

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABI

BA. LL. B (Hons.) SCHOOL OF LAW 2024-25 Batch



Centurion
UNIVERSITY

*Shaping Lives...
Empowering Communities...*

SCHOOL OF LAW

CENTURION UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MANAGEMENT

Odisha-752050, India

Web Site: - www.cutm.ac.in

Centurion University of Technology and Management

SCHOOL OF LAW

SYLLABUS: BA.LLB (Hons.)

ABOUT THE PROGRAM:

This programme is specially designed for the students of BA.LL.B.(H.). It's a bachelor's level Law degree programme. It's a five-year integrated programme dealing with Arts stream subjects like Sociology, Political Science along with law subjects like Constitutional Law, Corporate Law, Labour Law and Administrative Law.

PROGRAMME EDUCATION OUTCOMES:

1. **Legal Knowledge and Understanding:** Graduates should demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the principles, theories, and concepts of various branches of law including constitutional law, criminal law, contract law, etc.
2. **Legal Analysis and Reasoning:** Graduates should be able to analyze legal issues critically, apply legal reasoning, and interpret statutes, case law, and legal documents effectively.
3. **Communication Skills:** Graduates should possess strong oral and written communication skills necessary for effective legal advocacy, drafting legal documents, and presenting legal arguments in court.
4. **Legal Research Skills:** Graduates should be proficient in conducting legal research using both traditional and digital resources, including legal databases and online repositories.
5. **Ethical and Professional Behavior:** Graduates should adhere to high ethical standards and demonstrate professional conduct in their interactions with clients, colleagues, and the legal community.

6. **Problem-Solving Abilities:** Graduates should be capable of identifying legal issues, analyzing relevant factors, and developing creative and practical solutions to legal problems.
7. **Collaboration and Teamwork:** Graduates should be able to work effectively in teams, collaborate with peers, and demonstrate leadership skills in group settings.
8. **Awareness of Social Justice and Equity:** Graduates should be aware of social justice issues, recognize the importance of equity in the legal system, and advocate for the rights of marginalized and underrepresented groups.
9. **Global and Cultural Competence:** Graduates should possess an understanding of international legal frameworks, cross-cultural sensitivity, and the ability to navigate legal issues in diverse cultural contexts.
10. **Lifelong Learning and Professional Development:** Graduates should recognize the importance of continuous learning, stay updated on legal developments, and engage in ongoing professional development to enhance their legal knowledge and skills throughout their careers.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (PO'S)

1. **Legal Knowledge:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of foundational legal principles, theories, and concepts across various areas of law.
2. **Legal Research Skills:** Develop effective legal research skills to locate, analyze, and synthesize legal information from diverse sources.
3. **Legal Writing and Communication:** Demonstrate proficiency in legal writing and communication, including the ability to draft legal documents, opinions, and arguments with clarity and precision.
4. **Analytical and Critical Thinking:** Apply analytical and critical thinking skills to evaluate legal issues, identify relevant facts, and construct well-reasoned legal arguments.
5. **Ethical and Professional Conduct:** Understand and adhere to the ethical standards and professional responsibilities associated with the legal profession.

6. **Advocacy Skills:** Develop effective oral advocacy skills, including the ability to present legal arguments persuasively in moot court or other simulated settings.
7. **Legal Drafting:** Gain proficiency in drafting legal documents, contracts, and other legal instruments with attention to detail and precision.
8. **Negotiation and Mediation:** Acquire skills in negotiation and mediation, with an understanding of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.
9. **Interdisciplinary Perspectives:** Appreciate the interdisciplinary nature of law and its connections to social, political, economic, and cultural contexts.
10. **International and Comparative Law Awareness:** Develop an awareness and understanding of international and comparative legal principles and systems.
11. **Legal Practice and Procedure:** Understand the practical aspects of legal practice, including court procedures, case management, and client representation.
12. **Continuous Professional Development:** Cultivate a commitment to lifelong learning and professional development, staying updated on legal developments and evolving legal trends.

CAREER SCOPE:

In present scenario law graduates are not confined only as lawyer in district courts. There are many career opportunities like civil lawyer, criminal lawyer, legal advisor, corporate lawyer, legal journalists and many more. So now it's a financially rewarding career option for young law students with attractive packages. The field of law offers a wide and dynamic range of career opportunities, making it one of the most respected and versatile professions globally. Law graduates can pursue traditional roles such as becoming advocates who represent clients in courts, or judges who preside over legal matters and ensure justice is served. These roles require a deep understanding of legal principles, strong analytical thinking, and excellent communication skills. In many countries, aspiring judges and public prosecutors must clear competitive judicial service or government examinations, opening doors to prestigious roles in the legal system. Beyond litigation, the corporate world presents immense scope for legal professionals. Corporate lawyers work in law firms or as in-house counsel for companies,

dealing with business contracts, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property rights, regulatory compliance, and other legal aspects of business operations. The increasing complexity of business and global trade has made corporate law a highly sought-after field, offering lucrative salaries and growth opportunities. Similarly, legal process outsourcing (LPO) services have created new employment avenues, particularly in countries like India, where global firms outsource legal research, documentation, and review work.

DEGREE: B.A. + LL.B.

DURATION: 5 YEARS

ELIGIBILITY: 10+2

AGE LIMIT – MINIMUM 18 YEARS

TOTAL CREDITS OF THE PROGRAM: 240

Course Structure

Semester I							
Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Legal Methods	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Law of Torts including Motor Vehicles Act & Consumer Protection Act (CPA)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Sociology-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Legal History	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Political Science-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		General English and Legal Language-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester II

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Law of Contract-I (General Principles of Contract)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Constitutional Law-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Political science-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Law and Micro Economics	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Sociology-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		General English and Legal Language-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester III

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Law of Contract- II (Special Contracts)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Constitutional Law-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Macro Economics	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Basic Principles of accounting	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Political Science-III	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Sociology-III	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial	Compulsory				Non credit

		Classes/Seminar					
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Semester IV

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Family Law-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Criminal Law (BNSS)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Law of Crimes (BNS)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Media Law and Information Technology Act	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Global Politics and Governance	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Corporate Accounting	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester V

