jurisprudence in the growth development in the legal arena.
CO4	Analyze the use of legal terminologies and the actual rules of law and in tracing out principles underlying therein.

Scheme:
This course is comprised of about 40 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 10-12 lectures in each module.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: <u>Introduction to Jurisprudence: Natural law School and Legal Positivism</u>

1. Basic Introduction to Jurisprudence
2. Meaning, Content and Nature of Jurisprudence
3. Scope of Jurisprudence
4. Relation of Jurisprudence with other social sciences.

Module 2: <u>Schools of Jurisprudence</u>

1. Natural Law School
2. Analytical School
3. Historical School
4. Anthropological School
5. Sociological School
6. Realist School

Module 3: **Fundamental Concepts of Jurisprudence**

1. Administration of Justice, Theories of Punishment
2. Definition of Law, Kinds of Law, Law and Morals
3. Sources of Law , Custom, Legislation and Precedent
4. Codification

Module 4: **Concepts of Law**

1. Legal Rights and Duties
2. Possession and Ownership
3. Persons

Pedagogy:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Research analysis: Better understanding of the edifice and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Acts and Statutes.

Text Books:

B, N Mani Tripathi ,*Jurisprudence,* Allahabad Law Agency,2023

V. D. Mahajan, *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory* (Eastern Book Company) 5th Edition, Reprinted 2016

Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence [Chapters 2, 11, 12, 113]

Dias, *Jurisprudence,* Lexis Nexis

P. J. Fitzgerald, *Salmond on Jurisprudence* (Universal Law Publishing), 12th Edition, 2012

M. Davies ,*Asking the Law Question* , Thomson Reuters ,2017.

R. Wacks ,Understanding Jurisprudence and Introduction to legal Theory,Oup-Uk

Reference Books:

Edgar Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence: The Method and Philosophy of Law*, (Universal Law Publishing), Revised Edition 2011

Examination Scheme:

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

·Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.

·It will either be MCQ or will be a subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

·Students will be asked to prepare powerpoint presentations on individual topics.

·Different topics will be provided to students for preparing assignments which will comprise of their own research work.

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
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PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenario by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.

	.
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)									Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO 6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	H	H	M		M	H	H	M		H
CO2	H	H		H	H		H	M	M	H	
CO3		H	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

Law of Evidence (BSA)

Course Code: SLL367 **Credits: 05**

Course Objective

The entire *Corpus juris (body of Laws)* is broadly classified into two categories, namely, (1) Substantive Laws, and (2) adjective laws. Substantive laws are those, which define the rights, duties and liabilities, the ascertainment of which is the purpose of every judicial enquiry. Adjective laws are those, which define the pleading and procedure by which the substantive laws are applied in practice. It is the machinery by which the substantive laws are applied in practice.

The rules regarding evidence in the administration of justice are of high importance. No substantive law can be enforced without the help of rules of law of evidence. The law of evidence can be stated to be foundation on which the entire structure of judiciary is based. Thus, understanding of Law of evidence is paramount in laying the strong foundation of justice delivery system.The Bhartiya Sakshay Adhiniyam 2023 deals with the law of evidence in India.

The basic objective of the course are:

1. To provide students with an understanding of the essential concepts underlying the law of evidence, such as admissibility, relevance, materiality, and weight of evidence in Indian courts.
2. To develop students' skills in applying the provisions of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023
3. To develop critical thinking and analytical abilities to analyse various forms of evidence, including as documentary, digital, oral, and circumstantial evidence, and their influence on the adjudication process.
4. To familiarise students with real-world circumstances and key decisions relevant to the law of evidence.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

By the end of the course, the students will:

CO1: Develop a comprehensive comprehension of the fundamental principles of the law of evidence in India, which include the capacity to recognise what qualifies as admissible, pertinent, and significant evidence under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023.

CO2: Possess a high level of proficiency in applying the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 to different legal circumstances. They will demonstrate their ability to read and use the law in the context of factual events and legal arguments.
CO3: Develop extensive logical thought and analytical abilities, allowing them to assess many forms of evidence, comprehend their importance in the adjudication process, and formulate cogent arguments founded in courts.
CO4: Able to examine and evaluate actual situations and court rulings, use their understanding of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 to appraise matters of evidence and results in a practical, legal manner.

Course Contents

Module I:

1. Nature of the Evidence Law
2. Definitions
3. Relevancy of facts (Section 3 to 14)

Module 2:

1. Relevancy of facts (Section 15 to 50)
2. Facts which need not be proved(Section 51 to 53)

Module 3:

1. Of Oral Evidence (Section 54 to Section 55)
2. Of Documentary Evidence(Section 56 to 93)
3. Of the Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence (Section 94 to Section 103)

Module 4:

1. Of the Burden of Proof (Section 104 to Section 120)
2. Estoppel (Section 121 to Section 123)
3. Of Witness (Section 124 to Section 139)
4. Of Examination of Witnesses (Section 140 to 168)
5. Of Improper Adimssion and Rejection of Evidence (Section 169)

Important Case Laws

- Ram Bihari Yadav v. State of Bihar (1994) 4 S.C.C. 517
- Ratten v. The Queen (1971) 3 W.L.R. 930
- Milne v. Leisler 7 H & N. 796:126 R.R. 704
- R v. Bedingfield (1879) 14 Cox C.C. 341

- R v. Christie (1914) AC 545
- R. v. Palmer 1856, reported in COCKEL'S CASES AND STATUE ON EVIDENCE p.59, (8th Ed. 1952).
- Queen-Empress v. Abdullah (1885) 7 All. 385 (F.B.).
- R v. Blake and Tye (1844) 6 Q & B 126
- Mirza Akbar v. Emperor A.I.R. 1940 P.C. 176.
- Badri Rai v. State of Bihar A.I.R. 1958 S.C. 953
- Kasmira Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh A.I.R. 1952 S.C. 159
- Paddoch v. Forrester (1842) 3 Scott. N.R. 715.
- Nagindas Ramdas v. DalpatramIchharam (1974) 1 S.C.C. 242.
- Palvinder Kaur v. State of Punjab A.I.R. 1952 S.C. 354.
- Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor A.I.R. 1939 P.C. 47
- Kasmira Singh v. State of Madhya Pradesh A.I.R. 1952 S.C. 159
- Aghnoo Nagendra v. State of Bihar A.I.R. 1966 S.C. 119
- Sarwan Singh v. State of Punjab A.I.R. 1957 S.C. 637
- Abdul Razak v. State of Maharashtra A.I.R. 1970 S.C. 2831
- R v. Mead (1824) 2 B. & C. 605
- R v. Jenkins (1869) L.R. 1 C.C.R. 187.
- Pakala Narayan Swami v. Emperor A.I.R. 1939 P.C. 47
- Kaushal Rao v. State of Bombay A.I.R. 1958 S.C. 22
- Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra (1979) 2 SCC 143
- Woolmington v. Director of Public Prosecutions (1935) A.C. 462
- K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra A.I.R. 1962 S.C. 605
- Dayabhai v. State of Gujarat A.I.R. 1964 S.C. 1563.
- Mercantile Bank of India Ltd. v. Central Bank of India Ltd. (1937) 65 I.A.75
- Sri Krishna v. Kurukshetra University A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 376
- Central London Property Trust Ltd. High Trees House Ltd. (1947) K.B. 130.
- Motilal Padampat Sugar Mills v. State of U.P. (1979) 2 S.C.C. 409
- Bal Krishna v. Rewa University A.I.R. 1978 M.P. 86
- MohamdeSugal v. The King (1945) 48 B.L.R. 138
- State of T.N. v. Suresh A.I.R. 1998 S.C. 1044
- State of Punjab v. Gurmit Singh (1996) 2 S.C.C. 384
- Sat Paul v. Delhi Administration A.I.R. 1976 S.C. 303
- Ram Chandra v. State of Haryana A.I.R. 1981 S.C. 1036

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

- Batuk Lal; The Law of Evidence; Central Law Agency, Allahabad; 17th Edition, 2007
- Dr. Avtar Singh- Principles of The Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications.
- Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, *The Law of Evidence*, Lexis Nexis, Gurgaon.
- K D Gaur:Textbook on The Indian EVIDENCE Act, Lexis Nexis, 2nd edition, 2020
- Pratyusha Das:Forensic Evidence - Admissibility in Criminal Justice System,Eastern Law House,2019
- Kant Mani:Law of Oral Evidence And Arguments,LawMann's,2019
- Dr Mukund Sarda and Prof. D. S. Chopra, *Cases and Materials on Evidence Law.*

Reference Books:

- Woodroffe and Amir Ali's Law of Evidence (Set of 4 Volumes) *(Revised by B M Prasad & Manish Mohan).*
- C.D.Field: Commentary on Law of EVIDENCE (in 2 Vol), Delhi Law House, 14th edition, 2019
- C.D.Field:Law Relating to WITNESSES with Examination of Witnesses & Law Relating to Accomplices and Approvers, Delhi Law House:4th edition, 2020

Resources:

https://www.indiacode.nic.in/
https://www.scconline.com/blog/
www.livelaw.in/

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge,passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

TAXATION LAW

Course Code: SLL365 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

Concept of Income Tax, heads of income, including foreign income assessment procedures, adjudication and settlement of tax disputes are the focus points of study in this paper. The main objective of this course are:

1. Knowledge and understanding of Laws governing Taxation as well as essential direct tax laws governing procedural aspects of taxation.
2. Understanding the practical implications of the taxation principles and their social contexts.
3. Analyse and critically evaluate:
   - issues and concerns in the fields of direct taxation
   - the operation of the principles of individual and corporate taxation
4. Analytically and critically describe and explain the substantive principles of direct and indirect taxation pertaining to the topics to be covered in the syllabus.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	To recognize the different Taxation Laws and to distinguish the various taxation laws, purpose and its usage.
CO2	To classify the conditions for applicability of direct and indirect tax laws and distinguish obligations according to the scope of taxability.
CO3	Apply the concept of enforcement of principles of taxation laws through judicial review and judicial activism.
CO4	To analyze the issues and concern in the field of direct taxation.

Course Contents:

MODULE-I INCOME TAX ACT; 1961

a) Tax at a glance: Types of taxes and its characteristics, objectives, the Background of Indian taxation System and its structure

b) Basic concept of Income Tax: Income-Meaning, Concept, Application and Diversion of Income, Agricultural Income, Assessee, Assessment year and Previous Year, Residential Status and Tax Liability of Assessee
c) Distinction between Capital Receipt and Revenue Receipt; Capital Expenditure and revenue
d) Heads of Income
    a. Salary
    b. Income from house property
    c. Capital gains

MODULE -II

a) Heads of Income
    a. Profit and gains in business and profession
    b. Income from other sources
b) Income of other persons included in Assesses Total Income

MODULE -III

a) Set out and Carry Forward of Losses
b) Assessment Procedure
c) Rectification of Mistakes

MODULE -IV

a) Deductions under Section 80 C, 80 D, 80 CCE, 80 G, 80 U
b) Appeal, Reference and Revision
c) Penalties (Section 271 to 275)
d) Income Tax Authorities

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.
- Expert in the area will also be invited to speak to deal with the practical aspects.

Text Books/ Reference Books:

- Rai K, *Taxation Law* (Allahabad Law Agency 2015)
- SinghaniaV.K, *Students Guide to Income Tax* (Taxmann 2017)
- Palkiwala, *Law of Income Tax* (Lexis Nexis 2013 10th Edition)
- Taxman‟s, *Three Direct Taxes* (Taxmann 2018 48th ed)
- Ahuja D, *Systematic approach to Income Tax* (Latest Edition).
- Singhania, *Student Guide to Income Tax* (Taxmann Latest Edition)

- Jyoti Rattan, *Taxation Laws* (Bharat Law House Ninth ed. 2017)

Reference websites:
www.incometaxindia.gov.in/Pages/acts/income-tax-act.aspx
www.indiacode.nic.in/acts/12.%20A1961-43.pdf

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW- I

Course Code: SLL471 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

'A nation may do without its millionaires and without its capitalists, but a nation can never do without its labour'.

These words of Mahtma Gandhi, Father of our Nation highlights the importance of the labourers in our country. The labour force or the workmen constitute an important segment of the society and play a vital role in the development and progress of the Country. Due to the fast pace of industrialization there is a need to regulate and control the relation between the employer and employees. This has led to the evolution and development of labour laws all over the world. After Independence the government of India has enacted numerous legislations for the regulation of labour relations and their welfare. An understanding of Labour Laws is very essential for law students because of the fact that the scope and ambit of these is very wide and is touching the lives of millions of people in the country. The basic objective of the Course are as follows:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into the regime of all procedures.
2. The course also tries to develop a basic understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around the domain of all legislations, their procedures and their best possible uses as well.
3. It also distinguishes the art of legal composition from the art of ordinary composition or literature, which deals not with rights but with thoughts or facts.

Course Outcomes
By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1	Knowledge and understanding of Labour relations as well as essentialLabour laws governing terms and conditions of employment.

CO2	Explores the role of law in ordering Industrial Relations in India
CO3	Critical analysis of the significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restr judicial passivity, judicial activism and judicial balancing.
CO4	Understanding the various factors in the industrial relations system, the institutional relationships, and some of the norms developed within the Labour law system.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: The Industrial Dispute Act 1947 - I

1. Object and main features of the Act.
2. Definitions: Appropriate Government, Employer, Industry, Industrial Dispute, Workmen, Public Utility Service, Industrial Establishment or Undertaking
3. Authorities under the Act (Section 3-9 and 11-15), Notice of Change (Section 9-A)
4. Reference of Disputes to Boards, Court and Tribunal (section 10)
5. Voluntary Reference of Disputes to Arbitration (section 10-A)
6. Power of Labour Court and Tribunal to give relief in case of Discharge or Dismissal of Workmen (section 11-A)
7. Awards and Settlements (section, 16-21)

MODULE 2: The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 - II

1. Definition of Strike and Lockout (section-2)
2. Statuary Provisions of ID Act, 1947 relating to Strikes and Lockouts (section 22-28)
3. Layoff and Retrenchment (section 2, 25A-26E and 25F-25H)
4. Compensation to Workmen in case of Transfer of Undertakings (section 25 FF), 60 days' notice to be Given of Intention to Close Down the Undertaking (section25FFA) compensation to workmen in case of closing down of undertaking (section 25 FFF)
5. Special provisions relating to lay off, retrenchment and closure in certain establishments (section 25K-25S)
6. Unfair labour practice (section 25 I-25U), scope of section 33 and 36 of ID Act, 1947

MODULE 3: The Trade Unions Act, 1926

1. Development of Trade Unions Law in India
2. Definition: Executive, Registrar, Trade Union, Registration of Trade Union, Registration of Trade Union (section 3-9)
3. Cancellation of Registration (section-10), Appeals (section-II), Incorporation of Registered Trade Union (Section 13)
4. Right and Liabilities of Registered Trade Union (section 15-18)
5. Right to Inspect Books of Trade Union (section 20)

6. Right of Minor to be Membership of Trade Union (section 21), Disqualification of Office Bearers of Trade Unions (section-21a)
7. Proportion of Office Bearers to be connected with an Industry (section 22), Change of Name and Amalgamation of Trade Union (section 23 to 26)
8. Dissolution and Returns (section 27 & 28)

The Minimum Wages Act,1948:

1. Scope and object of the Act (including definitions, concept of fair wage and living wage).

2. Fixation and revision of minimum wage.

3. Enforcement of the Act.

MODULE 4: The Factories Act, 1948

1. Definitions: Adult, Adolescent, Child Hazardous Process, Manufacturing Process, Worker, Factory
2. Approval of Licensing and Registration of Factories (section 6)
3. Notice by Occupier and Duties of Occupier (section 7)
4. Inspector and Certifying Surgeons (section 8 to 10)
5. Statutory Provisions relating to Health and Safety (section 11 to 41)
6. Welfare (section 42 to 50)
7. Working Hours of Adult (51 to 66)
8. Employment of Young Persons (section 67 to 77)
9. Annual Leave with Wages (section 78 to 84)

Note : All the Statutes to be read with up to date amendments.

Textbooks-

1. O.P. Malhotra, *The Law of Industrial Disputes (Volume-I)*, Lexis Nexis, 2015
2. S.N. Mishra, *Labour and Industrial Law* , Central Law Publication, 2013
3. Avatar Singh, *Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law*, Lexis Nexis, 2016
4. K.D. Srivastava: *Law relating to Trade Unions Indian Act*, Eastern Book Company
5. Dr. S.K. Puri : *Labour and Industrial Law*
6. Dr. L.C. Dhingra : *Law on Industrial Adjudication in India*
7. B.D Singh, Labour Law for Managers, Excel Books, New Delhi, 2007, Chapter1
8. Bruce E. Kaufman, Industrial Relations, ILO, Geneva, 2006
9. EM Rao, Industrial Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2004, Chapter 1
10. G M Kothari, A Study of Industrial Law, 5thEdn.- 2000, Wahdwa Publications
11. GB Pai, Labour Law in India, Butterworth's India, New Delhi, 2001, Vol. 1

Reference websites:
https://clc.gov.in/clc/labour-law
https://labour.gov.in/

Course Assessment Components

Examination Scheme:

Components	Assignment/Quiz	Mid Semester Examination	Project	Presentation	End-Term Examination	Total
Weightage	**05**	**15**	**15**	**05**	**60**	**100**

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

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CO2	H	H		H	H		H	M	H	H	
CO3		H	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	H	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES AND PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION

Course Code: SLHCST473/SLHCORP482 ***Credit-05***

Course Objectives:

The objective of the course is to acquaint and familiarize students with the fundamental concepts concerning the Interpretation of Statutes. Among the various concepts, which assume significance, are the General Rules of Interpretation, Presumptions as to Interpretations, Internal and External Aids to Interpretation among others.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand various canons of interpretations followed in Indian legal system.
CO2: Understand the need for statutory interpretation- the imprecision of language
CO3:Introduce the student to different theories to negotiate and account for the aforementioned imprecision
CO4:Introduce the student to new theories of interpretation through which the same rule can be interpreted and make the student feel confident to interpret a rule without feeling bogged down by it.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

1. What is Interpretation? Need for interpretation.
2. Meaning of Statute.
3. Classification of Statutes.
4. Meaning of construction
5. Difference between construction and interpretation

MODULE 2: GENERAL RULES OF INTERPRETATION

1. Literal Rule
2. Golden Rule
3. Mischief Rule
4. Harmonius Construction
5. Legal Fiction
6. Ejusdem generis
7. Noscitur a sociis

8. Legislative Intent
9. Expressiouniusest exclusion alterius
10. Contemporanea exposition est fortissimo in lege
11. Ut res magisvaleatquampereat

MODULE 3: **PRESUMPTIONS &INTERPRETATION WITH REFERENCE TO THE SUBJECT MATTER OF STATUTES**

1. Words are used Precisely
2. Vested rights not taken way without express words
3. Taxing Statutes
4. Penal Statutes
5. Remedial and Beneficial Statutes
6. Interpretation ofConstitution

MODULE 4: **AIDS OF INTERPRETATION**

1. Internal Aids- Preamble, Title, Headings, Marginal Notes, Illustrations, Punctuations and Brackets, Proviso, Interpretation and the General Clauses Act, 1897
2. External Aids: Constituent Assembly Debates for Constitutional Interpretation
   b. Constitution of India, Legislative statutes History: Legislative Intention d. Statement of Objects and Reasons. e. Legislative Debates f. Committee Reports, Law Commission Reports

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

1. Justice G P Singh, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation* (Lexis Nexis), 14th Edition, 2015

2. Vepa P. Sarathi, *Interpretation of Statutes* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow), 4th Edition, 2003

Reference websites:

1. https://blog.ipleaders.in/rules-interpretation-statutes/
2. https://blog.ipleaders.in/statute-interpretation/
3. https://www.latestlaws.com/articles/all-about-interpretation-of-statutes-by-nishita-kapoor/
4. http://www.ijtr.nic.in/articles/art21.pdf
5. http://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-1730-the-literal-rule-of-interpretation-of-statute.html
6. https://lawtimesjournal.in/aids-to-interpretation-of-statutes/

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5	PO 6	PO 7	PO8	PO9	PSO 1	PSO 2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND CSR

Course Code: SLHCORP475 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The course aims to inform and educate students as to the issues affecting both the business community and the wider societal effects of the debate on corporate governance. As such the course will focus on the systems by which companies are or should be directed and controlled. The students will have an enhanced knowledge of the issues surrounding various corporate governance theories that seek to explain the position of, and relationship between, the company as a metaphysical entity and its members, managers and other interested constituencies (i.e. stakeholders) and the different theoretical and industry perspectives on corporate governance. The concept of shareholder primacy will be critically examined and contrasted with alternative approaches. The course also aims to highlight future directions and trends in corporate governance.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Understand the meaning and importance of corporate governance.
CO2: Assess the nature and scope of the power wielded by corporations.
CO3: Demonstrate an understanding of the history (and its effect) of the corporate governance debates in a global context.
CO4: Analyze the Corporate Social Responsibility practices in India.