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Jurisprudence	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Law of Evidence	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Corporate Law-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Public International Law	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		IPR Management and Litigation	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Family Law-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester VI

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Corporate Law-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Private International Law	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Banking Law & Negotiable Instrument Act	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Transfer of Property Act including Specific Relief Act	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Code of Civil Procedure and Limitation Act	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Principles of Taxation Law	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester VII

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Clinical paper-I (Alternate Dispute Resolution)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Environmental Law	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Interpretation of Statutes	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Labour & Industrial Law (Code on wages and Industrial Relations Code)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Honours Paper-I	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4

7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester VIII

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Clinical Paper- II (Drafting Pleading Conveyance)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Labour & Industrial Law Paper-II (Social security code, Occupational, health, safety Code)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Human Rights Law, Legal Aid and PIL	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Law and Medicine	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Honours Paper-II	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Honours Paper-III	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester IX

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Gender Justice and Jurisprudence	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Administrative Law	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4

3		Bankruptcy and Insolvency	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Clinical paper III (Mediation with Conciliation)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Honours Paper-IV	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Honours Paper- V	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

Semester X

Sl. No.	Code	Course Name	Course Nature	T (Theory)	Pr (Practice)	Pj (Project)	Credits
1		Clinical Paper- IV (Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
2		Clinical Paper - V (Moot Court exercise and Internship)	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
3		Seminar Courses- Right to Information	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
4		Seminar Courses - Advocacy Skills/Client management	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
5		Honours Paper- VI	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
6		Honours Paper- VII	Compulsory	60%	20%	20%	4
7		Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar	Compulsory				Non credit

BUSINESS LAW HONOURS	B.1	Maritime Law	4
	B.2	International Trade Law	4
	B.3	Insurance Law	4
	B.4	Competition Law	4
	B.5	Taxation- National,International and Dispute Resolution	4
	B.6	Investment Law	4
	B.7	Mergers and Acquisitions	4
	B.8	Law on Corporate Finance	4

CRIMINAL LAW HONOURS	Cr.1	Principles of International Criminal Law (Including TRANSNATIONAL Crimes)	4
	Cr.2	Criminology	4
	Cr.3	Comparative Aspects of Substantive Criminal Law Principales	4
	Cr.4	Penology & Victimology	4
	Cr.5	Offences against Vulnerable Group	4
	Cr.6	Prison Administration & Correctional Justice	4
	Cr.7	Comparative Criminal Procedure	4
	Cr.8	Socio Economic Offences	4

SEMESTER-I

LEGAL METHODS

Course Code – CUTM2777	Course Title - Legal methods		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

INTRODUCTION

Law curricula in the world feature in their initial year or semester an introductory course known as “Introduction to Law”, “Legal Method”, “Legal Methods”, “Law 101”, “The Methods and the Processes of Law”, and so on. Most of these names are comprehensible easily, but why “legal method”? Or to be specific, why “method” as opposed to “methods”?

To appreciate this, think “scientific method”. Certainly, this term does not imply all scientists follow one single method. There is very little in common between the physicist studying the effects of high-speed particle collisions in a particle accelerator; the chemist passing complex mixtures through a chromatograph; or the biologist injecting enzymes into a rat’s spinal cord. And yet these and other methods used by scientists share certain commonalities. All scientific endeavours to day involve at some level or the other description, observation and, above all, seeking mechanical explanations of natural phenomena.

COURSE OBJECTIVE

1. To enable students to cultivate a habit of critical thinking and questioning, which is fundamental to the study and practice of law, allowing them to understand, challenge, and apply legal authority effectively.
2. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the origins, development, nature, and functions of law, and its role within society and legal institutions.
3. To introduce students to core legal concepts such as sources of law (legislation, judicial pronouncements, customs), legal institutions (legislatures, courts), and their hierarchical structures.

4. To help students acquire clarity in legal reasoning and argumentation, and to recognize the interpretive nature of legal authority and the dynamic process of legal analysis.
5. To expose students to fundamental tools and techniques of legal research, including the use of law libraries, legal databases, precedents, citation norms, and legal writing conventions.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the nature, purpose, and role of law in society and its relationship with morality, justice, and social change.
2. Describe the various types of legal systems (e.g., common law, civil law, religious and customary systems) and their comparative features.
3. Identify and explain the primary and secondary sources of law, including legislation, case law, custom, and scholarly commentary.
4. Analyze the structure and functioning of legal institutions, including legislatures, courts, and legal professionals.
5. Demonstrate basic proficiency in legal reasoning, including analogical reasoning, deductive and inductive logic, and case analysis.
6. Interpret statutes and judicial decisions using techniques of statutory and judicial interpretation.
7. Apply methods of legal research, including how to use legal databases, law libraries, and internet-based resources.
8. Use standard legal citation formats (e.g., Bluebook, OSCOLA, or local citation standards) accurately in written work.
9. Exhibit an understanding of legal language, terms of art, and their correct usage in legal writing and argumentation.
10. Critically evaluate the authority and validity of legal pronouncements, and understand how legal rules may be challenged or interpreted differently.
11. Draft basic legal documents such as case briefs, legal memos, and short research notes with proper structure and clarity.
12. Develop a foundation for engaging with more advanced legal subjects by acquiring conceptual clarity and an orientation to legal thinking.

MODULE DESCRIPTION

Module 1: Meaning, nature, purpose and sources of Law

- 1.1. Meaning of law, kinds of Law on the basis of justice or control
- 1.2. Purpose, functions and objects of Law
- 1.3. Advantages and disadvantages of Law
- 1.4. Law-morality-ethics-justice debates
- 1.5. Sources of Law

Module 2: Using Law Library

- 2.1. Difference between primary and secondary sources of Law
- 2.2. Primary Sources of Law- Constitution, Statutes and Judicial decisions
- 2.3. Secondary Sources of Law- Legal Commentaries, legal journals, encyclopedia, case digests, law reports and law commission reports.
- 2.4. E-sources Use of Westlaw; Heinonline; LexisNexis; Taxmann; Manupatra as a source of authority – Articles and Cases on electronic mode
- 2.5. Significance of Copyright Law and protection of authors contribution (Indian and International law)

Module 3- Methods of Law and Legal reasoning

- 5.1. Enactment of law, legislative drafting, rule making and interpretation aids
- 5.2. Case laws- How to read a case law, precedent, ratio and obiter dicta and judicial activism
- 5.3. Case Method, dialogue or Socratic Method and clinical method
- 5.4. legal reasoning
- 5.5. Significance of motto for Law students

Module 4: Legal Research

- 3.1. Meaning of Legal Research and Objectives of Legal Research
- 3.2. Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal/Empirical Research
- 3.3. Types of Legal Research - Descriptive & Exploratory Studies – Explanatory – Analytical and Critical – Historical and Comparative Studies
- 3.4. Steps in legal research, writings and research
- 3.5. Non-Doctrinal Research-Data Collection – Interview & Questionnaire method – Sampling techniques –Advantages & Disadvantages

Module 5: Basic concepts of Indian legal systems and elsewhere

- 4.1. Introduction to Law and Legal Systems
- 4.2. Common Law, Civil Law Traditions, customary and religious legal systems and Comparative legal systems
- 4.3. Constitution as basic law, rule of law, separation of powers
- 4.4. Legal Remedies
- 4.5. Crisis of Indian Legal System

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

1. E- Content of every topic will be made available to students before lecture session.
2. The course will be delivered using theory and case based method. After explaining the concepts, shift would be towards taking up more and more case laws, as this entire branch of law has been developed through case laws.
3. The students will also be given hypothetical situations to make them think and apply their understanding of the concept.
4. Project in the form of Content/ Case study is assigned to each student individually.
5. PSD activities (in Group) will be assigned for self-work, field work and Practical training.

TEXT READING-

1. H.L.A. Hart – *The Concept of Law*
2. Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur – *Introduction to Law*
3. A. Lakshminath – *Basic Jurisprudence*
4. R.W.M. Dias – *Jurisprudence*
5. Ruth Sullivan – *Statutory Interpretation*

REFERENCES-

1. Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur, *Introduction to Law*, LexisNexis, Latest Edition.
2. A. Lakshminath, *Basic Jurisprudence*, Eastern Book Company, Latest Edition.
3. R.W.M. Dias, *Jurisprudence*, LexisNexis, 5th Edition.
4. Catherine Elliott & Frances Quinn, *English Legal System*, Pearson Education, Latest Edition.

ADDITIONAL READINGS-

1. Upendra Baxi – The Crisis of the Indian Legal System
2. Turning Point: The Story of a Law Teacher
3. Rupert Cross – Statutory Interpretation
4. Deborah E. Bouchoux – Legal Research and Writing for Paralegals

Course Code – CUTM2778		Course Title - Law of Torts including Motor Vehicles Act & Consumer Protection Act (CPA)	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

LAW OF TORTS

INTRODUCTION

Every man in his day-to-day life from dawn to dusk makes a variety of contracts. Man's contract making activities increase with the increasing trade, commerce and industry. In a way living in a modern society would be impossible if the law did not recognise this contract making power of a person. The use of contract may be found in everyday living and across that spectrum the underlying principles of contract law remain the same and it is those basic principles which are the subject matter of this course. Moreover, formation of contract being mandatory for all commercial transactions accentuate the importance of the subject. It is therefore understandable that contract forms part of the group of law subjects offered to the first year students

Whatever may be the nature of a given society, the contractual relations, as are obtained in that society, are governed by certain principles which are more or less of a general and basic nature. In India these general principles are put in a statute in the form of the Indian Contract Act 1972. The distinctive feature about this branch of law is that it is categorised into two levels. At the first level there are general principles which form the basic structure of the law of contract. The second level comprises the special principles of contract. As a foundational course, Contract-I will comprise of the first level i.e. the general principals.

This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of these various general principles of contractual relations.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this course are:

1. To introduce the student to the specialized discipline of the Law of Torts, which is one of the most litigated areas of law in the west. In India, this realm is on the verge of a lot of litigation activity. The course also covers Consumer Protection Act, 2019 which is carved out from the general principles of tort.
2. To make the student understand that different circumstances call for different remedies
3. To employ the redressal mechanism available under Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
4. To develop the capability for the correct interpretation & application of the Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act 2019 in the light of case laws so that the substantive laws may properly be enforced.
5. To differentiate fault-based torts from vicarious liability and statutory liability torts.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the historical evolution and foundational principles of tort law.
2. Explain the nature, scope, and objectives of tortious liability.
3. Distinguish between torts, crimes, and breaches of contract.
4. Identify and analyze essential elements required to establish tortious liability.
5. Evaluate various general defences available in tort law and their applicability.
6. Examine specific torts such as negligence, nuisance, defamation, trespass, and strict liability.
7. Apply tort principles to factual scenarios to determine liability and available remedies.
8. Interpret key judicial pronouncements shaping the development of tort law in India and globally.
9. Understand and assess the concepts of vicarious liability and joint tortfeasors.
10. Explain the role and application of tort law in contemporary legal and social issues, including consumer protection and environmental law.
11. Demonstrate skills in legal reasoning, analysis, and problem-solving using tort law doctrines.
12. Develop foundational skills in legal writing, case analysis, and moot court arguments based on tort law principles.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Law of Torts

- 1.1. Nature and definition of Torts;
- 1.2. Tort distinguished from Contract, Quasi-Contract, Crime;
- 1.3. Conditions of liability including *damnum sine injuria*, *injuria sine damnum*;
- 1.4. Remoteness of damages;
- 1.5. Maxims: *Ubi jus ibi remedium*, etc.;
- 1.6. Justification in Tort - *Volenti non-fit injuria*, Necessity, Plaintiff's default, Act of God, Inevitable accidents, Private defence.
- 1.6. Remedies available under Law of Torts.

Module 2: Specific Torts

- 2.1. Torts against person: Assault, Battery, False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution; Defamation-Libel, Slander including defenses in an action for defamation
- 2.2. Torts against property: Nuisance, Trespass to Land and Goods
- 2.3. Economic torts- Conspiracy, Passing Off, Deceit and Conversion as a Tort

Module 3: Negligence and Nervous Shock

- 3.1. Negligence including contributory negligence and other defenses; theories of negligence; negligence by professionals.
- 3.2. Nervous Shock- Meaning and Principle.