Course Contents

Module 1- INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- History of Corporate Governance
- Theories of Corporate Governance.
- Models of Corporate Governance.
- Committee Recommendations.
  - Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee Report
  - Naresh Chandra Committee Report
  - N.R. Narayan Murthy Committee Report
  - Cadbury Committee Recommendations
  - Greenbury Committee Recommendations
- Clause 49 of Listing Agreement of SEBI.
- Hurdles to Good Governance

Module 2- PILLARS OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

- Board of Directors
- Powers and duties of Directors
- Independent Directors.
- Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement
- Related Party Transaction
- Role of Auditors and Audit Committee
- Rights of Share holders and Protection of Minorities Shareholders

Module 3-INTRODUCTION TO CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- Definition, Evolution and Significance
- Need for CSR
- Types of CSR
- Theories of CSR

Module 4- EMERGING TRENDS RELATED TO CORPORATES

- Corporate Environmental Liability
- Regulatory enforcement mechanisms for CSR
- Corporate Criminal Liability and Corporate Frauds
- CSR practice in India

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and practical aspects of law and procedure.

Books to Be Referred

1. Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), Corporate Governance (Modules of best practices), 1st edition New Delhi: Taxmann Publication, 2003 (4)
2. Smerdon Richard, A Practical Guide to Corporate Governance, London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1998
3. Stapledon G.P., Institutional Shareholders & Corporate Governance, Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1996
4. Prentice D.D., Contemporary Issues in Corporate Governance, New York: Clarendon Press Oxford, 1993

5. Machiraju H.R., Corporate Governance, 1st edition Mumbai: Himalaya, 2004. (2)

6. Rees William, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control 1st edition London: Cavendish Publishing Ltd., 1995 (Reprint in 2000)
7. McGregor Lynn, The Human face of Corporate Governance, New York: Palgrave Publications, 1994
8. Gopalswamy N., A Guide to Corporate Governance, 1st edition New Delhi: New Age International, 2006 (3)
9. Agarwal Sanjiv, Corporate Governance: Concepts and Dimensions, 1st edition Mumbai: Snow White Publication Pvt Ltd., 2003
10. Sheikh Saleem, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control, 1st edition, London: Cavendish Publishing Ltd., 1995

Statutes

- Companies Act, 2013

Note:

1. The students are required to take all the acts into consideration at the time of preparation.
2. Apart from the cases that have been mentioned above, the students are also advised to take note of the other cases mentioned in the books and discussed in the class.

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	Program Outcomes (POs)									Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
MEDIA AND ENTERTAINMENT LAWS

Course Code: SLHCST486 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

Mass media law is dynamic, interesting, important, and challenging. The study of law will be new to many of you. Student will learn new vocabulary terms while developing critical thinking, logical reasoning, and writing skills. This course primarily is designed to explore key legal issues you are likely to confront as mass communication professionals. Nonetheless, you will be challenged to think critically about the applicability of those issues to individuals and to media institutions that transmit information via spoken communications, writing, traditional media, text messages, social network sites, or email messages.

Course Outcomes:

CO1:The ability to identify and articulate media law issues, to apply legal reasoning and research to respond to those issues, and to engage in critical analysis and make reasoned choices amongst alternative solutions.

CO2: A developing ability to analyze issues relating to media and exercise professional judgment about media law issues.

CO3:Apply the concept of enforcement of fundamental rights through judicial review and judicial activism and Identify the importance of the Constitution of India and its underlying principles.
CO4: The ability to learn and work independently, and reflect on and assess their own capabilities and performance.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1:

1. Media Meaning, Evolution and Historical Background,
2. Forms- Print Media, Broadcast Media, Social Media
3. Hate Speech
4. Right to Privacy
5. Defamation
6. Media Trial vs Fair Trial
7. Sting Operation
8. Freedom of Expression in Indian Constitution and Restrictions; Interpretation of Media

MODULE 2:

1. Content Regulation for OTT Platforms-
What is an over-the-top application (OTT)?
Do originals by OTT platforms fall within the definition of 'Film'?
Whether online streaming amounts to 'exhibition'?
How is OTT content rated?
2. Compliances regarding audio-visual content on digital platform
Regulations for TV Programmes-Cable TV Network (Regulations) Act, 1995
Indian Broadcasting Foundation (IBF) – What does it do?
Self -Regulation Guidelines & the Content Code
Step-By-Step Procedure to Complaint Against Programmes
Broadcasting Content Complaints Council (BCCC)
Complaints for News broadcasting programmes
Policy Guidelines for Uplinking of Television Channels from India
Policy Guidelines for Downlinking of Television Channels from India

MODULE 3:

1. Commercial Use of Indian National Flag in Media Content-
   Laws governing the use of Indian National Flag
   Use of the National Flag in advertisements (photograph or video)
   Use in social media profile photos
   Use in flag hoisting ceremonies

MODULE 4:

1. Media and Ethics
2. Legal Dimensions of Media -Media and Censorship
3. How are Television Rating Points (TRPs) measured?
   What are TRPs?
   Who measures TRPs?
   How are TRPs measured? - People Meters, Picture Matching, Audio Watermarking,

Text and Reference Books-

1. MadhaviGoradia, Facet Of Media Law
2. Media , Press and Telecommunication Law, 2007
3. DR. A. Verma, Cyber Crimes & Law

List of Cases:

1.GenX Entertainment v. Purple Haze Entertainment SUIT LOD.NO.2498 OF 2010
2.Twentieth Century Fox Television v. Empire Distribution, Inc.Disputes over format rights875 F.3d 1192 (9th Cir. 2017)
3.Zee Telefilms Ltd. and Ors. v.Sundial Communications Pvt. Ltd. and Ors.2003 (5) BomCR 404, 2003
4.Beyond Dreams Entertainment Pvt. Ltd. and Ors. v. Zee Entertainment Enterprises and Anr Notice of Motion (L) No. 785 of 2015 in Suit (L) No. 251 of 2015
5.Viacom 18 Media Pvt. Ltd. v. Union of India Writ Petition(s)(Civil) No(s).36/2018
6.Taj Television Ltd. and Anr. v. Rajan Mandal and Ors. High Court of Delhi June 14, 2002 [2003] F.S.R. 22
7.Star India Pvt. Ltd. v. HaneethUjjwal and Ors.Colgate v. Pepsodent (Delhi High Court – 2015)
8.Head & Shoulders v. Clinic Plus (Delhi High Court)

Text Books:

- Dr. S.R. Myneni, Media Law, Asia Law House
- Prof. Dr. Rega Surya Rao, Letcures on Media and the Law, Gogia Law Agency
- TarunNarang and Manav Malhotra, Media Law & Censorship, Singhal Law Publications
- Dr. Gopal Sharma ,Law of Freedom of Press and Media in India : Contemporary Issues Dattsons Publishers
- B.D. Pandey and Mishra, Law Of The Press : Central Statutes Relating To Press And Media Law (English, Paperback,), Kamal Publishers.
  MadhaviGoradiaDivan,Facets of MEDIA Law, Eastern Book Company

Reference Books:

- Professionals Press, Media & Telecommunications Laws Manual
- V.Mitter, Law of Defamation & Malicious Prosecution - Civil & Criminal (with Model Forms of Plaints and Defences and Allied Legislations), Universal Law Publication
- Durga Das Basu, Law of Press, Lexis-Nexis India
- G. K. Roy, Rai Bahadur, Law Relating to Press and Sedition, Universal Law Publication
- M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis,
- J.N.Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, Central Law Agency, Allahabad,
- D.D.Basu, Constitutional Law of India, Lexis Nexis,
- Granville Austin, Indian Constitution-Cornerstone of a Nation, OUP, New Delhi
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (in 3 Volumes), N.M.Tripathi, Bombay
- G.C.V.Subba Rao, Indian Constitutional Law, S.Gogia& Co., Hyderabad
- Zia Mody, 10 Judgements that Changed India, Penguin Publishers, 2013

Examination Scheme:

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination

15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

·Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.

·It will either be MCQ or will be a subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

·Students will be asked to prepare power point presentation on individual topics.

·Different topics will be provided to students for preparing assignments which will comprise of their own research work.

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.

PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
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CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

Mergers and Acquisitions

Course Code: SLHCORP474 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objectives:

Business restructuring is an integral part of the new economic paradigm. As controls and restrictions give way to competition and free trade, rationalism and reorganization are a necessary concomitant. This trend is the natural outcome of the liberalized economic and trade policy being advocated and pursued the world over. Through adoption of such strategies corporates adjust themselves to the highly volatile business and economic scenario in order to enhance or at least maintain their competitiveness. Thus, the rationale for business combinations, acquisitions, mergers, demergers, amalgamations co-exist without any contradictions.

1. To provide students with a detailed understanding of the various concepts, doctrines and theories applicable in the area of M&A.
2. To enable to students to appreciate the comparative elements of M&A in an increasingly globalized world.
3. To instil the necessary skills in students that help in their development as transactional practitioners, including by way of analysis of specific fact situations, structuring of transactions and oral presentation of arguments.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Be able to define the various methods of corporate restructuring like Mergers, Acquisitions, Amalgamations

CO2: Be able to describe the procedures in detail with respect to mergers and acquisitions

CO3: Be able to interpret the case studies with respect to the provisions of amalgamations

CO4: Be able to examine the provisions with respect to cross border mergers acquisitions.

Course Contents

Module -1. Introduction and Concepts of Corporate Restructuring

• Meaning of Corporate Restructuring
• Need, Scope and Modes of Restructuring
• Historical Background
• Emerging Trends
• Planning, Formulation and Execution of Various Corporate Restructuring Strategies - Mergers, Acquisitions, Takeovers, Disinvestments and Strategic Alliances, Demerger and Hiving off
• Case studies

Module 2. Merger and Amalgamation

• Introduction
• Legal, Procedural, Economic, Accounting, Taxation and Financial Aspects of Mergers and Amalgamations including Stamp Duty and Allied Matters
• Interest of Small Investors
• Merger Aspects under Competition Law
• Jurisdiction of Courts; Filing of Various Forms
• Amalgamation of Banking Companies and Government Companies
• Cross Border Acquisition and Merger
Case Studies

Module 3. Corporate Demerger and Reverse Merger

• Concept of Demerger; Modes of Demerger - by Agreement, under Scheme of Arrangement
• Demerger and Voluntary Winding Up
• Legal and Procedural Aspects; Tax Aspects and Reliefs
• Reverse Mergers – Procedural Aspects and Tax Implications
Case studies

Module 4. Takeover

• Meaning and Concept
• Types of Takeovers; Legal Aspects – SEBI Takeover Regulations
• Disclosure and Open Offer Requirements
• Bail Out Takeovers and Takeover of Sick Units
• Takeover Defenses
• Cross Border Takeovers
Case studies

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

Text Books:

1. Rabi Narayan Kar and Minakshi, Mergers, Acquisitions & Corporate Restructuring, Taxmann Publication (3rd edition)

2. K.R. Sampath Law and Procedure on Corporate restructure leading to Mergers, Amalgamations/takeovers, Joint ventures LLP's and Corporate Restructure (7th Edn)2011

3. Michel C.Jenson , " Takeovers : Their Causes and Consequences" 2 Journal of Economic Perspectives 21-48(1988).

4. Ronald Daniels, "Stakeholders and Takeovers: Can contractarianism be compassionate". 43 University of Toronto Law Journals315-351(1993)

5. Sayan, "Types of synergy and economic value: The Impact of Acquisition on Merging and Rival firms" 7 Strategic Management Journal 119 (1986)

6. Peter A Hunt, Structuring Mergers and Acquisitions.

7. Mergers and Acquisitions: Cases, Materials and Problems. Wolter Kluwer(Aspen)

8. Shishir Vayattaden, SEBI(Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) 1997 – commentaries

9. H. Manne, "Mergers and the market for corporate Control" (1965) 73 Journal of Political economy 110

10. A. Ramaiya, "Guide to Companies Act, LexisNexis Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur"

11. ICSI: Handbook on Mergers Amalgamations and takeovers.

12. S. Ramanujam: Mergers et al, LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur

Resources

- **https://www.oecd.org/investment/fdiindex.htm**
- **https://loksabhadocs.nic.in/Refinput/New_Reference_Notes/English/MergerofPSBs.pdf**

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW- II

Course Code: LWC481 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

A nation may do without its millionaires and without its capitalists, but a nation can never do without its labour'. These words of Mahatma Gandhi, Father of our Nation highlights the importance of the labourers in our country. The labour force or the workmen constitute an important segment of the society and play a vital role in the development and progress of the Country. Due to the fast pace of industrialization there is a need to regulate and control the relation between the employer and employees. This has led to the evolution and development of labour laws all over the world. After the Independence the government of India has enacted numerous legislations for the regulation of labour relations and their welfare. An understanding of Labour Laws is very essential for law students because of the fact that the scope and ambit of these is very wide and is touching the lives of millions of people in the country. The basic objective of the Course is as follows:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into the regime of all procedures.
2. The course also tries to develop a basic understanding about the principles and various concept revolving around the domain of all legislations, their procedures and their best possible uses as well.
3. It also distinguishes the art of legal composition from the art of ordinary composition or literature, which deals not with rights but with thoughts or facts.

Course Outcomes:

	Course Outcomes (COs)

CO1	To recognize the different industrial relations systems and to distinguish the procedure concerning worker participation and participatory institutions and instruments of Industrial Laws.
CO2	To classify the authorized services and conditions for employment and distinguish employee rights and obligations according to the scope of employment

CO3	Apply the concept of enforcement of principles of Labour and Industrial laws through judicial review and judicial activism.
CO4	To analyze the field of labor relations in an interdisciplinary manner as well as synthesize proposals for legislative initiatives

COURSE CONTENTS:

MODULE I.

Social Security and Labour Welfare Concept

2) Social Security: Industrial Injuries- **Employees Compensation Act, 1923**

i. Historical background, objectives, scope and features of the Act

ii. Definitions Compensation, Dependent, Employer, Employees, workman, Partial Disablement, Total Disablement

iii. Employer's Liability for Compensation (Section-3)

iv. Notice and claims of the Accident (section-10)

v. Medical Examination (Section 11)

vi. Commissioner (Section 19 to 29)

vii. Appeals (section 30)

3) Social Security: Social Insurance -**Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948**

i. Historical background, objectives, scope and features of the Act

ii. Employees State Insurance Corporation

iii. Standing Committee

iv. Medical Benefit Council

v. Contributions, Benefits

vi. Employees Insurance Court.

Module 2

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

i. Historical background of the Act
ii. Features and objective of the Act
iii. Procedure for Certification
iv. Adoption of Standing Orders.
v. Certifying Officer

Module 3.

The Code on Wages Act, 2019, The Payment of Bonus (Amendment) Act,2015,

i. Definitions: Industrial Disputes, Employer, Employee, Appropriate Government, industrial dispute, same work or work of similar nature, wages, worker,
ii. Wages: Section 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18
iii. Bonus: Section 28, 29, 34, 39, 41
iv. Provisions related to the Centre and state advisory board
v. Payment of Dues: Section 43, 44, 45, 49, 51, 52
vi. Misc.: Section 59

Module 4.

Other Social Security Legislations

1) **The Maternity Benefits Act, 1961**

i. Object and Application - Eligibility and maternity benefits - Notice of
ii. Claim Prohibition against dismissal, wage deduction - Powers and duties of Inspectors.

2) **Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972**

i. Historical background, object and features of the Act
ii. Definitions Appropriate Govt., Employee, Continuous service,
iii. Eligibility, Payment, Determination of gratuity (Section 4)
iv. Recovery and Protection of Gratuity, Sec. 2-A, 4, 7, 8, and 13.

Note : All the Statutes to be read with up to date amendments.

Text Books

1. O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes (Volume-I),
2.Lexis Nexis, 2015 2. S.N. Mishra, Labour and Industrial Law
Central Law Publication, 2013
3. Avatar Singh, Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, Lexis Nexis, 2016
4. K.D. Srivastava: Law relating to Trade Unions Indian Act, Eastern
Book Company
5. Dr. S.K. Puri: Labour and Industrial Law
6. Dr. L.C. Dhingra: Law on Industrial Adjudication in India
7. BD Singh, Labour Law for Managers, Excel Books, New
Delhi, 2007, Chapter1
8. Bruce E. Kaufman, Industrial Relations, ILO, Geneva, 2006
9. EM Rao, Industrial Jurisprudence, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2004, Chapter 1
10. G M Kothari, A Study of Industrial Law, 5thEdn .- 2000,
Wahdwa Publications
11. GB Pai, Labour Law in India, Butterworth's India, New
Delhi, 2001, Vol. 1

Books Recommended:

1. P.L. Malik – Industrial Law
2. N. D. Kapoor – Handbook of Industrial Law
3. S. Srivastave – Industrial Relations and labour Law
4. S. M. Chaturbedi – Labour and Industrial Laws
5. H.K. Saha Ray – An Industrial and Labour Laws in India
6. Labour Laws Journals.

Reference websites:

- https://indiacode.nic.in
- https://clc.gov.in/clc
- https://labour.gov.in/

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Examination Scheme-

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Project + Viva: -

·The Students have to perform a task of research and submit the research studies in the form of PPT presentation

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinic, workshops, seminars and internship program.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenario by participating in

	classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
HUMAN RIGHTS LAW AND PRACTICE

Course Code: **SLHCST475** ***Credit 05***

Course Objectives:

Human Rights have never shown any kind of discrimination towards any individual or group of people. They apply equally to any country or culture without any bias on grounds of sex, race, religion, caste or community and language. They only advocate the welfare and well-being of all persons with equal treatment everywhere at all times. However, the socio-economic, political and cultural diversities, prevailing in each state across the world, and politics of the nation states, deprive the free exercise of human rights to a certain number of people. Any type of deprivation, which has a direct bearing on the right to life and dignity of people, certainly deprives them of the enjoyment of their guaranteed human rights. Such deprived people are normally referred to as vulnerable groups and disadvantaged communities or groups. The objective of this course is to provide students with a rigorous and integrated academic study of human rights law, principles and practices recognizing the strong interrelationship and dependencies of the elements.