Module 4: Liability

- 4.1. Strict liability, Rules in *Ryland v. Fletcher*; Principles for the application of the rule and defenses;
- 4.2. Absolute Liability, Enterprises engaged in hazardous activities – *M.C. Mehta v. Union of India*;
- 4.3. Vicarious Liability; Liability of State; Doctrine of Sovereign Immunity.

Module 5: Consumer Protection Act, 2019

- 5.1. The concept of a Consumer, and Consumer Dispute;
- 5.2. Definition of 'consumer', 'goods', consumerism, complaint, 'services', 'unfair trade practice', 'restrictive trade practice' under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;
- 5.3. The Aims and Objectives of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

- 5.4. Shift from Caveat Emptor to Caveat Venditor;
- 5.5. Consumer Protection Councils under the Consumer Protection Act 2019;
- 5.6. Redressal mechanism under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;
- 5.7. The District Forum, The State Commission; The National Commission;
- 5.8. Why a consumer may institute proceedings?

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

1. E- Content of every topic will be made available to students before lecture session.
2. The course will be delivered using theory and case based method. After explaining the concepts, shift would be towards taking up more and more case laws, as this entire branch of law has been developed through case laws.
3. The students will also be given hypothetical situations to make them think and apply their understanding of the concept.
4. Project in the form of Content/ Case study is assigned to each student individually.
5. PSD activities (in Group) will be assigned for self-work, field work and Practical training.

TEXT READING:

1. R.K. Bangia, Law of Torts (including compensation under Motor Vehicles Act & Consumer Protection Laws), Allahabad Law Agency (2018).
2. Dr. S.P. Singh, Law of Torts, Universal Law Publishing Company (2015).
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis (2019).
4. Winfield & Jolowicz, Torts, (2010).
5. Salmond & Heuston, Law of Torts, Sweet & Maxwell (1996).

REFERENCES:

1. The Consumer Protection Act, 2019
2. M. Gandhi, Law of Torts with Law of Statutory Compensation and Consumer Protection, Eastern Book Company, 2011.
3. Ramaswamy Iyer, The Law of Torts, Lexis Nexis, 2007.

ADDITIONAL READING:

1. Cheshire, Fifoot and Furmston, Law of Contract, (M.P. Furmston Ed., London: Butterworths - Lexis Nexis, 2001)
2. Anson, Law of Contract, (J. Beatson Ed., New York: Oxford University Press 1998)
3. Chitty, Contracts, (London: Sweet & Maxwell, 1994)
4. Dawson P. John Et al., Contracts: Cases and Comment, (New York: Foundation Press, 1996)
5. Dutt, Indian Contract Act, 1872 (H.K. Saharay Ed. Calcutta: Eastern Law House, 2000)

Course Code – CUTM2785		Course Title- Sociology I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

SOCIOLOGY 1

INTRODUCTION-

Sociology is the scientific study of society, human behavior, and social interactions. It focuses on how individuals relate to one another within groups, institutions, and cultures, and how these relationships shape behaviors, values, and norms. Sociologists explore a wide range of topics such as family, education, religion, crime, gender, social class, race, and media. By examining both small-scale personal interactions and large-scale social structures, sociology aims to understand how society functions and how various social forces influence people’s lives. Ultimately, sociology provides valuable insights into the complexities of human society and encourages critical thinking about social issues and change.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The objectives of this course are:

1. Students will gain knowledge of key sociological terms, theories, and thinkers, and understand how these concepts help explain human behavior and social structures.
2. Students will explore how major social institutions (such as family, education, religion, economy, and government) influence individuals and shape societies.

3. Students will learn to critically analyze social issues, challenge stereotypes, and evaluate the impact of inequality, power, and privilege in different contexts.
4. Students will use sociological perspectives to interpret real-world events, cultural phenomena, and everyday social interactions.
5. Students will practice basic sociological research methods, including data collection and analysis, and communicate their findings effectively through writing and discussion.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Define and explain key sociological terms, concepts, and theories.
2. Describe the development of sociology as a discipline and its relevance in modern society.
3. Compare and contrast the major sociological perspectives (functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, etc.).
4. Analyze the role of culture, norms, and values in shaping human behavior and social interaction.
5. Examine the structure and functions of social institutions such as family, education, religion, and government.
6. Discuss the causes and consequences of social inequality related to class, race, gender, and age.
7. Apply sociological theories to understand contemporary social issues and global challenges.
8. Interpret sociological data using basic research methods and tools.
9. Demonstrate awareness of diversity and the importance of multicultural perspectives.
10. Evaluate the impact of social change and globalization on individuals and communities.
11. Reflect on personal experiences and social background through a sociological lens.
12. Communicate sociological ideas effectively through written, oral, and group presentations.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction

- 1.1. Definitions
- 1.2. Nature of Sociology
- 1.3. Is Sociology a science
- 1.4. Relationship with other Social Sciences
- 1.5. Sociology and History
- 1.6. Sociology and Economics
- 1.7. Sociology and Political Science
- 1.8. Sociology and Psychology

Module 2: Law and Society

- 2.1. Concept of Society
- 2.2. Understanding of Community
- 2.3. Different aspect of Culture
- 2.4. Classification of Social Structure
- 2.5. Forms of Institution in a society

Module 3: Concepts and Institutions

- 3.1. Role of Economy in nation building
- 3.2. Understanding of Property
- 3.3. Division of Labour pre and post Rig Vedic Period and in Modern System
- 3.4. Dynamism in Political Power
- 3.5. Different ways of Authority
- 3.6. Concept of Legitimacy

Module 4: Social Stratification and Mobility

- 4.1. Social Stratification Meaning & Forms
- 4.2. Social Mobility Types and Factors
- 4.3. Socialization: Stages and Agencies

Module 5: Social Control & Social Change

- 5.1. Social Control Measures
- 5.2. Types of Agencies
- 5.3. Social Change: Meaning, Nature and Factors

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for delivering the Sociology course emphasizes a student-centered and interactive learning environment that fosters critical thinking and real-world application of sociological concepts. Teaching will be conducted through a blend of structured lectures, multimedia presentations, and interactive classroom discussions to engage students actively in the learning process. Collaborative group activities, debates, and role-plays will encourage peer learning and the exploration of diverse perspectives. Real-life case studies, current events, and field observations will help students connect theoretical knowledge to practical experiences. The course will also incorporate research-based learning, allowing students to engage in mini-projects and basic sociological research. Information and communication technology (ICT) tools and online platforms will be used to enhance access to resources, promote digital learning, and support continuous interaction. Regular assessments, presentations, and feedback sessions will be conducted to monitor student progress and encourage continuous improvement throughout the course.

TEXT READING:

1. The Sociology of Anothony Giddens by Steven Loyal,Pluto Press,London
2. Sociological theory(8th Edition)
3. A Dictionary of Sociology
4. Oxford Themes and perspectives
5. Sociological thoughts from comte to Sorokin

REFERENCES:

1. Themes and Perspectives in Indian Sociology by T. K. Oommen and P. N. Mukherji
2. Indian Sociological Thought by B. K. Nagla
3. Social Research Methods by Alan Bryman

Course Code – CUTM2779	Course Title – Legal History I
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Theory – 60%	Practice -20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4
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LEGAL HISTORY I

INTRODUCTION

This course structure is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of legal history in India, covering both ancient and modern developments. This course explores the historical development of legal systems, institutions, and the legal profession in India. Legal history is the study of how law has evolved over time and how it has shaped—and been shaped by—society, politics, economics, and culture. It explores the origins, development, and transformation of legal systems, institutions, and doctrines from ancient times to the present. By examining historical legal codes, court decisions, and legal practices, legal history provides insights into the values and power structures of different societies. It helps us understand the roots of modern legal systems, the progression of rights and justice, and the social forces that influence lawmaking. Ultimately, legal history bridges the gap between law and the broader historical context in which it operates.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the historical development of legal systems and institutions in India.
2. To enable students to analyze key legal documents and texts from ancient India.
3. To facilitate the evaluation of the impact of historical legal developments on contemporary legal issues and practices.
4. To examine the early developments in the Indian legal system, including the establishment of the East India Company and key legislative acts.
5. To explore the modern judicial system in colonial India, including the role of the Privy Council and the functioning of various Provincial courts.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Identify the key historical events and legal systems that have shaped modern law, from ancient civilizations to contemporary legal frameworks.
2. Examine the evolution of legal principles such as justice, rights, and property, and how they have transformed over time.

3. Understand the development and significance of major legal codes (e.g., the Code of Hammurabi, Roman Law, English Common Law, etc.) and their impact on modern legal systems.
4. Analyze the influence of historical events (wars, revolutions, social movements) on the formation and reform of legal systems.
5. Explore the role of legal institutions (e.g., courts, legislatures, and legal professionals) throughout history and their relationship to governance and society.
6. Compare different historical legal systems (e.g., civil law, common law, customary law) and their development and influence across different regions and cultures.
7. Examine the concept of justice and its application through various legal systems throughout history, including differing views on equity, fairness, and human rights.
8. Investigate the evolution of legal rights for marginalized groups (e.g., women, slaves, indigenous populations) and their social and legal status over time.
9. Study the relationship between law and society and how laws reflect societal values, norms, and power dynamics throughout history.
10. Evaluate key legal milestones and landmark cases that have shaped constitutional, civil, and criminal law across different countries.
11. Understand the role of law in the formation of national identities and state-building processes in different historical contexts.
12. Apply critical thinking to assess the relevance of historical legal practices and principles in contemporary legal issues and debates.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Legal System and Institutions, Ancient India and Medieval India

- 1.1. History-Meaning and Methodology
- 1.2. Relationship between Law and History
- 1.3. Sources: Vedic texts, Brahmana, Dharma Shastra, Arthashastra
- 1.4. Custom
- 1.5. Thinkers-Manu, Brihaspati, Yajnavalkya
- 1.6. Judicial System

Module 2: Early Developments (1600-1836)

- 2.1. Establishment of the East India Company and the Charter of 1600, Administration of Justice under the East India Company in Presidencies and Administration of Justice in Madras
- 2.2. Administration of Justice in Bombay, British settlement at Calcutta and Mayor's Courts, Courts of Requests, and Small Causes Courts
- 2.3. Historical Background of the Adalat System up to 1772, Judicial Reforms of Warren Hastings
- 2.4. Regulating Act, Act of Settlement, Pitt's India Act
- 2.5. Leading Cases: Patna Case, Kamaluddin's Case, Cossijurah's Case, Trial of Nandakumar, Saroop Chand's Case and Supreme Courts at Calcutta, Bombay & Madras

Module 3: Judicial Reforms and Codification

- 3.1. Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis, the system of 1787 and Reforms in criminal Judicature: 1790
- 3.2. Administration of civil justice- Defects of the scheme of 1787 and Scheme of 1793: Separation of executive and judiciary
- 3.3. Diwani Adalats reorganized, Cornwallis v. Hastings and Rise and progress of Adalat system: Sir John Shore (1795)
- 3.4. Progress of the Adalat System: Wellesley-Amherst (1798-1827)
- 3.5. The Adalat system in Bengal: Bentinck (1831)

Module 4: The Modern Judicial System

- 4.1. The Privy Council: Appeals from India and Achievements, the War of Independence 1867, and winding up of the East India Company, and the Office of Secretary of State
- 4.2. The Indian Law Commission and Codification
- 4.3. Indian Provinces and their importance
- 4.4. Difference between the British Judicial System and Modern Judicial System

Module 5: Constitutional History

- 5.1. The Chamber and Indian Bar Committee of 1951, The Advocates Act of 1961: Provisions and Disciplinary Powers
- 5.2. Law Reporting and Legal Education, features of Law Reporting from 1773 to 1950, history and Basic Aims of Legal Education in India
- 5.3. The Indian Councils Act, 1861, The Indian Councils Act, 1892, The Indian Councils Act, 1909, Minto-Morely Reforms 1909, The Government of India Act, 1919 and Montague-

Chelmsford Report 1919 - Dyarchy. Simon Commission: Nehru Report - Round Table Conferences.