Course Outcome
By the end of the course, the student will:

CO 1Identify and understand the basic idea and concept of human rights and the UN Charter and conventions
CO 2 Analyzing the role of United Nation in enforcing rights and relaxing principles of application of law.
CO3 Undertaking the study of cases in the light of expanding writ jurisdiction of the High Courts and the Supreme Court.
CO 4 Examining various decisions of the judiciary in pursuance of the law of human rights in India and their relationship with the other existing Laws.

MODULE 1:INTRODUCTION

- Meaning and Concept of Human Rights.
- Theoretical Foundation of Human Rights - Natural Law and Natural Rights.
- History and Development of Human Rights
- Generations of Human Rights - Civil and Political Rights -Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and Solidarity rights.

MODULE 2:INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948 (UDHR)
- United Nations Commission on Human Rights (Human Rights Council)
- Sub commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- Commission on Status of Women
- UN Centre for Human Rights & UN Commissioner for Human Rights
- Office of UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
- UN High Commissioner for Refugees
- Role of UN in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights

MODULE 3: NATIONAL PERPECTIVE OF HUMAN RIGHTS:

- Indian Perspectives of Human Rights Law- Constitution of India and Human Rights obligations.
- Role of Indian Judiciary in the development of Human Rights Law.
- India and International Human Rights Law.

MODULE4: IMPLEMENTATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA:

- Human Rights and Institutional Mechanisms in India (National Human Rights Commission)
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Rights of Women with specific reference to The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, 2013
- Rights of Child with specific reference to The Commission for Protection of Children and POCSO Act
- Rights of Person's with Disability with specific reference to The Person's with Disabilities (Equal opportunity, Protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1995 and Rules 1996

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Books Prescribed:

1. Galus Esejoifer – Protection of Human Rights under the Law
2. John Locke – Civil Government
3. Raphael D.D., Macmillan – Human Rights old and new
4. R.Dworkin – Taking rights seriously
5. Dr.U.Chandra – Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency Publications

6. Paras Diwan – Human Rights and Law Universal Publication

Books for Reference:

1. Basic Documents on Human Rights – Ian Brownlie Guy S.Goodwin-Gill
2. Salient Documents on International Law – R.P. Anand
3. Hand Book of Human Rights and Criminal Justice in India
4. International Law & Human Rights – K.C. Joshi
5. Human Law and Human Justice – Julius Stone
6. Right of Persons with Disabilities – Indian Law Institute, Edited by S.K.Verma, S.C. Srivastava
7. Genocide in International Law - William A. Schabas
8. International Human Rights Law - Michael Haas

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.

PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Course Code: SLHCORP473 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective
The objective of the course is to introduce the conceptual background of the subject along with existing and ongoing developments in the area of International Trade generally and World Trade Organization's (WTO) Agreements specifically. Also, the students will be made to understand the economic aspect behind international trade as such. Special reference shall also be made to India's response towards international trade and the agreements which affect India.

Course Outcomes
By the end of the course, the student will be able to:
CO1: Identify the key international agreements covered under the GATT/WTO multilateral trading framework and to identify and explain the procedure of dispute resolution under WTO.
CO2: Analyse and examine several key areas of international trade law including dumping, anti-dumping, subsidies and counter veiling measures etc.
CO3: Analyse and examine the areas of international trade law including trade in goods and services.
CO4: Apply skills, both orally and in writing, in the construction of legal argument and analysis on issues of international trade law.
Course Contents

Module I: Introduction of International Trade Law
1. Economic Theories: -
i. Mercantilism
ii. Adam Smith's Absolute Cost Advantage Theory
iii. David Ricardo's Comparative Advantage Theory
2. GATT: Historical Background of GATT 1947
3. Uruguay Round and Marrakesh Agreement
4. Salient Features of GATT 1994
Cases:
(i) Brazilian Internal Taxes (1949)
(ii) Germany Import of Sardines
(iii) Japan Alcoholic Beverages (1996)
(iv) EC Measures affecting importation of certain poultry products (1998)
5. Dispute Settlement Understanding
[]\Cases:
(i) EC Bananas

(ii) US Measures affecting the Imports of Woven Wool Shirts and Blouses from India (1997)

Module II: WTO Agreements I
1. Agreement on Agriculture
2. Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures
3. Agreement on Anti-Dumping
Cases:
(i) EC Bed Linen (2001)
(ii) Thailand H-Beams Case
(iii) Mexico Corn Syrup Case (2000)

Module III: WTO Agreements II
1. Agreement on Trade in Services
Cases:
(i) Canada Periodicals Case (1997)
(ii) EC Bananas III (1997)
(iii) US Measures affecting Cross-Border supply of Gambling and Betting Services (2005)
2. Trade Related Investment Measures (TRIMS)
3. Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures
Cases:
(i) Japan Apples Case
(ii) EC Measures concerning Meat and Meat products
(iii) Australia Measures affecting the Importation of Salmons

Module IV: Contemporary Issues in Trade
1. Trade and Environment
Cases:
(i) US Restrictions on Imports of Tuna (Tuna-Dolphin I – 1992)
(ii) US Restrictions on Imports of Tuna (Tuna-Dolphin II – 1994)
(iii) US Imports Prohibition of certain Shrimp and shrimp products (1998)
(iv) EC Asbestos Case (2001)
2. Doha Development Agenda
3. Trade and SAPTA & SAFTA

Pedagogy
The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.

- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the contemporary issues in trade.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Textbooks:

- Raj Bhalla, International Trade Law: Theory and Practice, Lexis Nexis, 2001 (2nd Ed.)
- A.K. Kaul, Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics, Kluwer Law International, 2006

Reference Books:

- Anil Arora, Jai Narayan Sharma, The International Trade Theories and Current Trend in the Globalized World, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd., 2008
- John H. Jackson, World Trade and the Law of GATT, Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill, 1969
- S.R. Myneni, International Trade Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 2022.
- Indira Carr, *International Trade Law,* (5th ed. Routledge 2014).
- Carole Murray, David Holloway, *The Law and Practice of International Trade* (12th ed., Sweet and Maxwell, 2015).
- Mitsuo Matsushitaetal.,*The World Trade Organization: Law, Practice, and Policy*(3rded.,OUP, 2017)

Resources:

- https://www.econlib.org/library/Enc/InternationalTrade.html
- https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/article-2758-international-trade-law-theories.html#:~:text=There%20are%206%20economic%20theories,consist%20of%20several%20international%20theories.
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AOnG_0C2g6M
- https://www.thebalance.com/gatt-purpose-history-pros-cons-3305578
- https://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/gCT0212e.pdf
- https://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/gCT0002e.pdf
- https://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/2012WTO/02_16.pdf
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/agric_e.htm#:~:text=The%20WTO%20Agriculture%20Agreement%20provides,such%20as%20tariffs%20on%20imports
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/agric_e/ag_intro04_export_e.htm
- https://www.meti.go.jp/english/report/downloadfiles/gCT0006e.pdf
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/scm_e/subs_e.htm#:~:text=The%20Agreement%20on%20Subsidies%20and,injury%20caused%20by%20subsidized%20imports.
- https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditctncd20046_en.pdf
- https://enforcement.trade.gov/regs/uraa/saa-ad.html
- https://www.oecd.org/investment/internationalinvestmentagreements/thegeneralagreementontradeinservciesgatsananalysis.htm
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/serv_e/gatsqa_e.htm
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/invest_e/trims_e.htm

- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/spsund_e.htm#:~:text=The%20Agreement%20on%20the%20Application,animal%20and%20plant%20health%20regulations.
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envt_rules_gatt_e.htm
- https://www.wto.org/english/thewto_e/whatis_e/tif_e/bey2_e.htm
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/envir_e/envir_e.htm
- https://ec.europa.eu/trade/policy/eu-and-wto/doha-development-agenda/
- https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/dda_e/dda_e.htm
- https://journalofeconomicstructures.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40008-018-0124-0
- https://icrier.org/pdf/working_paper_263.pdf
- https://www.un.org/ldcportal/content/south-asian-free-trade-area-safta

*The list of materials provided is not exhaustive and students are expected to be aware of latest developments in the field and go through other readings as further suggested in the class.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
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Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	**PO2**	**PO3**	**PO4**	**PO5**	**PO6**	**PO7**	**P08**	**PO9**	**PSO1**	**PSO2**
CO 1	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	H

CO 2	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1.The topics, cases and suggested readings given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at the liberty to revise the topics/cases/suggested readings.

2.Students are required to study/refer to the legislations as amended from time to time, and consult the latest editions of books.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND PANCHAYATS

Course Code: SLHCST476 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The basic objective of the Course is:
1. Knowledge and understanding of decentralization as well as Local Self Government
2. Explores the law regulating local self-government.
3. Critical analysis of significant judicial decisions is offered to highlight judicial restraint, judicial passivity, judicial activism, and judicial balancing.
4. Understanding the various factors in the local self-government.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will be able:
CO1 To comprehend the concept of local self-government and its history and to understand the issues of decentralization.
CO2 To get a fair idea of the Constitutional Scheme associated with local self-government.
CO3 To thoroughly understand the Haryana Panchayati Raj Act,1994 and the provisions related to it.
CO4 To get a fair idea of the Haryana Municipal Act,1973 and Haryana Municipal Corporation Act,1994

Course Contents

Unit-I INTRODUCTION

1. Concept of Local Self Government: Meaning, Characteristics of Local Government, Nature and Scope of Local Government, Types of Local Government and Distinction between Local Government and Local Self-Government
2. Concept of Decentralization: Meaning, Objectives of Decentralization, Dimensions and Forms of Decentralization, Issues in Decentralization, Advantages and Disadvantages of Decentralization
3. Accountability, Transparency in Decentralized Governance
4. Trends in Decentralization and Rural Development

5. Gram Swaraj: Gandhian concept
6. Vinoba on Gram Swarajya
7. Concept of Panchayat Raj
8. Historical Background of Village Administration in India
9. Committee Reports on Panchayati Raj After Independence: Congress Village Panchayat Committee, 1954, Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehta committee, 1978, Ch. Hanumantha Rao Committee Report, 1985, G.V.K. Rao Committee (1985), L.M. Singhvi Committee, 1986; V.N. Gadgil Committee Report, 1988; Prem Khandu Thungan Committee Report, 1988; Bhuria Committee Report on PESA
10. Community Development Programme.

Unit-II CONSTITUTIONAL SCHEME

1. Federalism in India and Local Self Government
2. Directive Principles of State Policy - Art. 40
3. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments
4. Schedules XI and XII of the Constitution
5. Second Administrative Reforms Commission
6. Sarkaria Commission, Punchi Commission and Local Governments
7. Relation Ship between Rural India and Urban India
8. Panchayats and NGO's
9. Right to Information and Panchayati Raj
10. Women Empowerment and Panchayati Raj Institutions
11. Reservation and Local Governments
12. Role of Panchayat Raj Institutions in Planning
13. Panchayati Raj and Rural Development

Unit-III THE HARYANA PANCHAYATI RAJ ACT, 1994

1. Definitions.
2. Sabha Area Establishment and Constitution of Gram Sabha and Gram Panchayats, Gram Panchayats-Conduct of Business, Duties, Functions and Powers, Finance and Taxation and Control.
3. Panchayat Samiti, Conduct of Business of Panchayat Samities, Executive Authority and Servants of the Panchayat Samities, Duties and Powers of Panchayat Samiti, Finance and Taxation, Supervision.
4. Zila Parishad, Conduct of Business, Executive Authority and Servants of the Zila Parishads, Duties and Functions of Zila Parishads, Property, Finance and Taxation, Supervision of Zila Parishad.
5. Elections.

Unit-IV Urban Administration:

1. The Haryana Municipal Act, 1973

Definitions; Municipalities; Composition of Municipalities; Conduct of Business; Employees; Contracts; Privileges and Liabilities; Municipal Fund and Property; Taxation; Powers of Entry and Inspection; Control; Election; Offences and Prosecutions; Police; Power and Functions.

0. Haryana Municipal Corporation Act, 1994

Definitions; Constitution of Corporation; Functions of Corporation; Municipal Authorities under the Corporation; Procedure and Transaction of Business by the Corporation; Functions; Corporation Officers and other Corporation Employees; Revenue and Expenditure; Taxes and Fees; Borrowing; Properties and Contracts; Accounts and Audit; Powers, Procedure, Offences and Penalties; Control.

Pedagogy

The course will be taught in an interactive manner. The concepts shall be mostly shared through slides, video clips as required and further reinforced through individual or group activities such as role plays, exercises, games, case discussions, presentations etc. & aimed to equip students with skills to apply the theoretical knowledge in Real practical situations. Students are especially encouraged to read news and articles and research papers to not only acquire a better understanding but also to be well informed of the current scenario and its challenges and possible solutions. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.
- Expert in the area will also be invited to speak to deal with the practical aspects.

TextBooks:

1. Myneni SR, *Local Self Government* (Allahabad Law Agency).

Reference Books:

1. Davis K, Discretionary *Justice: A Preliminary Inquiry* (University of Illinois Press 1976).
2. Dicey A V, *Introduction to the Law of the Constitution* (Nabu Press 2012).
3. Mookerji R, *Local Government in Ancient India* (Forgotten Books, 2018).
4. Joshi, R.P. and Narwani, G.S. *Panchayat Raj in India: Emerging Trends across the States* (Rawat Publications Hyderabad 2011).
5. Khanna, B.S: *Panchayati Raj in India- National Perspectives and State Studies* (Deep and Deep Publications 1994).
6. Sivaramakrishnan K.C., *Courts, Panchayats and Nagapalikas* (Academic Foundation 2009).
7. M Laxmikanth, Indian Polity

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Presentation(s)	Project(s)	Assignment(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination

15	05	15	05	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	M	H	M		M
CO2	H	H	M	M	M	H	M	M	M	M	M
CO3	M	M	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. The students are advised to read the books prescribed above.
2. The topics and cases given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at liberty to add new topics/cases.
3. The students are required to study the legislations as amended up-to-date and consult the latest editions of books.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
MARKET REGULATION IN INDIA

COURSE CODE: SLHCORP476 **Credit: 5**

Course Objectives:

The securities markets are vital to the growth, development and strength of market economies and the maturity of an economy are decided based on the robustness of securities market of an economy. Considering that the Securities market is the core area of practice for the Company Secretaries, it becomes very important for the professionals to be fully aware of various laws and regulations, both for practice and guiding the Board of Directors on securities laws related matters. The securities market is governed by various regulations enacted in the course of time by the competent legislative body and regulating bodies.

The path of economic reforms in India, particularly since 1991, has beencharacterized by a well-defined policy and direction. Several path-breaking reformmeasures have been successfully undertaken during this period. Investment Lawparticularly, pertaining to the cross-border investment assumes much importance forthe contemporary transactional lawyers. Norms regulating foreign investments inIndia have been radically liberalized over the last two decades and are beingconstantly revised, despite current concerns, to boost the attractiveness of India as aforeign investment destination. The growth and continuous overhaul of foreigncompliance-related practice, research and policy-making.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	To facilitate the deeper understanding of Securities and Investment Law
CO2	To cover the basics of SEBI and regulation of foreign investments in India
CO3	To familiarize the students with the substantive law governing the entire security market in India
CO4	Understand and analyse the foreign investment law in India related to FDI and FPI

Course Contents:

Module 1. Introduction

- Basic Concepts Related To Securities Law- Capital, Public Offer And Securities

- Market
- Globalization And Investment
- Investment Law - Definition And Nature Of Investment Law
- Evolution Of Securities And Investment Law In India

Module 2. SEBI

- History Of SEBI
- Role Of SEBI As A Market Regulator
- Sebi Act, 1992
- Securities Laws (Amendment) Act, 2014
- Sebi (ICDR) Regulations

Module 3. Role Of Foreign Investment And Regulations Governing Foreign Investment India

- Foreign Direct Investment: Meaning
- Definitions
- Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (As Amended By The Finance Act, 2015)
- FDI Policy
- FIFP And Standard Operating Procedure
- Foreign Exchange Management (Transfer Or Issue Of Security By A Person Resident Outside India) Regulations – FEMA 20 (R)
- Sector-Specific Caps And Rules
- Downstream Investment

Module 4. The Growing Investment Opportunities And Explaining The Investment Opportunity Regulations And Guidelines For FPI

- Sebi (FPI) Regulations, 2014 And SEBI (Foreign Institutional Investors)

Regulations, 1995

- Off Shore Derivative Instruments
- Foreign Exchange Management (Establishment In India Of A Branch Office Or A Liaison Office Or A Project Office Or Any Other Place Of Business) Regulations, 2016.

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

TEXT BOOKS

- ✓ N.S. Zad, Capital Markets and Securities Law (Taxmann 2018)
- ✓ Vinod Kumar and Atul Gupta, Financial Markets Institutions and Financial Services (Taxmann 2017)
- ✓ IM Pandey, Financial Management (Vikas, 2018)

CASE LAWS:

1.GOLDMANSACHS INVESTMENT MAURITIUS LTD. V THE ADJUDICATING OFFICER, SEBI (2008) 87 SCL 226 (SAT).
2.IN RE: SOCIETE GENERALI SEBI ORDER DATED JAN 15, 2010.
3.IN RE: BARCLAYS BANK PLC SEBI ORDER DATED DEC 9, 2009.
4.IN RE: JERMYN CAPITAL LLC SEBI ORDER DATED JUNE 23, 2009.
5.BYCELL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDIA PVT. LTD V. UNION OF INDIA (2010) 117 DRJ 327
6.BYCELL TELECOMMUNICATIONS INDIA PVT. LTD V. UNION OF INDIA 185 (2011) DLT 494
7.DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY V. UNION OF INDIA 2014 125 SCL 133 (DEL).

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation	Project	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.

PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	4. Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS AND ACCOUNTING SYSTEM

Course Code: SLC591 ***Credit:05***

Course Objective

Professional ethics encompasses an ethical code governing the conduct of persons engaged in the practice of law as well as persons engaged in the legal sector. All members of the legal profession have a paramount duty to the court and towards the administration of justice. This duty prevails over all other duties, especially in the circumstances where there may be a conflict of duties. It is important that legal practitioners conduct themselves with integrity, provide proper assistance to the court, and promote public confidence in the legal system. In carrying out their duties, they are required and expected to deal with other members of the legal profession with courtesy and integrity. The basic objectives are-

1. To understand the ethical code in lawyering and its application
2. To analyze the evolving ethical conduct and accountability laws in advocacy
3. To examine the evolving ethical practices and the role of various institutions
4. To comprehend the rules of BCI related to advocacy.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Understanding of various rules, regulations, and statutes concerning ethical code of conduct

CO2: Application of professional standards of utmost supremacy in lawyering.

CO3: To explain about importance of Ethics in Legal profession, various qualities of Advocates, various skills to maintain Bar –Bench relation.

CO4: To explicate role of BCI and various types of contempt of Court.

Course Contents

Module 1

Development of Legal Profession in India
Seven Lamps of Advocacy
All India Bar Examination

Right to Legal Practice of Foreign Lawyers and Firms
Bench Bar Relations

Module 2

Advocates Act 1961
- Definitions
- Bar Councils
- Admission and Enrolment of Advocates
- Right to Practise
- Conduct of Advocates

Module 3

Advocates Welfare Fund Act 2001
- Constitution of Advocates Welfare Fund
- Establishment of Trustee Committee
- Recognition of any Association of Advocates
- Membership and Payment out of Advocates Welfare Fund
- Printing, Distribution and Cancellation of Stamps

Contempt of Courts Act 1971

Module 4

Meaning, Importance and Sources of Professional Ethics
Professional Misconduct
Part VI Rules Governing Advocates (Bar Council of India Rules)
Part VII Disciplinary Proceedings and Review (Bar Council of India Rules)

Pedagogy

Introduction to various tools used in the course delivery:
- Case Studies
- Sharing of knowledge through explanation and discussion
- Power Point presentations
- Day-to-day political examples for clarification of concepts
- Interactive Learning
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

1. RajuRamachandran, Professional Ethics: Changing Profession and Changing Ethics (LexisNexis,Butterworths).
2. Dr. P. B. Mukharji, Professional Ethics of The Advocate(University of Burdwan)
3. P. RamanathaAiyer,Legal& Professional Ethics – Legal Ethics, Duties & Privileges of a
Lawyer (Wadhwa Publications, Nagpur).
4. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer,Law, Lawyers and Justice(b. R. Publishing Corpn, Delhi).