5.4. Government of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten Plan, India Independence Act 1947 and Lapse of Paramountcy.

5.5. Case Study: Kamaluddin's Case, The Patna Case, Cossijurah's Case, Trial of Nandakumar, Saroop Chand's Case and Cornwallis v. Hastings

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for delivering a Legal History of India course will focus on understanding the evolution of India's legal systems, from ancient times to the modern era. The course will combine lectures, primary text analysis, and case studies to explore the rich diversity of India's legal traditions. Students will begin by studying ancient legal systems, such as the Dharmashastras and Kautilya's Arthashastra, to understand the foundational principles of law in early Indian society. The course will then move on to examine the influence of colonialism, especially the British legal system, and its impact on Indian law, including the introduction of Common Law and the formation of legal institutions like the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and the Indian Evidence Act. Comparative analysis will help students explore the fusion of traditional Indian legal systems with British law and the ways in which legal practices evolved post-independence. Discussions and debates will center on landmark legal events such as the Constitutional Assembly debates and the Indian independence movement's influence on legal reforms. Guest lectures by experts in Indian legal history, along with research projects on topics such as women's rights in colonial and post-colonial India or the evolution of constitutional law, will deepen students' understanding. Field trips to archives, museums, or historical sites, combined with continuous assessment methods such as quizzes, papers, and presentations, will offer practical exposure. The course will encourage critical thinking about how India's legal history informs current legal issues, bridging past and present in the country's legal landscape.

TEXT READING:

1. H.V. Sreenivasa Murthy, A History of Ancient India (Bani Prakash Mandir 1963).
2. A Comprehensive History of India Vol. V: The Delhi Sultanat (A.D. 1206-1526), ed. Mohammad Habib and Khaliq Ahmad Nizami (Peoples Publishing House, Delhi).
3. M P Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History (8th edn, INK9391211790 2022).

REFERENCE:

1. The Indian Legal System by S.C. Dube

2. Law in Colonial India by John F. Richards
3. The Colonial Origins of Comparative Law and Politics in India by Anupama Roy

Course Code – CUTM2780		Course Title - Political Science	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

COURSE CONTENT FOR POLITICAL SCIENCE

INTRODUCTION:

Political Science is the academic discipline that studies the theory and practice of politics, government systems, and political behavior. It explores the structures, functions, and processes of political institutions, the roles of individuals and groups in shaping public policy, and the influence of power dynamics on societies. Political science combines various approaches, including historical, philosophical, and empirical methods, to understand political phenomena and issues. It delves into topics such as the state, democracy, political ideologies, international relations, electoral systems, and the legal frameworks that govern societies. By examining both domestic and global political systems, political science provides insights into how political decisions are made, how policies impact societies, and how power is distributed and contested. The discipline is essential for understanding the mechanisms that govern our lives and for preparing individuals to engage thoughtfully and critically in political processes.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of political theories, ideologies, and concepts.
2. To analyse and evaluate the functioning of political institutions, systems, and processes.
3. To develop critical thinking and research skills for assessing political issues and policies.
4. To foster an awareness of global political dynamics and international relations.
5. To prepare students for informed citizenship and potential careers in government, policy analysis, or related fields.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Develop the ability to critically analyse and evaluate political events, policies, and institutions, using evidence-based reasoning and logical argumentation.

2. Explore the interconnectedness of political systems and phenomena on a global scale, while also making informed comparisons between different political contexts.
3. Enhance written and verbal communication skills to express political ideas and arguments clearly and persuasively, fostering constructive dialogue and debate.
4. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of different political systems, including democracies, authoritarian regimes, and various forms of governance.
5. Foster a global perspective by exploring international relations, global political issues, and the interconnectedness of nations, preparing students to engage in discussions on global politics and diplomacy.
6. Students will be able to define and explain foundational political concepts such as power, authority, sovereignty, democracy, and justice, as well as the major political ideologies.
7. Students will gain the ability to critically assess different political systems (e.g., democracy, authoritarianism) and understand the role of political institutions like legislatures, executives, and judiciaries in shaping public policy.
8. Students will be able to assess how various political ideologies (e.g., liberalism, conservatism, socialism) influence political systems, policies, and international relations.
9. Students will gain insight into key global issues such as diplomacy, international law, human rights, and conflict resolution, and understand the dynamics of international political relations.
10. Students will be equipped with the skills to engage in informed debates, write critically about political topics, and apply theoretical frameworks to analyze contemporary political events and issues.
11. Students will gain the ability to understand the role of political institutions like legislatures, executives, and judiciaries in shaping public policy.
12. Students will be able to understand and critically analyze fundamental political concepts, institutions, and processes, enabling them to interpret political events and engage thoughtfully in civic and political life.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction

- 1.1. Political Science: Meaning, Definition and Scope
- 1.2. Relation of Political Science with other Social Sciences
- 1.3. Growth of Political Science as a Discipline: Traditional View, Modern and Contemporary View

Module 2: Concept of State

- 2.1. State – Elements, Distinction between State and Society
- 2.2. State and Government, State and Association
- 2.3. Theories of the state: Liberal, Neo-liberal, Marxist, Pluralist, Post-colonial, Feminist
- 2.4. Key political philosophers and their ideas (e.g., Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Rousseau)

Module 3: Changing Nature of State Activity

- 3.1. Individualism, Welfare State
- 3.2. Compulsory and Optional Functions of State
- 3.3. Globalization
- 3.4. Gender and politics, Ethnicity, race, identity in politics, human rights and social justice issues

Module 5: Forms of Government

- 5.1. Democracy: Definition, Kinds, Conditions, Merits and Demerits
- 5.2. Dictatorship: Definition, Kinds, Merits, Demerits
- 5.3. Features of Unitary and Federal form of Govt., Features of Parliamentary and Presidential form of Govt.
- 5.4. Legislature, Functions and Organization, Unicameral and Bicameral Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course will be delivered through a combination of lecture classes, discussions and home assignments. All the leading relevant cases as well as recent developments will be discussed. Effective pedagogy for Political Science course delivery involves setting clear learning objectives, using a mix of teaching methods such as lectures, discussions, case studies, and simulations, and promoting active, experiential learning to deepen student engagement. Integrating technology and digital tools enhances accessibility and interactivity, while diverse assessment strategies—including essays, policy briefs, and creative projects—ensure comprehensive evaluation. Emphasizing inclusivity and interdisciplinary perspectives

broadens understanding, and continuous feedback allows for the ongoing refinement of teaching practices to meet student needs and ensure impactful learning experiences.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Durga Das Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India, Gurgaon; LexisNexis, (23rd edn.) 2018.
2. J.N. Pandey, The Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad; Central Law Agency, (55th edn.) 2018.
3. "Indian Polity" by M. Laxmikanth - This comprehensive book is often considered a go-to resource for understanding the Indian political system and constitution.