Reference Books:

1. Stephen Gillers, Regulation of Lawyers: Problems of Law & Ethics(Little, Brown & Com
Boston Toronto, London).
2. Ross Grauston (ed.), Legal Ethics & Professional Responsibility(Clarendon Press, Oxford).
3. Gary Bellow & Bea Moultan,The Lawyering Process: Ethics and Professional Responsibility, (The Foundation Press, Inc.).
4. D.V. SubbaRao, Sanjiva Row's The Advocates Act, 1961(LexisNexis, Butterworths).
5. Nicolson and Webb, Professional Legal Ethics(OUP).
6. S. C. Sarkar, Modern Advocacy and Professional Ethics.

Course Assessment Components
This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND RTI

Course Code: SLHCST592 **Credit 05**

Course Objectives:

RTI is the first step towards fighting corruption and demanding accountability for human rights violations. RTI can help in improving the efficiency of various government agencies. The aim of this course is to familiarize the students with the fundamentals of Right to Information.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	Understand the need, implications and relevance of governmental accountability and Ombudsman.
CO2	Understanding the interdependency and inter-relationship between Right To Information, Official Secrets Act, Fundamental Rights and Transparency.
CO3	Understanding the basics of Right to Information Act
CO4	Gaining relevant knowledge regarding the exceptions to the Right to Information

Course Contents:

UNIT I

- Access to information- Extent of legal illiteracy.
- Need to spread knowledge of laws

- Citizens Charter, Accountability Commissions, The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, Concept of Lok Ayukta and Lok Pal, Concept of Good Governance, Concept of Omdudsman, Gram Sabha and Accountability.

UNIT II

- Right to information - Fundamental Right?
- Official Secrets Act, Government Privilege to withhold Disclosure of Documents
- Public Inquiries: Commissions of Inquiry appointed by NGOs
- Transparency and Right to Information
- Problems of legal accountability

UNIT III

- Evolution of Right to Information in India
- RTI and good governance
- Salient features of Right to Information Act
- Public Authorities and their Obligations under the Act

Leading cases:

1. Reserve Bank of India v. Jayantilal Mistry (Supreme Court, 2015)
2. JijuLukose v. State of Kerala (Kerala High Court, 2014)
3. Union Public Service Commission Etc. v. Angesh Kumar &ors. (Supreme Court, 2018)
4. N NDhumane v. PIO, Department of Posts (CIC, 2018)
5. Vishwas Bhamburkar v. PIO, Housing & Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (CIC, 2018)

UNIT IV

- Accepting an Information Request, Processing and Disposing
- Exemptions from Disclosure of Information, Partial Disclosure and "Third Party" Information
- Role of Civil Society Organisations and Media

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act

Text Books

- U.Baxi, “Access, Development and Distributive Justice: Access Problem of the Rural Population” 18 J.I.L.I. 375 (1976)
- S P Sathe, Right to Information

- Sarbjit Sharma, Right to Information
- Right to Information,2005 Bare Act

Reference Books

- Versha& Jyoti "Indian Case Law on Right to Information", Allahabad Law Agency

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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	other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
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CO 1	H	L	M	L	M	L	L	L	H	L	H
CO 2	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
IP LAWS AND PHARMACY

Course Code: SLHCORP 477 **Credits: 05**

Course Objective

Intellectual property rights (IPR) have been defined as ideas, inventions, and creative expressions based on which there is a public willingness to bestow the status of property. IPR provide certain exclusive rights to the inventors or creators of that property, in order to enable them to reap commercial benefits from their creative efforts or reputation. The pharmaceutical sector is complex and highly regulated in most economies. Government price controls and purchasing, public and private insurance schemes, restrictions on marketing and promotion, and the involvement of "learned intermediaries" such as physicians and pharmacists powerfully influence demand for pharmaceuticals. IPRs are generally understood to have two principal areas of impact in pharmaceuticals. First, there is the issue of pricing and access, where discussion focuses on the

links between IPRs (particularly patent rights), exclusion of competitors and the availability and pricing of new medicines. Second, there is the issue of R&D incentives – that is to say, the role of IPRs in providing incentives to discover, develop and market new drugs – and the effect of IPRs on R&D expenditure and its allocation across diseases, countries and organizations. Obviously, these two issues are closely linked, and their interplay presents a series of very difficult economic issues and policy questions. The basic objectives of the Course are:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into the IP regime and pharmacy.
2. The course also tries to develop a basis understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around Intellectual property law and state play in controlling science law medicine.
3. To develop a basic understanding about the concepts involving the process of patent law, Copyrights and Trade secrets and regulation of drug control.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Be able to gain knowledge and understanding of IPR regime concerning regulation ofpharmacy sector.

CO2: Be able to understand the role of TRIPS in shaping India's pharmacy sector and patent law

CO3: Be able to analyse the judicial status quo and policy framework concerning public health sector and pharmaceutical business policies.

CO4: Be able to Analyze and apply various case laws and case studies to carve out the practices across the world.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: Pharmaceutical Industry – Status in India and abroad

1. Scope, Objectives of IPR
2. Relationship between IPR and Pharmacy (General)
3. Pharmaceutical Industry in India
4. Challenges, prospects and opportunities for the pharma Industry in India
5. Biotechnology Sector and Pharma Industry in India
6. Pharmaceutical Industry in US, UK and China

MODULE 2: Law of Patent and Pharmaceutical Industry in India

1. Impact of Indian Patent Law in the Pharma Sector
2. Procedure to get Patent for an Invention of Pharma Industry
3. Grant of Patent of Pharmaceutical Industry
4. Term of patent renewal, surrender and revocation of patent of Pharma Industry
5. Infringement, Assignment of Patent of Pharma Industry
6. Compulsory Licensing
7. Pharma Drug Patent Drafting
8. Pharma Drug Patent Specification Writing
9. Patenting Lifesaving Drugs
10. Patent for Genuine Inventions- Novartis Case
11. Special Problems of Pharmaceutical Patents

MODULE 3: International Law of IPR in Pharma Industry

1. Intellectual Property Protection and Pharma Industry in the US
2. Pharmaceutical IP Law in UK
3. Various aspects and Significance of IPRs in pharmaceuticals
4. Impacts of post TRIPs scenario on Indian Pharmaceutical Industry
5. Regulation of Pharmaceutical industry through various Intellectual property law in India:

. Trademarks
. Industrial design
. Geographical indications
. Copyrights
. Trade secrets
. Licensing and technology transfer

6. Strategy on the protection of IP Rights

MODULE 4: Law of Trademark, Designs, Copyright and Trade Secret

1. Trademarks registration in Pharma Industry
2. Trademark infringement and passing off
3. Assignment and transmission of Trade mark of pharmaceuticals
4. Industrial Design and Pharma Industry
5. Copyright in the pharma Industry
6. Trade Secret and Pharmaceuticals

Pedagogy

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- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

Text Books:

1. Intellectual Property Rights in Pharma Industry, S.R.Myneni
2. Drugs & Cosmetics Act 1940 and rules
3. Drugs Laws by Hussain
4. Indian Patent Act
5. Quality assurance & GLP by Y. Anjaneyulu
6. Quality control & Application by Bentrand L. Hanser
7. Quality assurance in Analytical chemistry by Werner Funk
8. Guidelines of various countries like MCA, TGA, ICH
9. GLP regulation by Alen Hirsch Vol 38 Marcel Decker series
10. GMP for pharmaceuticals, 4th edition by S. Willing, J. Stocker Marcel Decker series 1997
11. I.P., B.P., U.S.P. International Pharmacopoeia

Resources:

- https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6044128/
- https://pharmanewsintel.com/features/comparing-global-pharmaceutical-markets-the-us-uk-and-china

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment(s)	Presentation (s)	Project	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
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CO 2	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	M	H
CO 4	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
HUMANITARIAN LAW

Course Code: SLHCST477 **Credit 05**

Course Objectives:

International Law has traditionally been a law which regulates relations among states. Individuals have been objects and not subjects of International Law. A logical extension of these principles led to the theory that international law could not confer rights nor impose duties on individuals. What it could do was to appeal to conscience of the nations that unnecessary suffering of human being should be avoided. In view of territorial and personal character of sovereignty of a state, treatment of its own nationals and stateless persons, subject to limited exceptions remained under the exclusive jurisdiction of a state. Although this unsatisfactory state of law was hardly adequate to prevent ill-treatment of individuals, particularly during war, it became the starting point for a new branch of international law towards the end of the last century.

The total character of modern war and threat of annihilation due to use of nuclear weapons have been responsible for a new concern for survival of humanity. To meet this challenge, the United Nations and other voluntary international agencies have been actively involved in prescribing standards of treatment based upon dictates of humanity and overseeing their implementation in difficult situations. The underlying purpose is to ensure a human treatment of all individuals, a minimum standard of treatment which may not be departed from even under the necessities of war or grave provocation.

Course Outcomes (COs):	
CO1	Appreciate the need for International Law
CO2	Understanding the concept of War crimes, treatment to the prisoners of war
CO3	Understand changing of philosophy relating to wars and moving towards peace
CO4	Understand the International theories on humanitarian law, and role of United Nations

COURSE CONTENTS

Unit-I	**INTRODUCTION TO HUMANITARIAN LAW** 1. International Humanitarian Law: History, Scope and Conceptual Background, 2. Conduct of Hostilities, 3. Treatment of Victims, 4. Prisoners of War, 5. International Institutions State and Individual Accountability, 6. Enforcement of Humanitarian Law, Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
Unit-II	**INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENT FOR HUMANIZATION OF WARFARE** 1. History of the Red Cross; 2. Geneva conventions of 1864 for Amelioration of the Condition of wounded Soldiers in Land Army, 3. The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907, 4. Geneva Conventions of 1929 and 1949 on treatment of Prisoners of war, Wounded and Sick persons and Civilian Persons.
Unit-III	**SELF DETERMINATION** 1. Introduction to the right of self-determination, 2. Importance and trends of self-determination in the international arena. 3. Crisis in Syria
Unit-IV	**INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE** 1. Definition of refugees and displaced persons - their problems, 2. The UN Relief and Rehabilitation Administration 3. Other International Refugee organizations: international protection, 4. Protection under national laws.

Pedagogy:

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1. Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
2. Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

References:

- B.S.Chimni, *International Refugee Law*,
- M.K.Balachandran, Rose Varghese, *Introduction to International Humanitarian Law*, (1997).
- Guy S. Goodwin-Gill, *The Refugee in International Law*, (1996).
- G.Tunkin, *Theory of International Law* (1974)
- G.Schwarzenberger, *The Law of Armed Conflicts* (Vol.II)

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

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CO 2	H	L	L	L	M	M	M	L	H	L	H
CO 3	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M		M	H

									H		
CO 4	H	L	H	L	M	H	-	M	H	L	H

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

CONTRACT DRAFTING

Course Code: SLHCORP 478 **Credits:05**

Course Objective

An Agreement entails the transformation of negotiations into a settled bargain or deal. The negotiating process is obviously not contract and the law needs to be able to determine when that process has ceased and the parties have reached finality in their commercial arrangement.
Drafting is a powerful tool to improve the readability of a contract. At the same time, it is a discipline in which almost invariably mistakes or flaws are found. Wording problems in contracts affect all industries. They arise from the fact that contracts are meant to allocate risks for ultimately unknowable future events as well. Some of those future events lead to ambiguity in the wording. Coming up with new wording whose meaning is clear and unequivocal is no small challenge, but there is no way around it. There is no choice but to tailor policy language; as the facts change from project to project it will render the conventional wording highly debatable. Though, we can say that there is a lot of room for innovation in contract drafting. Another important part in Contract drafting is contract negotiation and Structuring of negotiation guidelines.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: Acquaint the students with fundamentals of contract drafting techniques.
CO2: Understand contract planning skills, key principles of drafting, how to use contract forms and other resources, how to draft to manage risk, contract management/docketing, and basic contract negotiation skills.
CO3: Learn how to well serve and represent your client in a timely, professional, balanced and effective manner in matters of contract negotiating, drafting and management.
CO4: Apply the provisions in drafting contracts/agreement.

Course Contents

MODULE 1

1. Contract, Essentials of Contract
2. Different types of contract
3. Discharge of Contract
4. Remedies for Breach of Contract
5. Enforcement of Contract
6. Quasi Contract
7. Indemnity and Guarantee

8. Bailment and Pledge
9. Contract of Agency

MODULE 2

1. Desired Traits of a Drafts Man
2. Benefits of Written Agreement
3. What to do before drafting a agreement
4. Main Contents of an Agreement
5. Operative Clauses
6. Boilerplate Clauses
7. E-Contracts
8. Do's and Don'ts

MODULE 3

1. Advertising Agreement
2. Arbitration Agreement
3. Asset Purchase Agreement
4. Assignment and Assumption Agreement
5. Business Centre Agreement
6. Business Transfer Agreement
7. Change of Control Agreement
8. Loan Agreement
9. Construction Agreement
10. Consulting Agreement

MODULE 4

1. Employment Agreement
2. Appointment Letter
3. Joint Venture Agreement
4. Non Disclosure Agreement
5. Shareholders' Agreement
6. Technical Licence Agreement
7. Sale Agreement and An Agreement of Sale
8. Franchise Agreement
9. Facility Sharing Agreement
10. Marketing Assistance Agreement

Pedagogy

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- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

- BhumeshVerma:Practical Guide to Drafting Commercial Contracts,OakBridge,2nd edition 2020.
- Ravi Singhania: Drafting of Contracts–Templates with Drafting Notes,Bloomsbury,2nd edition, 2020
- Rodney D.Ryder: Drafting Corporate & Commercial Agreements - Legal Drafting Guidelines, Forms &Precedents,Universal Law Publishing,2019
- Som Nath Munjal&SaurabhMunjal:Compendium of Drafts of Employment Contracts and Appointment Letters,Bloomsbury,2nd edition, 2019

Reference Books:

- Rex Nwakodo:Tolley's Commercial Contracts, Transactions and Precedents, Lexis Nexis, 2nd edition, 2015
- Hargopal: Legal DRAFTSMAN - A Comprehensive Guide to Deeds and Documents in 2 Vols.,Universal Law Publishing,14th Edition, 2018

Resources:

- https://www.indiacode.nic.in/
- https://www.scconline.com/blog/
- www.livelaw.in/

Course Assessment Components

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCING

Course Code: SLC592 ***Credit:05***

Objective

Pleading is the beginning stage of a lawsuit in which parties formally submit their claims and defenses. Pleadings are part of a larger category of procedural rules. This subject is concerned to the study of how the procedures and different sections of different laws can be used for one's own benefit. Drafting is an essence of any litigation. 'Legal Drafting' can be defined as the crystallization and expression of a legal right, privilege, function, duty, or status in a definitive form. It helps in meeting the client's goal and carry out the client's instructions, maintaining the standard of care which protects the interests of the client. It also helps in accurately addressing all the relevant legal and factual issues. The basic objective of the Course are as follows:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into the regime of all procedures.
2. The course also tries to develop a basic understanding about the principles and various concepts revolving around the domain of all legislations, their procedures and their best possible uses as well.
3. It also distinguishes the art of legal composition from the art of ordinary composition or literature, which deals not with rights but with thoughts or facts.

Course Outcome-

CO1-Identify the importance of the pleading and drafting and its underlying principles

CO2-Conceptual clarity and development of skills for drafting civil petitions

CO3-Drafting criminal pleadings efficiently by understanding the difference between drafting civil petitions and criminal pleadings

CO4- Understanding the art of convincing and utilizing its components in preparing deeds.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: Fundamental Rules of Pleading

1. Rules of Pleading
2. Fundamental Rules of Drafting
3. Notices
4. Notice under section 80 of CPC
5. Plaint

6. Written Statement
7. Affidavits
8. Interlocutory bail application

MODULE 2: Civil Pleadings

Petition in Matrimonial Cases

1. Petition for Divorce by Mutual Consent
2. Petition for Divorce on ground on Cruelty, Desertion and Adultery
3. Petition for Restitution of Conjugal Rights
4. Petition for Maintenance

Petition under Law of Successions

1. Application for Grant of Succession Certificate
2. Application for probate

Suit for Partition

Recovery Suit under Order 37 CPC

1. Leave to defend application to the Suit under Order 37 CPC

Suit for Permanent Injunction
Suit for Mandatory Injunction
Suit for Damages for Defamation
Interpleader Suit
Applications:

1. Application for Stay of Suit under Section 10 CPC
2. Application for Amendment of Plaint under Order VI, Rule 17 CPC
3. Application for Restoration of Suit under Order IX, Rule 4 read with Section 151of CPC
4. Application for Setting Aside and Ex Parte Decree under Order IX, Rule 13 CPC
5. Application under Order XXXIV, Rule 1 CPC (Temporary Injunctions)
6. Application for Execution of Decree under Order 21 Rule 10 and 11

MODULE 3: Criminal Pleadings

Draft all -

1. Application for Bail
2. Application for Anticipatory Bail
3. Application for Maintenance under Section 125 Cr.P.C
4. Complaints
5. Dishonour of Cheque
6. Defamation
7. Compromise Application: Compoundable Offences

MODULE 4: Model Draft (Deeds)

1. Conveyance: Meaning, Object and Functioning, Components
2. Power of Attorney

3. Will
4. Agreement to Sell
5. Sale Deed
6. Lease Deed
7. Relinquishment Deed
8. Partnership Deed
9. Deed of gift
10. Adoption Deed
11. Contract of Bailment
12. Trust Deed

Pedagogy-

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- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act

Textbooks:

1. A.N. Chaturvedi, *Pleading, Drafting and Conveyancing*, Central Law Publications, 4th Edition, 2015
2. S.N. Dhingra and G.C. Mogha, *Mogha's Law of Pleading*, Eastern Law House, 2014

Further readings can be added as the course progresses-

Course Assessment Components

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTION

Course Code: SLHCST593 ***Credit 05***

Course Objective:

This course has been designed to apprise the students of the various comparative features of Constitution of different countries of the world. Focus is laid on comparative study and analysis of basic laws of different countries which serves as a source of reforming the law of our own country as per the conditions prevailing therein. The emergence of the Constitution from the minds of the framers and the comparative study of Constitutions of other countries of the world basis the adoption of principles needs to be highlighted. This course is intended to analyze constitutional principles of Indian democracy vis-à-vis the conceptual adopted by other democratic nations.

Course Outcome:

CO 1 Identify the salient features of constitution of major countries across the world.
CO2: Evaluate the importance of written Constitution and analyze the difference between various forms of Government.
CO3: Hypothesize the advancement of enforcement of fundamental rights through judicial review and judicial activism.
CO4: Critically analyze and interpret various provisions of the Constitution of India in the light of provisions of other constitutions of the world.

Module 1:Comparative study

- Essential features of Constitutionalism,extent and Scope of Comparative Law
- Importance of Comparative Constitutional Law in Constitution Making
- Trend towards Codification
- Characteristics of a Written Constitution
- Constitutionalism: Limitations on Government Power, Constitutional Supremacy,
- Separation of Power

Module 2: Comparative Rights

- Principles of Natural justice: Audi alteram partem, ***Nemo judex in propria causa***
- System of Governance under different Constitutions.
- Bill of Rights under the US Constitution
- Equality and Rule of Law- Rule of Dicey – Rule of Law ,Modern Concept of Rule of Law in comparative context
- Violation of Due Process
- Un-enumerated Fundamental Rights

Module 3: Comparative Interpretation and Judicial Review

- Judiciary as Final Interpreter of the Constitution

- Constitutional Review.
- Judicial Review & Limitations on Judicial Review
- Admissibility of Extraneous Evidence
- Doctrine of Basic Structure and the Spirit of the Constitution
- Doctrine of State Action
- Doctrine of Stare decisis
- Departures from Foreign Precedents

Module 4: Comparative Amendment

- Legal sovereignty of the constituent power
- Alteration of the Constitution in the light of Basic Structure
- Theory of Implied Limitations
- Separation of Powers as limitation
- Whether Parliamentary System should be replaced by Presidential System?

Pedagogy

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Text Books

1. D.D.Basu, Comparative Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, 2014.
2. Tom Ginsburg, Rosalind Dixon, Comparative Constitutional Law, Edward Elgar Publishing.
3. Michel Rosenfeld, András Sajó, The Oxford Handbook of Comparative Constitutional Law, OUP Oxford.
4. Mark Tushnet, The Possibilities of Comparative Constitutional Law (1999
5. Ran Hirschl, The Rise of Comparative Constitutional Law: Thoughts on Substance and Methods, Indian Journal of Constitutional Law, (2008).
6. Sujit Choudhry, Globalisation in Search of Justification: Toward a Theory of Comparative Constitutional Interpretation, (1999) 74 Ind. L. J. 819.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and

	priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY, CYBER WORLD AND IP LAWS

Course Code: SLHCORP479 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective
The Course seeks to cover all the aspects of Cyber Law particularly the Information Technology Act 2002, understand the cyber space and its regulatory framework, important issues in global e-commerce, and IPR Issues with special attention to copyright and trademark issues.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Understand the Cyber world and cyber law in general

CO2: Understand the various facets of cyber-crimes and enhance the understanding of problems arising out of online transactions and provoke them to find solutions

CO3: Clarify IP issues in the cyber space and the growth and development of law in this regard

CO4: Educate about the regulation of cyber space at national and international level

Course Contents

MODULE 1: Introduction to the Cyberspace and Cyber Law

- Cyber Crimes
- Historical Antecedents
- Difference between cyber-crime and conventional crime
- Classification of cyber-crimes
- Jurisdictional Issues, Issues relating to evidence, Cyber Investigation and Cyber Forensics
- The Information Technology Act, 200 and Cyber Crimes
- Other legislations

MODULE 2: Regulatory Framework

A. International Legal Regime

International Instruments relating to Cyber Crimes

i. European Convention on Cyber Crimes
ii. Recognition of Foreign Judgments

International Instruments relating to E-Commerce

i. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronics Commerce 1996

International Instruments relating to Intellectual Property Rights

i. Berne Convention
ii. Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (1961)
iii. World Intellectual Property Organization Copyright Treaty (WPT) 1996
iv. World Intellectual Property Organization Performances and Phonograms Treaty (WPPT) 1996
v. Uniform Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy (UDRP) (As Approved by ICANN on October 24, 1999)

B. **Domestic Legal Regime**

The Information Technology Act, 2000
Digital Signature
E-Governance
Regulation of Certifying Authorities
Duties of Subscribers
Penalties and Adjudications
Offences under the Act
Making of Rules and Regulations etc

- International Legal Regime
- International legal regime relating to Intellectual Property Rights – (i) Berne Convention; (ii) Rome Convention; (iii) WIPO Copyright Treaty; (iv) WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty; (v) UDRP; (vi) OECD convention on Database protection
- Domestic Legal Regime – Cyber Law in India - Information Technology Act, 2000 – Digital Signature; E-Governance; Regulation of Certifying Authorities; Duties of Subscribers; Penalties and Adjudications; Offences under the Act; Making of Rules and Regulations etc

MODULE 3: E-Commerce

Definition of E-commerce
Types of E-Commerce
A. Business- to-Business E-Commerce
B. Business to Consumer E-Commerce
C. Business-to-Government E-Commerce
D. Consumer-to-Consumer E-Commerce or People-to-People E-Commerce
E. Intra-business E-Commerce

Important Issues in Global E-commerce

- Issues relating to Access (Accessto infrastructure; Access to content; Universal Access; Digital Divide and Universal Divide);
- Issues relating toTrust – Privacy, Security, Consumer Protection, Content Regulation; Uniformity in Legal Standards pertaining to internet.
- Issues regarding ground rules -– Taxation, Intellectual Property Rights, International Trade
- Commercial law and standards

    a. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce, 1996
    b. UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures, 2001

    Dispute Resolution in E-Commerce

    - Online Dispute Resolution Methods
    - Types of ODR
    - E-confidence

MODULE 4: Cyber space and Intellectual Property issues

- IPR – An Overview
- Copyright Issues in Cyberspace
    - Linking: Surface and Deep Linking
      Foreign Cases and Indian Position
    - Inlining: Foreign Cases and Indian Position
    - Framing - Foreign Cases and Indian Position
    - Protection of Content on website
      Copyright Registration
      P2P Networking
      Napster Case
      Post-Napster Case: Gnutella and Kazaa Case
      Liability of Internet Service Providers for Copyright Infringement
      International Treaties: (WIPO) Internet Treaties
      WIPO Copyright Treaty
      Rome Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organisations (1961)
- Trademark Issues in cyberspace
    - Domain Name Dispute
    - Cybersquatting, Uniform Dispute Resolution Policy
    - Anti-Cybersquatting Consumer Protection Act
    - India Internet Domain Name Dispute Resolution Policy
    - Meta-tags and Keywords
    - Computer Software and Related IPR Issues

CASE-LAWS

- *A&M Records* v. *Napster, Inc*. 239 F.3d 1004 (9thCir. 2001), *available at*: http://caselaw.lp.findlaw.com/scripts/getcase.pl?court=9th&navby=case&no=0016401&exact=1.

- *Apple Computer Inc.* v. *Computer Edge Pvt. Ltd.*,FSR 481
- *Arrhythmia Research Technology Inc* v. *Corazonix Corp*
- *Avery Dennison Corp.* v. *Sumpton,* 189 F.3d 868
- *Buma&Stemra*v. *Kazaa,* Cause list number KG 01/2264 OdC (Judgement passed by the President of the Amsterdam District Court on November 29, 2001).
- *Burlington Home Shopping Pvt*. v. *Rajnish Chibber and Anmothjer*, 1995 PTC 278
- *Chapam International, Inc v. C.Bodum*, Inc F. Supp. dd 2001. WL 894085(D. Pa. 2001).
- *Computer Associates International Inc.* v. *Altai*
- Country Bookshops Case, Case No. D2000-0655(WIPO Sept 22, 2000).
- *Diamond* v. *Diehr*, (1981) 450 US 175.
- *Easigroup (UK)* v.*Easymaterial.com*, Case No: D2000-0711 (WIPO Sep. 7, 2000).
- *Express Messenger Syst*. v. *Golden State Overnight*, Case No: D2001-0063 (WIPO Mar. 26, 2001).
- *Express Publications (Madurai*) v. *Ramakrishnan,* Case No: D2001-0208 (WIPO May. 21, 2001).
- *Futuredontics Inc.* v. *Applied Anagramic Inc.,* 1997 46 USPQ 2d 2005 (C.D. Calif. 1997).
- *G. A. Modefiney*v. *Jeyapathy*, Case No: D2001-0330 (WIPO Apr. 14, 2001).
- *Gottschalk* v. *Benson*
- *Hard Rock Café Int'l Inc.* v. *Mortan*, 1999 U. S Dist LEXIS 13760 (SDNY Sept. 9, 1999).
- *Hasbro, Inc.* v. *Internet Entertainment Group*
- *Intellectual Reserve, Inc.* v. *Utah Lighthouse Ministry, Inc.,* 75 F. Supp. 2d 1290 (D. Utah, 1999).
- *Kazaa*v. *Buma&Stemra,* Judgement delivered by the Amsterdam Court of Appeal (Fourth three-judge civil section) on March 28, 2002.
- *Korn/Ferry Int'l* v. *The CarrermosaicCornperry*, Case No: Fa 97117 NAF June 7, 2001).
- *Kumari Kanaka* v. *Sundararajan* (1972) Ker LR 536; *Satsang* v. *Kiron Chandra* AIR 1972 Cal 533.
- *Leslie A. Kelly* v. *Arriba Soft Corporation* Case No. 00-55521, US Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit.
- *Macmillan & Co. Ltd*. v. *K & J Cooper,* A.I.R. (1924) P.C. 75
- *Marks & Spencer* v. *One In A Million*, [1998] FSR 265.
- *Maruti Udyog Limited* v. *E-Enterprises,* Case No. D2000-1039
- *MGM Studios Inc and others* v. *Grokster Ltd and others*, decided by the US District Court for the Central District of California on 25 April 2003.
- *Parker* v. *Flook*
- *Rediff Communications Ltd. V. Cyber booth* 2000 PTC 209.
- *Reno* v. *American Civil Liberties Union*, 521 US 844.
- *RIAA* v. *Verizon Internet Services, Inc*., 240 F Supp. 2d 24 (i.e. First Subpoena Decision) D.D.C., 2003.
- *Sega Enterprises Ltd.* v. *Richards*
- *Shetland Times, Ltd.* v. *Wills,* [1997] FSR 604: 19997 S.L.T 669: 1997 S.C. 316.
- *Shyam Lal Paharian*v. *GasyaPrasdad Gupta,* A.I.R. (1971) All. 192
- *Tata Tea Ltd*. v. *Gem Lifts Ltd,* Case No: D2000-1823

- *Ticketmaster Corp.* v. *Microsoft Corp.*, No. 97-3055 (CD CA, complaint filed on April 28, 1997).
- *Titan Industries Ltd.* v. *Prashant Kooapati*
- *Universal City Studios Inc.* v. *Reimerdes*82 F. Supp. 2d 211(SDNY 2000).
- V. *Govindan* v. *E. M. Gopalakrishnan,* A. I. R. (1955) Madras 391
- *Washington Post Co.* v. *Total News, Inc.,* 97 Civ.1190 (S.D.N.Y.).
- *Whelan Associates Inc.* v. *Jaslow Dental Laboratory Inc.*
- *Yahoo Inc. V. Akash Arora,* 1999 PTC (19) 201 (Delhi).
- *Yahoo* v. *Internet Entertainment Group*, Case No: D2000-1595 (WIPO Feb. 1, 2001). 85

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- Vishnu Konoorayar, "*Regulating Cyber space : The Emerging Problems and Challenges*, *Cochin University Law Review*, Vol. 27 (2003).
- Granville Williams, *Criminal Law, The General Part*, 2nded, Stevens and Sons Ltd 1961, pp 609
- Nir Kshetri," Pattern of Global Cyber War and Crime: A Conceptual Framework" The University of North Carolina at Greensboro.
- David S Wall, " Policing and Regulation of Internet", *Criminal Law Review* Special Edition 81(1998).
- Masaaki Kotabe, "Global Security Risks and International Competitiveness" Journal of International Management, Vol. 11, Issue 4 (2005).
- Larry j Siegel, *Criminology*, Thomson Wadsworth, (9thEdition) (2005).
- M.J. Zuckerman, "Criminals Hot on Money Trail to Cyberspace," *USA Today,* March 22, 2000.
- A Cracker breaks in Pokhran , PC Quest, September, 1999.
- A Tapestry of Privacy : A Meta Discussion, MIS Quaterly, March 1996, Pg 5-12.
- Age of Cyber Crime, Handbook of Cyber Law, Macmillan India Ltd, 2000, p.126-145.

BOOKS:

- David I Bainbridge, *Intellectual Property,* Pitman Publishing, London, 4thed., 1999.
- Ku, Farber & Cockfield, *Cyberspace Law: Cases and Material,* Aspen Law & Business, New York, 2002.
- *M.K. Saxena, Information Technology Law; Concepts, Evolution and Enactments,* Vol. I, Mangal Deep Publications, Jaipur, 2004
- Nandan Kamat, *Law Relating to Computers Internet and E-commerce,* Universal Law Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi(2000) p.22.
- Pawan Duggal, *Cyber Law- The Indian Perspectives*, Saakhar Publications, New Delhi.
- Singh Yatindra J., *Cyber Laws*, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2003.

- Smith J.H. Graham, Bird & Bird, *Internet Law & Regulation*, 3rd ed., Sweet &Maxwels, London, 2002.
- T. C James: *Intellectual Property Rights in the Digital Environment*: a paper presented in the regional seminar on the enforcement of IPR at Cuttack , Orissa in March 2006.
- Verma S.K. & Mittal Raman (ed.), *Legal Dimension of Cyberspace*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2004.
- Vishwanathan Suresh, *The Indian Cyber Law*, Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 2000.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice.
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Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING

Course Code: SLHCST5103 **Credit: 5**

Course Objectives:
Legislation crosses all boundaries of legal doctrine; there is virtually no field of the law that is not occupied by legislation in some shape or form. Similarly, there are many disciplines besides the law itself in which legislation is an object of study. From philosophy of law (jurisprudence), to sociology, politics and cultural studies (particularly interdisciplinary studies of law and literature), legislation is closely observed and analyzed in the academic world.
Modern-day legal practice and academic legal study require expertise in working with legislation. Yet little attention has been paid to giving law students tools to understand the way in which legislation comes into being, and how it is interpreted. This course aims, in some small degree, to remedy that deficiency.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Identify the different roles played by legislation in effecting regulatory and policy objectives and the influence these roles have in the approach to legislative drafting

CO2: Analyze and reflect on the different influences on approaches to legislative drafting, including the role of parliamentary scrutiny committees, the approach of the courts to statutory interpretation, and interpretative Acts and Acts of general application.

CO3: Choose and apply a range of legislative drafting techniques to assist in the drafting of legislation and legislative instruments.

CO4: Examine, interpret and distinguish instruments of legislative character and the different ways in which that distinction is important, including the role of judicial scrutiny of those instruments

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: Introduction

- Basic Techniques of legislative drafting
- Main Parts of legislation
- Preparation of Legislative scheme

MODULE 2: Legislative drafting and Constitutional mandate

- Use of Skeleton Legislative Scheme
- Drafting of Constitutions
- Legislative drafting and Constitutional mandate

1. Constitutional obligation to draft legislation within the Constitutional Mandate.
2. Doctrine of Colorable Legislation
3. Legislative Intent

- Importance of Constitutional Mandate in Legislative drafting

MODULE 3: Framing Legislative Policies

- Common Phrases and their significance in Legislative drafting
- Framing of Legislative Policy, priority and design of Bills
- Subordinate Legislations

MODULE 4: Drafting Ethics

- Legislative Drafting by Legislators
- Ethics of Drafting and Lawmakers
- Power of law making and lawmakers

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

- Xanthaki H, *Thornton's Legislative Drafting* (Bloomsbury Publishing Plc, 2013)
- Atre B R, *Legislative Drafting Principles and Techniques* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd 2017)
- Borda A Z, Legislative Drafting (Routlege 2013)
- Crabbe VCRAC, Legislative Drafting (Routledge 1993)
- Peacock J C, Notes on Legislative Drafting (REC Foundation 1961)

- Rynearson A J, Legislative Drafting Step by Step (Carolina Academic Press 2013)
- Salembier J P, Legal and Legislative Drafting (LexisNexis 2018)

Course Assessment Components

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INSOLVENCY LAWS

Course Code: SLHCORP481 **Credit: 5**

Course Objectives:

Banking sector has played a vital role in growth and development of Indian economy. After liberalization, the banking industry in India had undergone major changes. Hence, the objective of this course is to understand the banking sector and its services. This course will also apprise the students with the procedure for regulating securities and non-performing assets. Further, the process of Insolvency has also gained lot of importance. The second part of the course will focus on the need for establishing an Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board and how this is helping in easing the process of insolvency India.

Course Outcome

CO1 Describe the system of banking in India and the nature of relationship between banker and customer
CO2 Interpret how the recovery process is carried on by the banks
CO3 Examine the need for Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
CO4 Appraise the various provisions of Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

MODULE I: The Evolution of Banking Services and its History in India

- History of Banking in India.
- Bank nationalization and social control over banking.
- Various types of Banks and their functions.
- Relationship between banker and customer:
- Legal character
- Contract between Banker and Customer
- Banks duty to Customers
- Liability under Consumer Protection Act, 2019
- 5. Banking Regulation Laws:
- Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
- Banking Regulation Act, 1949

MODULE II: Lending, Securities and Recoveries by Banks

- Principles of Lending
- Nature of Securities and risks involved
- Default and Recovery
- Recovery of Debts with and without the intervention of Courts/Tribunal:

- The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcements of Security Interest Act, 2002
- Recovery of Debts due to Bank and Financial Institutions

MODULE III: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code

- Historical background
- Need for Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
- Important definitions
- Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process

MODULE IV: Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (contd.)

- Insolvency Resolution Professionals
- National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT)
- Cross-border Insolvency

Pedagogy

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Text Books

- Singh A, *Banking and Negotiable Instruments* (3rd ed, Eastern Book Company)
- Tanman M.L., *Banking Law* (Student ed, Lexis Nexis)
- Institute of Company Secretaries of India, *Banking and Insurance Law and Practice* (Taxmann Publishers 2010)
- Ojha A, Baxi A, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code- Law and Practice with Insolvency Courts- NCLT, NCLAT, IBC vis-à-vis Companies Act, SARFAESI, DRT & Other Laws (Tax Publishers 2020)
- Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 (Taxmann Publishers, 12th edition 2020)

Course Assessment Components

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PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice

PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP

Course Code: SLC5101 ***Credit: 5***

Course Objectives:

Mooting is a form of an oral proceeding similar to that of a court proceeding practiced mainly in institutions and universities where law as a subject is taught. For a student who is going to become a lawyer in the near future, mooting is very important as an integral part of his education because it will help him and make his work easy and present in a real courtroom. It is the closest experience a student can get of a courtroom by studying in a university or college. Mooting helps in the overall development of an individual as a good and proficient lawyer and participating in Moot Court Competition regularly makes a student familiar with the proceedings that take place generally in real courtrooms. Thus, the advantages of mooting are as follows:
a) Networking
b) Researching and writing skills
c) Building Confidence
d) Practical knowledge
e) Team work

Course Outcomes:

CO1	To learn to discuss a given moot proposition with their team mates and identify the issues in that moot proposition
CO2	To interpret the laws applicable to the issues in the given moot proposition
CO3	To learn to demonstrate moot proposition in a manner as is done in the actual court room
CO4	To learn to develop their own arguments by applying the laws to the case at hand

Scheme:
This course is comprised of about 40 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 10-12 lectures in each module.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: Introduction to Mooting

- What is moot all about?
- Decoding the moot proposition

MODULE 2: Research and Memorial Making

- how to read and research a moot problem
- use of footnotes, citations and tables
- basics of memorial making – drafting strategies and styles
- what all has to be included in the memorial – issues, arguments advanced, prayer

MODULE 3: Oral Rounds in a Moot Court

- how and what to speak in court
- moot court ethics – getting to know the do's and don'ts in a court room

MODULE 4: Practical Training

- practice moot court competitions
- internships for the students

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. Pedagogy for this course cannot be theoretical, the only thing that is required is involving students in an active and participative manner. Thus, in this course following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Case studies: Better understanding of the cases and how issues are framed and arguments are advanced
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Reference links:

1. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v5k4izg9x_U
2. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_e9pnMsFWOg
3. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DesVaheqH5Y
4. https://blog.ipleaders.in/mooting-tips-first-things-get-moot-problem/
5. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WWsKHyW72VA
6. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=k9jiJVqV0K8
7. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zVLaUgT2-Qw

8. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=n7KjWSlDGLs
9. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R5aCw555NMk
10. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3qRrCWM-K90
11. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tzy7HbtiNEU

Examination Scheme:

Components	*Moot Court*	*Internships*	***Total***
Weightage	*50*	*50*	***100***

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge,passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
CYBER LAW

Course Credit: SLO243 **Credit: 05**

Course Objectives:

Cyber law is the subject that discusses the various aspects of cyber world and the related complications and challenges to the legal regulation of it. The paper discusses the various cyber-crimes and their regulation and prohibition under the legal regime. It also discusses the issues involved in cyber security and cyber privacy.