REFERENCES:

4. "Introduction to the Constitution of India" by D.D. Basu - A classic text that delves deep into the Constitution of India, providing insights into its history, provisions, and interpretation.
5. "Indian Government and Politics" by B.L. Fadia and Kuldeep Fadia - This book covers various aspects of Indian government and politics, making it a valuable resource for students and researchers.
6. "Politics in India" by Rajni Kothari - A seminal work that explores the dynamics of Indian politics, including issues of democracy, diversity, and development.

Course Code – CUTM2782		Course Title - General english and legal language-I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE-I

INTRODUCTION:

Command of language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology. Precision, clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal writing and dialogue. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Enhance students' ability to read, write, speak, and comprehend English with a focus on both everyday and professional legal contexts.
2. Equip students with a strong foundation in legal English, including common legal terms, phrases, and expressions used in contracts, litigation, and legal correspondence.
3. Teach students to write clear and precise legal documents such as case briefs, legal memos, notices, and contracts using appropriate structure and formal tone.
4. Enable students to analyze and interpret various legal texts—statutes, case law, agreements—enhancing their critical thinking and comprehension skills.
5. Prepare students to participate effectively in legal discussions, negotiations, presentations, and courtroom simulations by focusing on clarity, argumentation, and professional conduct.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate improved proficiency in general English grammar, vocabulary, and sentence structure.
2. Use legal terminology accurately in both written and spoken communication.
3. Read and comprehend complex legal texts, including statutes, case law, and contracts.
4. Draft clear and concise legal documents such as notices, contracts, case briefs, and memos.
5. Summarize and paraphrase legal content effectively while maintaining accuracy and objectivity.
6. Engage in legal discussions and debates using appropriate legal reasoning and vocabulary.
7. Distinguish between formal legal English and everyday conversational English.
8. Interpret the meaning of legal phrases and Latin expressions commonly used in legal documents.
9. Use persuasive language appropriately in legal arguments and written submissions.
10. Present legal information orally in a structured and professional manner.
11. Apply critical thinking to evaluate the use of language in legal documents and court judgments.
12. Demonstrate effective communication skills suitable for client interactions, legal interviews, and courtroom simulation.

MODULES

Module 1: Grammar and Usage

- 1.1. Clauses / Simple, Compound, and Complex sentences.

- 1.2. Tense, prepositions, Conjunctions
- 1.3. Knowledge of concords and determiners (a, an, the)

Module 2: Error Corrections

- 2.1. Homophones
- 2.2. Common errors
- 2.3. Basic Transformation- Passive, Negative and Question

Module 3: Legal Maxims and idioms

- 3.1. Legal Maxims. Usage in sentence.
- 3.2. Idioms, Legal Terms and phrases
- 3.3. Why are idioms and maxims important?
- 3.4. Frequency of idiom usage in writing and speech

Module 4: Introduction to Rhetoric

- 4.1. Some basic rhetoric (similes, metaphor, hyperbole, etc.)
- 4.2. Rhetorical Analysis of important speeches and writing
- 4.3. Deliberative rhetoric: Urging someone to take action, Epideictic rhetoric: Making a speech that praises or blames and Judicial/Forensic Rhetoric: Aim is to find guilt/innocence
- 4.4. Rhetorical analysis of Martin Luther King's "Letter from Birmingham jail": appeal to Ethos, Pathos and Logos

Module 5: Writing Skills. (Legal Reading and comprehension passages)

- 5.1. Paragraph writing- How to understand the tone of passage, how to understand the implied meaning and paraphrasing (how to avoid plagiarism), Difference between Precis writing and paraphrasing
- 5.2. Essay on legal topics.
- 5.3. Study of literary writing and movies- Merchant of Venice by William Shakespeare, the trial (Literary interpretation of the contract), Trial of Mahatma Gandhi, 1922 (Sedition charges), Study of literary pieces to understand the nuances of law, Great Expectations by Charles Dickens (A study of juvenile exploitations), Where the mind is without fear by Rabindranath Tagore (Concept of freedom), Nuremberg Trail (The difference between natural law and positive law, emphasis on morality in law), Inherit the wind to understand the Scopes "Monkey Trial" and 12 Angry Men (Courtroom drama)
- 5.4. Role play: Initiating conversation, describing people, places, situations and passing on information.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Aiyar, P. Ramanath. Concise Law Dictionary,
2. Garner, Boyan A. A Dictionary of Modern Legal Usage.
3. Laural Currie Oates and Anne Enqist. The Legal Writing Handbook.: Analysis, Research, and Writing.
4. F.T. Wood A Remedial English Grammar
5. Fitikides, T. J. Common Mistakes in English.
6. Geoffrey Leech and J. Svartvik. A Communicative Grammar of English.