Course outcome
CO 1 To introduce the students to the cyber world and cyber-crimes in general and explains them the various facets of cyber-crimes.
CO 2 To introduce to the students the legal regime existing with respect to cyber-crimes.
CO 3 Apply the concept of enforcement of cyber law in India
CO 4To further enhance the understanding of the problems arising out of online transactions and provoke them to find solutions.

Module I: Introduction

- Cyber Law
- Concept
- History
- Evolution
- Importance and Need of Cyber Law
- Cyber Jurisprudence at Indian and International Level
- Data Protection and Privacy Concerns

Module II: E-Commerce

- What is an Electronic Contract?
- Difference between Electronic and Traditional Contract
- Information Technology Act 2000

- Jurisdictional Issues in E-Commerce
- Digital Signature/Electronic Signature
- Safety norms in E-payment and E-Banking

Module III: Cyber Crimes I

- Cyber Crime Definitions - Nature,Difference between Cyber Crime and Conventional Crime
- Cyber Pornography
- Cyber Defamation

- Hacking and Cracking
- Crime through Mobile Phones
- SMS Spoofing

Module IV: Cyber Crimes II

- Bluetooth Hacking
- Mobile Hacking
- Obscene material published in electronic form
- Cyber Terrorism
- Cyber Security and Cyber Privacy – Issues and Challenges
- Artificial intelligence and cyber law Jurisdiction in Cyberspace,Issues and concerns of Cyberspace Jurisdiction in India, International position of Cyberspace Jurisdiction,
- Cases:

  Shreya Singhal v/s Union of India
  Avnish Bajaj v/s NCT of Delhi

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

TEXT BOOKS:

- Rastogi A, *Cyber Law – Law of Information Technology and Internet* (Lexis Nexis)
- Dr. Rattan J, *Cyber laws and Information Technology* (Bharat law House Pvt Ltd.)
- Sharma V, *Information Technology – Law and Practice* (Universal Law Publishing Co.)
- Kamath N, *Law Relating to Computers Internet & E-Commerce* (5th ed., Universal Law Publishing Co.)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes)- At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and

	priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ELECTION LAW

Course Code: SLO248 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

Democracy is one of the basic features of the Constitution and free and fair elections is the cornerstone for constructive realization for democratic ideals and aspirations of the people of a country. This paper is intended to acquaint the students regarding the significance of free and fair elections and various intricacies of the Elections Law, including electoral corrupt practices, which will facilitate them to choose responsive representatives for good governance.

Course Outcomes:

CO1	To study and critically analyse various channels of process of reforms in election laws viz. Legislative Efforts, Judicial interventions or civil society
CO2	To critically evaluate the current political, legal and judicial regime which guarantees free and fair elections as one of the basic features of the Constitution
CO3	To acquaint students with the existing political and legal framework of elections to various democratic bodies/ positions.
CO4	To develop an understanding and critical thinking about the study of elections in India.

Scheme:

This course is comprised of about 40 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 10-12 lectures in each module.

UNIT-I:

Meaning and Concept of Election and Election Dispute a. Challenge to Election: Whom and How to Made b. Forum for filing Election Petition c. Parties to Election Petition d. Contents of Election Petition e. Grounds of Challenge to Election f. Trial of Election Petition g. Recriminatory Petition h. Withdrawal, Abetment and Appeal i. Election to President and Vice President j. Composition and Powers of Election Commission (Part XV-Article 324-329 of the Constitution of India)

UNIT-II:

Qualification and Disqualification of Candidates a. Meaning and Distinction Between Qualification and Disqualification b. Qualifications and Disqualifications Provisions under Indian Constitution and the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 c. Office of Profit d. Government Contract e. Disqualifications on Convictions under the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 f. Anti-Defection Law

UNIT-III:

Nomination (Sections 30-39, s100(1)(c), s100(1)(d) of the Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951 a. Meaning of Valid Nomination b. Procedure for Filing of Nomination Security Deposits etc. c. Grounds of Rejection of and Withdrawal of Nominations d. Voter's Right to Know Antecedent of the Candidates e. Recognition of Political Parties and Election Symbols

UNIT-IV:

Corrupt Practices a. Meaning and Distinction between Corrupt Practices and Electoral Offences b. Substantive Corrupt Practice: Bribery, Undue Influence, Character, Assassination of Candidates, Appeal on the Grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, etc.c. Needs of Educational Qualification for Candidates d. Criminalization of Politics e. Election Expenses f. Model Code of Conduct g. Use of Government/Private Electronic Media and Social Media by Political Parties h. Opinion and Exit Polls i. Defacement of Public and Private Properties j. Reservation for Women in Parliament and State Legislatures PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)

Pedagogy:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Research analysis: Better understanding of the edifice and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Acts and Statutes.

Text Books:

1. V.S. Rama Devi & S.K. Mehendiratta, Election Law, Practice and Procedure, Butterworths Publishers, 2013
2. P.C. Jain & Kiran Jain, Election Law and Practice, Chawla Publishers, 2012

References:

1. P.M. Bakshi, The Constitution of India¸ Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
2. The Representation of Peoples' Act, 1950 (Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
3. The Representation of Peoples' Act, 1951(Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
4. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential (Election) Act, 1952(Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
5. The Registration of Elector Rules, 1960(Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014
6. The Conduct of Election Rules, 1961(Bare Act), Universal Publishing Company Ltd., 2014

Examination Scheme:

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Mid Term Exam: -

- Mid-term examination will be from Unit I and II.
- It will either be MCQ or will be subjective type exam.

Project + Viva: -

- Students will be asked to prepare power point presentation on individual topics.
- Different topics will be provided to students for preparing assignments which will comprise of their own research work.

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
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PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues
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PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenario by participating in

	classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extra-curricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice. .
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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO1	H	H	H	M		M	H	H	M		H
CO2	H	H		H	H		H	M	M	H	
CO3		H	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
SPORTS LAW

Course Code: SLO249 **Credits: 05**

Course Objective

This course provides a student an overview of the business and legal issues within the areas of professional and amateur sports. specifically, but not limited to the following: professional clubs, professional leagues, sports marketing contracts, negotiation techniques, television, sponsorship, insurance, and athletic associations. all such issues cover shall have a relationship to basic principles of law: contract, antitrust, Tort, corporate and other areas. Itenable the student to analyse the sports law learn sports law in India and legal regulation of sports governing bodies. provide the student with an understanding of controlling participator law by criminal law.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1 The students will be able to understand the meaning analyze sports as a business, not as a fun.

CO2 The students will learn complex negotiation strategies

CO3 The students willhave an understanding of the complexities of contract drafting.

CO4 To provide the student with an understanding of the financial importance of media rights and new torts.

Course Contents

MODULE- 1

Definition of sports, Commercialization of sports, The normative rule structure of sports, Challenges to the rules, Juridification of sports – the role of law, Different types of sporting bodies

MODULE- 2

LEGAL REGULATION OF SPORTS GOVERNING BODIES

Self-regulation and its evaluation, Judicial review Alternate dispute mechanisms in sports, Sports ombudsman, Legal regulation of doping in sports, Sports participants and the law of discrimination

MODULE – 3

CONTRACTUAL TERMS AND OBLIGATIONS
Contractual obligations and the player's obligations, Prohibition against certain activities, The employer's obligation, Other terms and conditions

MODULE- 4

Controlling participator law by criminal law
Defenses in criminal law, Criminal law punishments, Tort and extending tortuous liability, Compensation in torts, Safety of spectators and participants and stadium safety.

Case Laws

- Zee Telefilms Ltd. Vs Uoi(Air 2005 Sc 2677)
- Kraipak Vs. Uoi (1969(2)Scc 262
- Verma Vs. Uoi (1994)1 Scr
- Shyam Vs. Nath (2015)5 Scc 423

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

 Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.

 Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

 Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books And Reference Books:

1. Sports Law, third edition, Simon Gardiner and mark James , Cavendish Publishing Ltd.
2. Law and the business of sports, David Griffith Jones, Butterworths publishers.
3. Sport and the Law, Edward Grayson, Tottel Publishing.
4. Sport and the Law: The Scott Perspective, William J Stewart, T&T Clark Edinburgh 2000.
5. Sports Law and Regulations, Mitten Davis and Smith Berry, Aspen Publishers, Wolters Kluwer(Law and Business)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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PO-4	4. Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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CO1			H	M		M		L	M		M
CO2			H						H	H	
CO3			H	M		M		H	H	H	H
CO4	L		H		L			H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
CONFLICT OF LAWS

Course Code: SLO366 ***Credit:05***

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE:

Conflict of Laws also known as private international law is the face of modern internationalism today. Along with its counterpart, Public International Law, Conflict of Law seeks to lay down the rules when private parties interact with each other across frontiers. It seeks to standardize and create a uniform modicum of legal structures for international private dealings.

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

The basic objectives of the Course are:

1. This course aims at proving the students with a deep insight into the nature of conflict of laws in the larger gamut of international law.
2. The course also tries to develop a basis understanding of the rules of conflict of laws.
3. To help understand Indian jurisprudence on the subject.

LEARNING OUTCOME:

At the end of this course the students will be able to:

1. Understand the nature, meaning, purpose and functions of conflict of laws.
2. Gather knowledge about diverse legal systems in the realm of private transactions.
3. Understand India's approach to Conflict of Laws.

	Course Outcomes (COs)
CO1	Understand the nature, meaning, purpose and functions of conflict of laws.
CO2	Gather knowledge about diverse legal systems in the realm of private transactions
CO3	Understand India's approach to Conflict of Laws.

Scheme:
This course is comprised of about 40 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 10-12 lectures in each module.

Module 1: Introduction
a. Application and subject matter of Private International Law,
b. Distinction with Public International Law,
c. Characterization and theories of characterization,
d. Concept of Renvoi,
e. Application of foreign law.
f. Domicile,
g. Jurisdiction of courts

Module 2: Family Law Matters
a. Material and formal validity of marriage under Indian and English law
b. Choice of law and jurisdiction of courts in matrimonial causes: dissolution of marriage, grounds of divorce, restitution of conjugal rights, recognition of foreign judgments

Module 3: Adoption
a. Recognition of foreign adoptions,
b. Adoption by foreign parents,
c. Jurisdiction under Indian and English law.

Module 4: Indian Law relating to Foreign Judgment
a. Basis of recognition, recognition,
b. Finality, Failure
c. Direct execution of foreign decrees,

PEDAGOGY:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

BOOKS TO BE REFERRED

- Atul M Setalvad: Conflict of Laws
- Paras Diwan: Private International Law

Further readings can be added as the course progresses.

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	4. Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation

	in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1			H	M		M		L	M		M
CO2			H						H	H	
CO3			H	M		M		H	H	H	H
CO4	L		H		L			H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
LAND LAWS

Course Code: SLO367 **Credit: 5**

Course Objective:

The course also tries to develop a basic understanding of the principles and various concepts of land acquisition and land revenue. Land law has remained among the most controversial areas in modern jurisprudence. Constitutional and civil litigation on the subject has been defining feature of post-independence jurisprudence in the country. Issues like adequate compensation and the precise extent of eminent domain continue to remain controversial even today. The object of this course is to focus on land reforms in India, Constitutional provisions related to land reforms, Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation, and Resettlement Act, 2013, Punjab Land Revenue Act, Punjab tenancy and Haryana Ceiling on land Holding Act.

COURSE OUTCOMES

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO1: To Understand the connection between Land Revenue, constitutionalism and public policy.
CO2: To equip the students with the concepts of various land reforms and terminologies regarding Punjab Tenancy Act.
CO3: To explore the statutory provisions relating to tenancy and Ceiling on Land Holdings.
CO4: To Analyse & integrating the functionality of the Land Acquisition Act in India and understand the Indian judicial response to land acquisition claims.

Course Contents

Module I: **Introduction**

1. History of Land Reform in India.
2. Constitutional Provisions
3. The Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 Definitions (Section 3)
4. Exclusion of certain land from operations of the Act (Section 4).
5. Revenue Officers (Sections 6-22).
6. Records (Sections 31-47).
7. Collection of Land Revenue (Sections 61-96).
8. Partition (Sections 110-126). Arbitration (Sections 127-135).

Module IIThe Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887

1. Definitions (Section 4).
2. Rights of Occupancy (Sections 5-11).
3. Rent (Sections 12-34).
4. Relinquishment, Abandonment and Ejectment (Sections 35-51).
5. Improvement and Compensation (Sections 61-74).
6. Jurisdiction and Procedure (Sections 75-100).

Module IIIThe Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972

1. Preliminary (Sections 1-6).
2. Ceiling on Land and Acquisition and Disposal of Surplus Area (Sections 7-17).
3. Miscellaneous (Sections 18-33).
4. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961
5. Definitions (Section- 2); Lands to which this Act applies (Section- 3).
6. Vesting of Rights and Regulation of Use and Occupation etc. of Lands (Sections 4-6).
7. Power to put Panchayat in possession and cancel or vary leases etc. of Lands (Sections 7-12).
8. Ban of Jurisdiction of Civil Courts (Sections 13-15).

Module IV: Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)

1. Definitions (Section -3); Essential features of the Act; Concept of land acquisition;
2. Acquisition Preliminary investigation; Declaration of intended acquisition; inquiry into measurement, value and claims and
3. awards by collector; power of Government to take possession (Section 4- 17)
4. Reference to court and procedure thereon (Section 18- 28 A); payment of compensation and interest (Section 31-34);
5. Acquisition of land for companies (Section 38- 44 B); Miscellaneous: Process and penalty for obstructing acquisition of land,
6. Appeals in proceedings before court (Section 46- 54)

CASES

1. In Re Berubari
2. IC Golaknath v. Union of India
3. Keshvanada Bharti v. Union of India
4. Chandu Lal v. Kalia and Goria, 1976 PLJ 548.
5. Om Parkash v. State of Haryana, 1987 (i) C. L. J. 791 (F.C.).
6. Harish v. Gisha Ram, AIR 1981 SC 695.
7. Yalliyammal and another v. Special Tehsildar (Land Acquisition) and another etc. (2011)10 SCR 293

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of
- law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books

1. Aggarwal,O.P. The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887
2. Aggarwal, O.P: The Land Revenue Act, 1887.
3. Neety Kaul: Land Laws in Punjab and Haryana.
4. Narula, D.P.: Punjab and Haryana Land Laws.
5. Jain's: The Punjab Village Common Lands(Regulation) Act, 1961.
6. Jaiswal and Chawla: A Commentary on Haryana Panchayati Raj Act, 1994.
7. Baryam Singh Saini: Treatise on Village Common Land (Punjab and Haryana)
8. Sanjiva Row T. V.: The Land Acquisition act, 1894. (Act I of 1894): (with the cases-law thereon.)
9. Aggarawala Om Prakash: Compensation for compulsory acquisition of land: law and practice
10 Om Prakash Aggarawala, Manmohan Lal Sarin: Commentary on the Land Acquisition Act: An Exhaustive Section-wise Commentary on the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (1 of 1894) with State Amendments).

STATUTES TO BE REFERRED

1. Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887
2. Punjab Tenancy Act, 1887
3. The Haryana Ceiling on Land Holdings Act, 1972
4. The Punjab Village Common Lands (Regulation) Act, 1961.
5. Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013. (RFCTLARR Act, 2013)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment(s)	Presentation (s)	Project	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

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PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.

PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
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PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1			H	M		M		L	M		M
CO2			H			M		M		H	
CO3			H	M		M		H	H	H	H
CO4	L		H		L			H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
BANKING AND INSURANCE LAWS

Course Code: SLO368 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

Banking sector has played a vital role in growth and development of Indian economy. After liberalization, the banking industry in India had undergone major changes. Hence, the objective of this course is to understand the banking sector and its services. This course will also apprise the students with the procedure for regulating securities and non-performing assets. Similarly, Insurance also plays an important part in the financial sector of the country. The second part of the course will focus on the contribution of insurance market to the economic growth as a financial intermediary and also helps in managing risk more effectively.

Course Outcomes:

	Course Outcomes (COs)
CO1	Describe the system of banking in India and the nature of relationship between banker and customer
CO2	Interpret how the recovery process is carried on by the banks
CO3	Compare the different kinds of insurance existing in India
CO4	Appraise the functioning of the insurance regulatory body and the recent trends in insurance sector

Scheme:

This course is comprised of about 30 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 7-8 lectures in each module.

MODULE I: The Evolution of Banking Services and its History in India

1. History of Banking in India.
2. Bank nationalization and social control over banking.
3. Various types of Banks and their functions.
4. Relationship between banker and customer:

. Legal character
i. Contract between Banker and Customer
ii. Banks duty to Customers
iii. Liability under Consumer Protection Act, 1986

5. Banking Regulation Laws:

. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
i. Banking Regulation Act, 1949

MODULE II: Lending, Securities and Recoveries by Banks

1. Principles of Lending
2. Nature of Securities and risks involved
3. Default and Recovery
4. Recovery of Debts with and without the intervention of Courts/Tribunal:

. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcements of Security Interest Act, 2002
i. Recovery of Debts due to Bank and Financial Institutions

MODULE III: General Principles of Law of Insurance

1. Meaning and History of Insurance
2. Nature of Insurance Contracts
3. The Risk – commencement, attachment, assignment
4. Kinds of insurance:

. Life Insurance
i. Mediclaim
ii. Fire Insurance
iii. Property Insurance

MODULE IV: Recent Trends in Insurance

1. Motor Vehicle Insurance (with special reference to Third Party Insurance)
2. Liability Insurance
3. The Insurance Act, 1938
4. Constitution, Functions, Powers of Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority

PEDAGOGY:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.

- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

BOOKS TO BE REFERRED:

1. Singh A, *Banking and Negotiable Instruments* (3rd ed, Eastern Book Company)
2. Tanman M.L., *Banking Law* (Student ed, Lexis Nexis)
3. Institute of Company Secretaries of India, *Banking and Insurance Law and Practice* (Taxmann Publishers 2010)
4. Mishra M.N., *Law of Insurance* (9th ed., Central Law Agency 2012)

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
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PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

Course Code: SLO472 ***Credit:05***

Objective:

India after joining WTO, started amending its domestic Intellectual Property laws to satisfy the TRIPS obligations. The Indian social and political scenarios are extremely concerned with the expansion of IP laws and its impact on the Indian society. There is a lot of public debate as to the effectiveness of the TRIPS modeled Indian IP laws with respect to the industrial and economic development of the nation and on the issue of access and affordability of the IP protected items to the majority of the Indian population. The objective of this course is to acquaint the students with basics of intellectual property rights with special reference to Indian law and practice. The course aims at enabling students to appreciate the most important areas of IP law and the nitty-gritty involved in it. It covers the introduction to the concept and application of various kinds of intellectual property rights. It introduces students to the importance of intellectual property rights in the modern era and remedies available against infringement of these rights. It also takes a step further to let the students understand the procedure for registration of different intellectual property.

Relationship betweentheCourseOutcomes (COs) andProgramOutcomes (POs)

	CourseOutcomes (COs)
CO1	Recognize the concept of different intellectual property rights.
CO2	Explain the requirements and procedure for obtaining registration of intellectual properties
CO3	Explain various legal provisions that apply in case of infringement of such intellectual property rights

CO4	Gather understanding of the emerging trends in the field of intellectual property laws and its applicability

Scheme:

This course is comprised of about 40 lectures of one-hour duration divided into four modules with 10-12 lectures in each module.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1 INTRODUCTION, NATURE, ENFORCEMENT AND ABUSE OF IPR

1. Introduction; nature, concept and types of IPR;
2. Evolution of IPR; International & National Legal Framework
3. Enforcement of IPR – TRIPS and National Laws
4. Abuse of IPR and redressal under TRIPS
5. International Legal Instruments.

MODULE 2- Trademarks (The Trademarks Act, 1999)

1. The Trade Mark Act, 1999; important definition; History of trademark
2. Brief Introduction to related International Treaties and Conventions
3. Use of trade marks on goods and services; protecting domain name as trade mark
4. Relative and Absolute grounds for rejection of registration of trademarks
5. Similar and Earlier Trade Marks; well-known trademarks
6. Enlargement of infringement of trademarks and Exception
7. Passing off and infringement, transborder reputation
8. Trademark dilution; defenses to Trademark infringement
9. Tarnishment of trade-marks/comparative advertisements/disparagement

Case-laws:

1. *Cadila Health Care* v *Cadila Pharmaceutical Ltd* [2001 PTC (SC) 561]:
2. *Yahoo!, Inc.* v *Akash Arora & Anr* [1999 (19) PTC 201 (Del)]
3. *The Coca-Cola Company* v. *Bisleri International Pvt. Ltd* [Manu/ DE/ 2698/ 2009]
4. *Société Des Produits Nestlé S.A* v *Cadbury UK Ltd* [2013] EWCA Civ 1174
5. *Bata India Limited* v.*Pyare Lal & Co.* AIR 1985 All 242

MODULE 3- COPYRIGHT LAW

1. INTRODUCTION; EVOLUTION, NATURE AND CONCEPT OF COPYRIGHT LAWS
2. DOCTRINE OF LABOUR, SKILL AND EFFORT – SWEAT OF BROW AND ITS CRITICAL ANALYSIS
3. COPYRIGHT AS BUNDLE OF RIGHTS; THE FIRST OWNER; WHO IS AN AUTHOR, AUTHORSHIP OF COMPUTER-GENERATED WORK
4. OWNERSHIP OF COPYRIGHT AND INFRINGEMENT OF RIGHTS

Case-laws:

1. *R.G.Anand*v. *Deluxe Films* [AIR (1978) SC 1613]
2. *Eastern Book Company &Ors*. v. *D.B. Modak &Anr*. [(2008) 1 SCC 1]
3. D.U. Photocopy Case - *The Chancellor, Masters & Scholars of the University of Oxford &Ors*. v. *Rameshwari Photocopy Services &Anr* (dated 16th September, 2016)

Module 4 Patent (The Patents Act, 1970)

1. Introduction to Patent Law
2. Patentable and non-patentable invention
3. Procedure for filing patent application
4. Licensing of Patents; Public Health Issues, Parallel Imports; Compulsory and Voluntary license
5. Patent infringement; rights of patentee

Case-laws:

1. *Novartis AG* v. *Union of India* (2013) 6 SCC 1
2. *Koninklijke Phillips Electronics NV* v. *Remington Consumer Products Ltd.* [2001] All ER (D) 301]
3. *Bajaj Auto Limited* v. *TVS Motor Company Limited JT* 2009 (12) SC 103
4. *F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd* v. *Cipla Ltd., Mumbai Central* 148 (2008) DLT 598
5. *Bayer Corporation* v. *Union of India*

MODULE 5 - Other forms of IP

1. The Geographical Indication and Industrial Designs
2. Concept of Indications of sources, GI, and Appellation of origin, Community Right, Authorized users
3. Protection on the International level through multilateral Treaties; The Madris Agreement;
4. Registration and Prohibitions; Infringement, penalties, and remedies

5. The Industrial Designs for visual appeal to Inventions; Essential requirements and Rights
6. Piracy or Infringement of registered Designs.

Case-laws-

1. *Case Study on Darjeelig Tea and Basmati Rice*
2. *Microfibers* v. *Girdhar* [2006 (32) PTC 157 Del]
3. *Aga Medical Corporation* v. *Mr. Faisal Kapadiand Anr [2003 (26) PTC 349 Del*]
4. *Rajesh Masrani* v. *Tahiliani Design Pvt. Ltd*. on 28 November, 2008
5. *Colgate Palmolive Company* v. *Anchor Health and Beauty CarePvt Ltd* 2003 (27) PTC 478 (Del]
6. *Gorbatschow Wodka KG* v. *John Distilleries Ltd*. (2011 (47) PTC 100 (Bom.)

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

3. Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
4. Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
5. Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act

Textbooks:

1. W.R. Cornish, *Intellectual Property*, Sweet & Maxwell, London (2000).
2. N.S. Gopalakrishnan& T.G. Agitha, *Principles of Intellectual Property* (2009), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. *Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs): TRIPS Agreement & Indian Laws*, New Century Publication, 1st edition, (2012).
4. Ashwani Bansal, *Law of Trade Marks in India with introduction to Intellectual Property Laws* (Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, 2009).
5. Dr. Raghbir Singh, *Law Relating to Intellectual Property (A Complete Comprehensive Material on Intellectual Property Covering Acts, Rules, Conventions, Treatise, Agreements, Digest of Cases and much more)* (In 3 Volumes), Universal Law Publishing, 3rd edition, (2013).
6. P. Narayanan; *Intellectual Property Law*

Course Assessment Components

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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INTERNATIONAL AIR AND SPACE LAW

Course Code: SLO478 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

This course aims to provide an overview of the legal framework governing international aviation and space activities. It examines the principles, treaties, and regulations that govern airspace management, air transport, aviation safety, space exploration, and related activities. Special attention is given to emerging issues and challenges in the field.

Course Outcomes:
By the end of the course students will be able:
CO1: Todemonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the principles and concepts of international air law, including its historical development and significance in addition to this studentwill understand the relationship between national laws and international law in the field of air and space law, including the role of states, international organizations, and regulatory bodies.
CO2: To demonstrate a solid understanding of the legal framework governing civil aviation, including the Chicago Convention and its annexes, the principles of sovereignty, jurisdiction, and the freedom of the air, and their application in civil aviation regulation, the environmental issues associated with aviation and the regulatory measures aimed at mitigating environmental impacts.
CO3: To comprehend the legal framework governing space activities, including relevant treaties and conventions, liability regimes applicable to space activities and be able to analyse legal issues related to space debris and environmental concerns.
CO4: To critically think skills to evaluate emerging legal issues and future trends in air and space law and propose legal solutions or regulatory frameworks.

Course Contents

Module I: Introduction to Air and Space Law

- Overview of International Air Law
- Historical development and significance of Air and Space Law
- Sources of International Air and Space Law
- Key international treaties and conventions governing aviation and space activities.
- Relationship between national and international laws in the field.

Module 2: Regulation of Civil Aviation

- Legal framework for civil aviation
- Chicago Convention and its annexes
- Sovereignty, jurisdiction, and the freedom of the air
- Liability regimes for air carriers, passengers, and third parties
- Regulation of air navigation, air traffic services, and airworthiness
- Environmental issues and aviation

Module 3: Regulation of Space Activities

- Legal framework for space activities
- Outer Space Treaty and other relevant treaties
- Space agencies and international cooperation in space exploration
- Liability regimes for space activities
- Space debris and environmental concerns
- Commercial aspects of space activities, including satellite communications and remote sensing.

Module 4: Emerging Issues and Future Trends.

- Unmanned aerial vehicles (drones) regulation.
- Space tourism and its legal implications
- Private space exploration and commercialization of space
- Intellectual property rights in space
- Space mining and resource exploitation
- Space law and ethics: societal implications of space activities

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.

- Case studies allow students to apply legal principles to real-life scenarios and analyse the implications of various legal frameworks. Case studies can cover landmark legal cases in aviation and space law, as well as contemporary issues such as airspace disputes and commercial space ventures.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.
- Group discussions promote active learning and critical thinking by encouraging students to analyse and debate different perspectives on legal issues in air and space law. Students can discuss assigned readings, legal documents, and current events related to aviation and space activities.
- Research projects enable students to delve deeper into specific topics within air and space law and develop their research and analytical skills. Students can choose research topics related to emerging issues or areas of interest within the field and present their findings through written reports or oral presentations.
- Field trips to relevant institutions, such as aviation regulatory agencies, space research centres, or aerospace companies, can provide students with hands-on exposure to the practical aspects of air and space law. Field trips can complement classroom learning and offer students the opportunity to interact with professionals working in the field.

Textbooks:

- "International Air Law" by Michael Milde.
- "An Introduction to Space Law" by I.H. Ph. Diederiks-Verschoor and V.K. Dempsey.
- "Aviation Law: Cases, Laws and Related Sources" by Paul Stephen Dempsey and Sarah S. Liggett.
- "Space Law: A Treatise" by Francis Lyall and Paul B. Larsen.

Reference Books:

- "Principles of International Aviation Law" by Brian F. Havel and Gabriel S. Sanchez.
- "Space Law: Development and Scope" by Ram S. Jakhu and Paul Stephen Dempsey.
- "Aviation Law and Regulation" by Scott Hamilton.
- "The Law and Policy of Air Space and Outer Space: A Comparative Approach" by Thomas Gangale.
- "Handbook of Space Law" edited by Frans G. von der Dunk and Fabio Tronchetti.
- "Commercial Space Exploration: Ethics, Policy, and Governance" edited by James A. Vedda.
- "Space Security Law" by Matthew C. R. Craven.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination

15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
PO-6	Dealing with contemporary issues: The students are able to recognize the need for identifying contemporary issues due to changing scenarios by participating in classroom debates, special lectures and moot court exercises on latest cases.
PO-7	Building up teamwork: Students are adapted to work in a team through participation in Moot Court competitions, Parliamentary Debates and various other co-curricular and extracurricular activities strengthening their organizing skills and leadership qualities.
PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behaviour.

Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

Course Outcomes (COs)	**Program Outcomes (POs)**									**Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)**	
	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PSO1	PSO2
CO1	H	M	H	M		M	H	H	M		M
CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

IMPORTANT NOTE:

1. The topics, cases and suggested readings given above are not exhaustive. The teachers teaching the course shall be at the liberty to revise the topics/cases/suggested readings.
2. Students are required to study/refer to the legislations as amended from time to time, and consult the latest editions of books.

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
FOOD SECURITY LAWS

Course Code: SLO479 ***Credits:05***

Course Objectives:

This course aims at proving the students with a deeper insight into many aspects of the Food security laws in India. The course also tries to develop a basic understanding about the principles and various concepts related to the food security and various welfare programs. An analysis of these welfare programs will help students approach things with an open mind.

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the food security laws in India.
CO2: Implementation mechanisms under the National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013
CO3: To analyse the Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA) 2006
CO4: To analyse the mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of food security programs human rights based methodologies in human growth.

Course Contents:

Module 1: Introduction to Food Security:

- Historical perspective of food security in India
- Objective and significance of the Food Security Law
- Overview of food security issues in India
- Public Distribution System (PDS)
- Constitution of India and its provisions regarding food security

Module 2: The National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013:

- Overview of the NFSA and its objectives
- Entitlements under the NFSA (e.g., Targeted Public Distribution System, Mid-Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services)
- Implementation mechanisms and challenges

Module 3: Food Safety and Standards Act (FSSA) 2006:

- Objectives and provisions of the FSSA
- Regulatory framework for ensuring food safety and quality
- Role of Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)

Module: 4 Welfare Programs:

- Mid-Day Meal Scheme
- Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- Maternity Benefit Program
- National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA)
- Mechanisms for monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of food security programs.

Pedagogy:

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts.

Text Books:

Prof. Proshanta Guha, *Fundamentals of Indian Food Laws*
Sister Maria Dipasha A.C.,*Food Security In India: Issues and challenges*
Shyam Kartik Mishra,Food Security in India
K C S Acharya,Food Security System in India

Course Assessment Components
This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

Mid Semester Examination	Assignment	Presentation (s)	Project(s)	Total Internal Component	End Semester Examination
15	05	05	15	40	60

Course Outcomes to Program Outcomes and Program Specific Outcomes Mapping Matrix

POs (Program Outcomes) - At the end of the program the students will be able to:

PO-1	Instilling professionalism: Students are equipped with knowledge, passion and drive to excel as leaders in the legal profession, judiciary, public service, non-profit & non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
PO-3	Understanding the legal system: Students are able to understand the Indian legal system in the global context and various principles and theories addressing the international issues.
PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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PO-8	Employability: Demonstrate core values relating to profession or job requirements and meet new challenges maintaining the dignity of the profession.
PO-9	Lifelong Learning: Demonstrate participation and learning process by updating knowledge and practice in order to meet the professional needs and priorities of the system.

PSOs (Program Specific Outcomes)

PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice

PSO-2	Demonstrate knowledge: To study law in the context of Humanities and Social Sciences to groom students to respond to governance, administration and Human behavior.

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Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

Where H= High relationship (covers up to 75-95% of the desired outcome); M=Medium (covers up to 50 to 75%); L=Low (covers up to 10-50% of the desired outcome)

SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
DISASTER, DEVELOPMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Code: SLO488 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective:

Human Rights have never shown any kind of discrimination towards any individual or group of people. They apply equally to any country or culture without any bias on grounds of sex, race, religion, caste or community and language. They only advocate the welfare and well-being of all persons with equal treatment everywhere at all times. However, the socio-economic, political and cultural diversities, prevailing in each state across the world, and politics of the nation states, deprive the free exercise of human rights to a certain number of people. Further, development efforts guided by human rights principles strive to achieve social justice and equity. This involves addressing underlying structural inequalities and systemic injustices that perpetuate poverty, discrimination, and exclusion. Besides development, the impact of disasters undoing the development achieved on human rights is profound and multifaceted. Disasters, whether natural or human-made, can have severe consequences for individuals' enjoyment of their human rights. The objective of this course is to provide students with a rigorous and integrated academic study of development, disaster and human rights law, principles and practices recognizing the strong interrelationship and dependencies of these elements.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will be able:

CO1: To develop the understanding towards the legal frameworks, policies, and regulations that govern development activities at the national, regional, and international levels.
CO2: To explore law that emphasizes the protection of human rights and the needs of vulnerable populations before, during, and after disasters.
CO3: To equip themselves with ability to acquire knowledge and skills to advocate for social justice, equality, and the protection of human dignity.
CO4: To be able to provide a comprehensive understanding of the principles, norms, and standards that underpin human rights.

Course Contents

MODULE 1: DEVELOPMENT LAW IN INDIA AND WORLD

- The Constitution of India and principles of social justice, equality, and fundamental rights, including the right to equality, right to life, right to livelihood, and right to education etc. aimed at development of citizens and directive principles of state policy

Olga Tellis and Ors. vs. Bumbai Municipal Corporation and Ors. Etc., 1985
Charan Lal Sahu Etc. Etc vs. Union of India and Ors., 1989

- Development and environment: Environment Protection Act, 1986
  Tehri Vidrohi Sangharsh Samiti and Ors. vs. State of Uttar Pradesh and Ors., 1990
  Pradeep Krishen vs. Union of India and Ors., 1996
- *Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006*
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- The Paris Agreement on Climate Change

MODULE 2: Concept of Disaster and Right to Life and Security Understanding Disaster

- Definition of Disaster
- Disaster, pandemic and impact on societies, economies, and individuals.
- The National Disaster Management Act, 2005
- The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Act, 2006
- The National Policy on Disaster Management, 2009
- Violation of the Human Rights at the time of the disaster

MODULE 3: National and International Perspective of Human Rights:

- United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948)
- The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965),
- The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979),
- The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and
- The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (2006),
- Indian Perspectives of Human Rights Law- Constitution of India and Human Rights obligations.
- Role of Indian Judiciary in the development of Human Rights Law.
- Indian and International Human Rights Law.

MODULE 4: Implementation of Human Rights in India:

- Human Rights and Institutional Mechanisms in India (National Human Rights Commission)
- The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
- Rights of Women with specific reference to the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace, 2013
- Rights of Child with specific reference to the Commission for Protection of Children and POCSO Act
- Rights of Person's with Disability with specific reference to The Person's with Disabilities (Equal opportunity, Protection of Rights and full participation) Act, 1995 and Rules 1996

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed

on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Simulation Exercises enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Books and Legislations:

- The Constitution of India, 1950
- The National Disaster Management Act, 2005
- The National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Act, 2006

Article Links and Web Links:

- https://ndma.gov.in/sites/default/files/PDF/COMPENDIUM-OF-LAWS-ON-DISASTER-MANAGEMENT.pdf
- https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/human-rights#:~:text=International%20Human%20Rights%20Law&text=The%20United%20Nations%20has%20defined,in%20carrying%20out%20their%20responsibilities.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class.

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PSO-1	Drafting, Counselling and Negotiation: Develop the skill of drafting various plaints, petitions, writ, letters, using proper legal language with clarity. Students learn the skills of mediation, negotiation and counselling for imparting justice
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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
CO4	H	M	H		H	M	H	H	H		M

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

COMPETITION LAW

Course Code: SLO482 ***Credits: 05***

Course Objective

The purpose of this Course is to acquire knowledge and develop understanding of the different types of commercial behaviour that are subject to competition law scrutiny by EU and UK authorities, to understand the relationship between UK and EU competition law and enforcement bodies and to evaluate the effectiveness of EU and UK competition law in achieving the stated objectives. Companies increasingly operate in global markets with little regard for the boundaries of the nation state, and yet commercial behaviour in one part of the world can cause ripple effects in many jurisdictions due to economic integration. This Course would further acquaint students with the rationale for competition law and would give an understanding of key statutory provisions and case law to provide practical understanding of competition law and policy.

Course Outcomes

By the end of the course, the student will:

CO1: Students will be able to identify the relevant legislation applicable to the areas studied; comment upon the effectiveness of the law and identify any weaknesses; describe and evaluate the economic and political issues which influence UK and EU Competition policy; contrast UK and EU law and policy and explain their interrelation; apply the law to the problems of the real world.

CO2: Students will understand how EU and UK competition law attempts to deal with anti-competitive behaviour both within and beyond their jurisdictional borders, from both a civil law and (increasingly) criminal law perspective.

CO3: Students will appreciate the passing of the Competition Act 2002 and repeal of the MRTP Act.

CO4: Students will be able to appreciate, understand and interpret the provisions of the Competition Act 2002 better with the help of case laws.

COURSE CONTENTS

MODULE 1: INTRODUCTION

Objectives of Competition Law

History and Development of Competition Law
Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth & Distribution of Resources: Article 39 (b) and (c)
Relations between Competition Policy and Competition Law
Difference between MRTP Act and Competition Act
Important Definitions under the Competition Act, 2002

MODULE 2: ANTI-COMPETITIVE AGREEMENTS AND REGULATION OF ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION

a. Horizontal and Vertical Agreements
b. Per se Rule and Rule of Reason
c. Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition
d. Exemptions
e. Prohibition of Anti-Competitive Agreements/Cartel/Bid-Rigging
f. Enterprise
g. Relevant Market
h. Dominance in Relevant Market
i. Abuse of Dominance
j. Predatory Pricing

MODULE 3: REGULATION OF COMBINATIONS

a. Combinations: Merger, Acquisition, Amalgamation, Takeover
b. Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers
c. Combinations under the Competition Act, 2002
d. Regulations
e. Penalties

MODULE 4: ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS UNDER THE COMPETITION ACT, 2002 AND COMPETITION ADVOCACY IN INDIA

a. Establishment and Constitution of the CCI
b. Powers and Functions of the CCI
c. Jurisdiction of the CCI
d. Procedure of Inquiry by Commission
e. Functions of the Appellate Tribunals (COMPAT/NCLAT)
f. Penalties and Enforcement
g. Competition Advocacy
h. Emerging Trends in Competition Law

Case-Laws

1. *Brahm Dutt v Union of India*, AIR 2005 SC 730
2. *CCI v Steel Authority of India Ltd & Anr*, (2010) 10 SCC 744
3. *Aamir Khan Productions Private Limited v Union of India*, (2010) 4 CompLJ 580 (Bom)
4. *Builders Association of India v Cement Manufacturers*, Case No. 29/2010, CCI.
5. *All India Tyres Dealers Federation v Tyres Manufacturers*, 2013 COMP LR 92 (CCI)
6. *Exclusive Motors Pvt Ltd v Automobile Lamborghini SPA*, Case No. 52/2012

7. *CCI Express Industry Council of India v Jet Airways Ltd &Ors*, Case No. 30/2013, CCI
8. *Shamsher Kataria v Honda Siel Cars India Ltd*, 2014 Comp LR 1 (CCI)
9. *Belaire Apartment Owners' Association v DLF Ltd & HUDA* and *DLF Ltd v CCI*, 2014 Comp LR 01 (CompAT)
10. *Jagmohan Chhabra and Shalini Chhabra v Unitech*, 2011 Comp LR 31 (CCI)
11. *Surinder Singh v Board of Control for Cricket in India*, [2013] 113CLA579(CCI)
12. *Dhanraj Pillay v M/s Hockey India*, 2013 Comp LR 543 (CCI)
13. *MCX Stock Exchange v National Stock Exchange Ltd*, 2011 Comp LR 129 (CCI)
14. *National Stock Exchange Ltd v MCX Stock Exchange*, 2014 Comp LR 304 (CompAT)
15. *Indian Exhibition Industry Association v Ministry of Commerce and Industry and Indian Trade Promotion Organisation*, 2014 Comp LR 87 (CCI)

16. *Etihad Airways and Jet Airways Combination Order*, CCI Order dated November 12, 2013.
17. *Sun Pharma and Ranbaxy Combination Order*, CCI Orders dated December 5, 2014 and March 17, 2015
18. *PVR and DT Cinemas Combination Order*, CCI Order dated May 4, 2016
19. *Google Inc. &Ors v. Competition Commission of India & Anr.*, [2015] 127CLA367(Delhi)
20. *Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson (PUBL) v. Competition Commission of India & Anr*, [Writ Petition (Civil) No. 464/2014, Decision dated March 30, 2016]
21. *Asianet Star Communication Pvt. Ltd. v. Competition Commissioner of India &Ors., Writ Petition no. 3845 of 2022*
22. *Disney Broadcasting India Pvt. Ltd. v. Star India Pvt. Ltd.*
23. *Vijay Gopal v. Big Tree Entertainment Pvt Ltd (Book My Show)*
24. *CCI v. State of Mizoram, 2022 LL (SC) 75*
25. Coal India Ltd. v. CCI, Civil Appeal No. 2845 of 2017
26. Devendra Nath v. M3M India Pvt Ltd, CCI – Case No.. 02 of 2023
27. Together We Fight Society v. Apple Inc., CCI – Case No. 24 of 2021
28. Google LLC & Anr. v. CCI, Civil Appeal No. 4098/ 2023
29. Jitendra Bathla v. M/s Gayatri Developers, CCI – Case No. 7 of 2023
30. JK Paper Ltd. v. CCI, Guj HC
31. Ministry of Corporate Affairs v. Apollo Tyres/ MRF Ltd., Reference Case No. 08 of 2013
32. Meru Travels Solutions Pvt Ltd. v. CCI, Civil Appeal No. 2843-2844/ 2022
33. Shri Balaji Enterprises v. Hero Moto Corp, CCI – Case No. 14 of 2023
34.

Pedagogy

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- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books:

1. Ramappa T, *Competition Law in India* (Oxford University Press 2006)
2. Dugar SM, *Commentary on MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection Law* (Wadhwa Nagpur 2006)
3. Roy A and Kumar J, *Competition Law in India* (Eastern Law House 2008)
4. Prasad PS, *Competition Law and Cartels* (ICFAI University Press 2007)
5. Middleton K, Rodger B &Culloch AM, *Cases and Materials on UK and EC Competition Law* (Oxford University Press 2003)
6. Dhall V, *Competition Law Today* (Oxford University Press 2007)
7. Areeda PE and Hovenkoup H, *Fundamentals of Anti-Trust Law* (ASPEAN Publications 2006)
8. Vahini V, *Indian Competition Law* (Lexis Nexis 2016)
9. Saharay HK, *Competition Law* (Universal Law Publishing Co. 2012)
10. Aurora RS, Shetty K and Kale SR, *Mergers and Acquisitions* (First Published 2011, Oxford University Press 2018)
11. Gopalakrishnan KC and Ramdass, *Economics for Law Students – A Project of the National Law School of India University in association with Bar Council of India Trust* (Eastern Book Company 2011)
12. Gopalakrishnan KC, *Legal Economics – Interactional Dimensions of Economics and Law* (Eastern Book Company 2010)

Reference websites:

1. www.cci.gov.in/competition-act
2. www.nishithdesai.com/fileadmin/user_upload/pdfs/Research%20Papers/Competition%20Law%20in%20India.pdf
3. www.ey.com/in/en/services/assurance/fraud-investigation---dispute-services/ey-calibrating-the-pulse-of-competition-law-in-india

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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	& non-governmental organizations, entrepreneurships, and corporate entities through academic exposure and professional internships.
PO-2	Effective communication: Graduates are able to communicate effectively to various stakeholders and practice their profession with high regard to societal needs, diversity, constraints in the professional workplace and ethical responsibilities.
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PO-4	Construction and Ability: Students are able to use various legal tools and techniques through classroom and moot court exercises to be able to read, understand and interpret statutes and other enacted rules to solve legal problems or construct legal knowledge.
PO-5	Active participation in professional training: Students develop the skills to actively participate, as professionals, in legal counselling, advocacy and decision-making through legal aid clinics, workshops, seminars and internship programs.
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Relationship between the Course Outcomes (COs) and Program Outcomes (POs) / Program Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

Matrix 1- Mapping of COs with POs and PSOs

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CO2	H	H		H	M		M	M	M	H	
CO3		M	H	H	H		H	H	H	H	H
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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW

CLEAN ENERGY AND SUSTAINIBILITY LAWS

Course Code: SLO597 ***Credit-05***

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

1. To understand the present legal regime and concepts concerning energy law and sustainability.
2. To apply the international energy and sustainability jurisprudential principles within Indian framework and identify the evolving gaps.
3. To analyze and evaluate the need for integrating energy laws with the principles of sustainability through bottom up approach.
4. To evaluate the need for creating a new legal regime integrating the economic, environment, and energy perspectives with business and public policy.

Course Outcome:

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

CO1: Classify, recognize, and further categories the legal principles applicable to energy and sustainability sector.

CO2: Interpret the legislative intent behind international business and public policies concerning energy and sustainability sector

CO3: Examine and further test the present Indian energy law regime with the principles of sustainability and the global context.

CO4:Develop and formulate a proposed bill integrating 1) energy business policy, 2) sustainability principles, 3) evolving best practices worldwide.

Course Contents:

MODULE I: INTRODUCING ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY SCENARIO

World energy scenario; Indian energy needs and gaps; sustainability principles: introductions; need for clean energy: global and Indian context.

MODULE II: ENERGY LAWS IN INDIA
Oil and gas laws, electricity laws, upstream-midstream-downstream laws, economic perspectives of energy laws, climate change and energy laws (carbon trading)

MODULE III: SUSTAINABILITY LAWS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Precautionary principles, NGT ACT, Public trust doctrine, economic viability principles, renewable energy policies, hydrocarbon vision and sustainability

MODULE IV: COMPARATIVE UNDERSTANDING OF ENERGY AND SUSTAINABILITY LAW
International legal regime concerning carbon emissions, conventional hydrocarbon laws, unconventional hydrocarbon laws, comparative environmental laws, oil and gas law best practices, evolving Indian laws concerning energy and sustainability.

PEDAGOGY:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

References:

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3. Krupnick A, Wang Z and Wang Y, "Environmental Risks of Shale Gas Development in China" (2014) 75 Energy Policy 117

4. Liz Thomas, ‘Shale-gas extraction and hydraulic fracturing accompany methane contamination of drinking water’ (Yale Environment Review, 17 September 2011) <https://environment-review.yale.edu/shale-gas-extraction-and-hydraulic-fracturing-accompany-methane-contamination-drinking-water-0> accessed 18 October 2018
5. Osborn SG, Vengosh A and Jackson RB, “Methane Contamination of Drinking Water Accompanying Gas-Well Drilling and Hydraulic Fracturing” (2011) 108 Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America
6. Directorate General of Hydrocarbon, ‘Hydrocarbon Exploration and Licensing Policy’ <http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137638> accessed 18 October 2018
7. Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, ‘Reform Update on Ease of Doing Business Reform’ <http://dipp.nic.in/ease-doing-business-reforms/reform-update-india> accessed 18 October 2018
8. Mohammed S. Hashem M. Mehany and Angela Guggemos/ Procedia Engineering 118 (2015) 169-176
9. Darrah, T.H., Vengosh, A., Jackson, R.B., Warner, N.R., Poreda, R.J. (2014) Noble gases identify the mechanisms of fugitive gas contamination in drinking-water wells overlying the Marcellus and Barnett Shales. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of United States of America, 111 no. 39, 14076–14081.
10. Lisa Molofsk et al., Methane in Pennsylvania Water Wells unrelated to Marcellus Shale Fracturing, Oil and Gas Journal 2011.
11. United States Environment Protection Agency, ‘Assessment of the Potential Impacts of Hydraulic Fracturing for Oil and Gas on Drinking Water Resources’, <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-06/documents/hf_es_erd_jun2015.pdf> accessed on 18 October 2018
12. Jean-Philippe Nicot and others, 'Methane Occurrences In Aquifers Overlying The Barnett Shale Play With A Focus On Parker County, Texas' (2017) 55 Groundwater.

Course Assessment Components

This course is of 100 marks and will have the following assessment components. Final Grades will be based on the relative performance of a student in the class

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND LAW

Course Code: SLO590 ***Credit:05***

Course Objectives:

Artificial Intelligence in Law will reflect on a broad range of legal and policy challenges posed by artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning and other emergent technologies. Through this course students will explore the many promises and perils of AI. This course is innovative and cutting edge. The law in the areas is either nonexistent or nascent. There will be plenty of opportunity to think about how existing laws might be adapted to meet the regulatory and policy needs relevant to these emerging technologies. The course covers the legal relevance of the use of artificially intelligent software in the areas viz., IPR, Competition Law, Health Law, Labor Law, Judicial Process and Administration of Justice.

Course Outcomes:

	Course Outcomes (COs)
CO1	To analyze the interface between Artificial intelligence in the legal domain.
CO2	To study the impact of Artificial Intelligence in various legal field
CO3	To assess how judiciary is impacted in the wake of booming AI.
CO4	To study AI, niche technology and its impact on various field including socio-legal milieu.

Course Contents:

MODULE 1: General Introduction of AI and Law

a) Introduction to Artificial Intelligence. History of AI and Its Applications.

b) Overview of AI regulatory frameworks at national and international levels
c) Definition and types of Artificial Intelligence
d) Legal Personhood, Responsibility and AI
e) AI vis-à-vis Morality/Ethics
f) Social Implications of AI in Law
g) AI in Tort and Criminal Law

MODULE 2: Implication of AI in Various Legal Field

a) Application of AI in Legal profession
b) Ethical considerations in using AI for legal decision-making
c) AI and Smart Contracts and financial transactions
d) AI and Elections
e) AI National Security and War
f) AI and Intellectual Property laws
g) AI and Cyber Crimes and Cyber Security
h) AI and Health law

MODULE 3: AI and Judiciary

a) AI and Judiciary
b) Using AI tools in Judicial Process
c) Using AI in Judicial Administration and Reducing Pendency of Cases
d) Bias and fairness issues in AI algorithms and decision-making
e) Accountability, transparency, and explainability in AI systems
f) Impact of AI on legal professions and access to justice
g) AI and Justice Delivery

MODULE 4: AI, Niche Technology and its Impact

a) Emerging technologies shaping the future of AI in law (e.g., blockchain, IoT)
b) Comparative analysis of regulatory approaches to AI.
c) Future directions and challenges in AI regulation and policy-making
d) Promise and Problems in Emerging Technology
e) Using Technology to Solve Sociotechnical Problems
f) CASE STUDY - Decision Making Through AI

Text Books:

Duggal, Pawan (2017). Artificial intelligence Law, Amazon .

Articles:

1. Lauren Kirchner, Julia Angwin, Jeff Larson & Surya Mattu, Machine Bias: There's Software Used Across the Country to Predict Future Criminals. And It's Biased Against Blacks, ProPublica, 2016 https://www.propublica.org/article/machine-bias-risk-assessments-in-criminal-sentencing

2. Ryan Calo, Artificial Intelligence Policy: A Primer and Roadmap (2017) https://ssrn.com/abstract=3015350

3. "How Artificial Intelligence is Transforming the Legal Profession," ABA Journal, posted April 1, 2016 (Julie Sobowale).

4. "Artificial Intelligence Looms Larger in the Corporate World," The Wall Street Journal, posted January 11, 2017 (Steven Norton).

Course Assessment Components

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND LAW

Course Code: SLO599 **Credit: 05**

Course objective:

This course examines the interrelation of science, technology, and law, exploring how advancements in science and technology has an impact on the legal systems and practices. The course will be helpful for students in understanding the changes which are required to be introduced in the legal system to sync it with science and technology.

Course outcomes:

CO1: Analyse the implications of scientific and technological advancements on legal frameworks.

CO2: Apply legal principles to address contemporary issues in science and technology.

CO3: Ethical reasoning regarding the development and use of technology.

CO4: Understanding of privacy laws and their application in the digital age.

Module 1:Introduction to Science, Technology, and Law

- Historical context of the intersection of science, technology, and law
- Ethical considerations in scientific and technological advancements
- Introduction to intellectual property (IP) rights (patents, copyrights, trademarks)
- Principles of patent law and the patenting process
- Copyright law and its application to digital content

Module 2: Regulation of Emerging Technologies

- Regulatory challenges in emerging technology domains (AI, biotechnology)
- Legal frameworks for regulating new and disruptive technologies
- Ethical implications of technological innovation
- Ethical theories and principles relevant to science and technology
- Ethical decision-making frameworks for technologists and policymakers

Module 3: International Perspectives on Science, Technology, and Law

- Comparative analysis of legal approaches to science and technology across different jurisdictions
- International agreements and conventions addressing global challenges in science and technology
- Cross-border legal issues in areas such as cybersecurity and intellectual property

Module 4: Future Trends and Policy Implications

- Emerging trends in science and technology and their potential legal implications
- Policy responses to emerging technological challenges
- Ethical and legal considerations in shaping future technological developments

Pedagogy

The application of specific pedagogy is motivated from the fact that strong foundations need to be developed. However, it is to be kept in mind that implied understanding also needs to be developed on current issues relating to legal scenario in India. Pedagogy for the module has to take care of two things. Firstly, a constant interaction among students and tutor is required, involving students in active and participative manner. Secondly, an instructive strategy is required to understand implications emphasising learning by doing. Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Moot Courts enable the students to practically implement the knowledge acquired by them.

Text Books

- "Cyber Laws and IT Protection" by Dr. Karnika Seth
- "Privacy and Data Protection Laws in India: A Practitioner's Guide" by Rahul Matthan
- "Law of Electronic Surveillance in India" by Dr. Vikram Singh

Course Assessment Components

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SYLLABUS
SCHOOL OF LAW
INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Course Code: SLO697 ***Credits: 05***

COURSE OBJECTIVE

This course provides a rigorous introduction to the field of international commercial arbitration, which has become the default means of settling international disputes. The course will deal with the internationalist elements of the subject matter, but will also examine international commercial arbitration from an American perspective. Students can expect to review both foreign and US commentaries, statutes and case law on the subject. The course will comprise of five main topics:
(1) an introduction to the field of international commercial arbitration;
(2) the agreement to arbitrate;
(3) the arbitrators;
(4) the arbitration process; and
(5) the arbitral award.
The course will also cover in brief the law of foreign investment and the pivotal role of arbitration both in resolving disputes and developing the law in that area.

Course Outcomes:

By the end of the course, the student will:
CO 1: To understand the present legal regime and concepts concerning arbitration in India and other jurisdictions
CO2: To apply the international jurisprudential principles within International framework and identify the evolving gaps
CO3: To analyze and evaluate the need for integrating arbitration laws with the principles of international laws through bottom up approach.
CO4: To evaluate the need for creating a new legal regime integrating the commercial arbitration and public policy

Course Contents

MODULE I:

1. Legislative history of arbitration in India
2. Arbitration agreement: - Significance, requirement and forms
3. Introduction to International commercial arbitration
4. Important terms used in international commercial arbitration
5. Dispute resolution in international trade
6. Comparative study of judicial decisions on arbitrability
7. Hybrid nature of Arbitral Process

MODULE II:

1. History of International Commercial arbitration
2. Governing law of International Commercial arbitration
3. Law of enforcement and recognition of foreign arbitral award

4. A comparison between institutional versus ad-hoc rules of arbitration
5. Theory of competence-competence

MODULE III:

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration

MODULE IV:

1. International Commercial Arbitration with seat in India
2. International Commercial Arbitration with seat in a reciprocating country
3. Foreign award- meaning
4. General policy for review foreign award in India
5. Grounds for refusal of recognition and enforcement of a foreign award
6. Recognition and enforcement of annulled awards
7. Modern Trends in Arbitration in India

LIST OF CASES

- Bhatia International v. Bulk Trading (2002) 4 SCC 10
- Bharat Aluminium Co. v. Kaiser Aluminium Technical Services Inc. (2012) 9 SCC 552: (Bhatia International Overruled)
- Venture Global Engineering V. Satyam Computer Services Ltd. (2008) 4 SCC 190
- ONGC Ltd. v. Saw Pipes Ltd. (2003) 5 SCC 705
- Citation Infowares Ltd. Vs. Equinox Corp.(2009) 7 SCC 220

PEDAGOGY:

Thus, in this module following pedagogical approaches are adopted:

- Student Lecture and Presentation: To support the development of theoretical construct.
- Case study Method: Better understanding of the case structure and interpretation of law and procedure.
- Group Discussions on the recent issues revolving the new concepts as per the new Act.

References:

- Nigel Blackaby and Constantine Partasides with Alan Redfern and Martin Hunter, Redfern and Hunter on International Arbitration, 5th ed. Oxford
- Gary Born, International Arbitration; Law and Practice 2012
- Gary Born, International Commercial Arbitration, 2009 CCH
- Jean-François Poudret, Sébastien Besson Comparative Law of International Arbitration, 2007
- Fouchard, Gaillard, Goldman on International Commercial Arbitration, Gaillard and Savage ed.
- Emmanuel Giallard, Legal Theory of International Arbitration, MartinusNijhoff, 2010
- Julian D.M. Lew et al. Comparative International Commercial Arbitration, Kluwer Law International.
- Poudret and Besson, Comparative Law of International Arbitration, 2007

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