REFERENCES:

1. Raymond Murphy – English Grammar in Use
2. Michael Swan – Practical English Usage
3. Martin Hewings – Advanced Grammar in Use
4. John Eastwood – Oxford Practice Grammar



SEMESTER II

Course Code – CUTM2783		Course Title - Law of Contract I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

LAW OF CONTRACT I

INTRODUCTION:

One of the major concerns of Law is recognition, elucidation and protection of “Rights” and enforcement of “Duties” of persons. Today, the general discourse in legal circles is more on rights than duties. However, in this branch of Law that we are going to learn i.e. Law of torts “rights” have not figured very prominently as Duties though one of the purposes of this branch of law is to vindicate the rights of persons. The concept of “duty” is all pervasive and has eclipsed the discourse on rights. Whenever, harm ensues as a consequence of breach of duty, a claim in tort law would arise. The claim here is not to punish the wrong doer because that is the function of criminal law but to get compensation for the harm suffered. Through the process of identifying wrongs and compensating them through the award of damages, tort law attempts to allocate losses or distributive risks which are inevitable in the modern society in a manner conducive to justice, equity and fairness. The more industrialized the society the more complicated the life. In such situation, this branch of law grows and assumes importance in ordering just social relations. Thus, this course will introduce to the students the fundamentals of tort law theory and practice including defenses.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. **To provide students with a foundational understanding of contract law principles**, including the formation, performance, and termination of contracts.
2. **To enable students to identify and explain the essential elements of a valid contract**, such as offer, acceptance, consideration, and free consent.
3. **To examine the legal rules governing different types of contracts and contractual relationships**, including standard form contracts and special contracts.
4. **To develop students’ ability to analyze case law and statutory provisions** related to contract law and apply them to practical legal scenarios.
5. **To cultivate critical thinking and legal reasoning skills** through the evaluation of contractual disputes and the formulation of appropriate legal remedies.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. **Understanding Contract Principles:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of contract law, including offer, acceptance, consideration, legality, capacity, and intention to create legal relations.
2. **Analytical Skills:** Develop the ability to critically analyze and evaluate contractual issues, identify relevant legal principles, and apply them to hypothetical scenarios or real-life cases to reach reasoned conclusions.
3. **Contract Drafting and Interpretation:** Gain proficiency in drafting contracts and interpreting contractual clauses by recognizing the importance of precise language, implied terms, and understanding the impact of ambiguity in contractual agreements.
4. **Legal Reasoning and Problem-Solving:** Apply legal reasoning skills to solve complex contractual problems, including breach of contract, remedies, and the impact of statutory regulations or case law on contractual agreements.
5. **Ethical and Professional Responsibility:** Understand the ethical implications and professional responsibilities involved in contract law practice, including issues of fairness, good faith bargaining, and the duty to disclose relevant information during contract negotiations.
6. **Understand and explain the essential elements of a valid contract, including offer, acceptance, consideration, capacity, and consent.**
7. **Analyze and interpret contractual terms and conditions, distinguishing between standard and special terms, and understanding their legal implications.**
8. **Apply legal principles to evaluate the validity and enforceability of contracts in both theoretical and real-world scenarios.**
9. **Identify and explain various types of contracts, such as void, voidable, unenforceable, and contingent contracts, under statutory and case law.**
10. **Evaluate legal remedies and consequences for breach of contract, including damages, specific performance, and injunctions.**
11. **Interpret case law and statutory provisions related to the law of contract, demonstrating the ability to synthesize legal rules from judgments.**
12. **Demonstrate critical thinking and legal reasoning skills in written and oral forms through problem-solving exercises, case analyses, and legal argumentation.**

MODULES:

Module 1: General Principles of Contract

- 1.1. Meaning and Nature of Contract, Essential elements and kinds of contract agreement
- 1.2. Offer/Proposal- Definition, Communication, Revocation, Kinds, Invitation to treat; Acceptance- Definition, Communication, Revocation
- 1.3. Standard form of contract, E contracts

Module 2: Capacity to contract and free consent

- 2.1. Capacity to contract-Minor's Agreement, Persons of unsound mind
- 2.2. Free consent--Coercion, Undue Influence, Misrepresentation, Fraud, Mistake; Lawful Object, Effect on contracts influenced by any factor vitiating free consent
- 2.3. Void Agreements- Agreement in Restraint of Marriage, Agreement in Restraint of Trade, Agreement in Restraint of Legal Proceedings, Ambiguous and uncertain agreements, Agreement by way of wager

Module 3: Performance and discharge of Contracts

- 3.1. Contingent Contracts, Performance of contract- Offer of performance, Performance of joint promises
- 3.2. Time for performance and Anticipatory breach of Contract, Impossibility of performance Doctrine of Frustration, Grounds of frustration and its effect, Appropriation of payments
- 3.3. Contract which need not be performed– Novation, Rescission and Alteration of Contract, Remission of Performance

Module 4: Consideration and legality of object

- 4.1. Definition and Essentials, Types of Consideration (Executed, Executory, Past), Rules of Valid Consideration, Doctrine of Privity & Consideration and Exceptions to the Rule
- 4.2. Present, Past and future consideration
- 4.3. What Constitutes a Legal Object, Agreements Opposed to Public Policy, Unlawful or Immoral Agreements, Consequences of Illegality and Distinction Between Void and Illegal Contracts.

Module 5: Breach of Contract and remedies for breach

- 5.1. Quasi-Contracts- Supply of necessaries, Payment by interested person, Liability to pay for non-gratuitous acts, Finder of goods, Mistake or coercion
- 5.2. Breach of Contract-Anticipatory breach and Consequences of Breach, Remedies of Breach
- 5.3. Damages- Remoteness of damage, Measure of damages, Mitigation of damages,

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The Law of Contract course aims to provide students with a thorough understanding of key legal principles such as offer, acceptance, consideration, legality, and remedies, while fostering critical thinking and practical legal skills. Delivered through modular, thematic units, the course combines interactive lectures, Socratic questioning, and problem-based learning to enhance conceptual clarity and application. Emphasis is placed on case law analysis, contract drafting, and real-world scenarios, supported by digital tools and inclusive teaching practices. Assessments include both theoretical and practical tasks, with opportunities for guest lectures and field visits to connect classroom learning with legal practice.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Pollock & Mulla- Indian Contract & Specific Relief Act (edited by R Yashod Vardhan and Chitra Narayan)
3. J. Beatson - Anson's Law of Contract
4. Avtar Singh - Law of Contract and Specific Relief
5. Sachin Rastogi - Insights into E-Contracts in India
6. R K Singh - Law Relating to Electronic Contracts
7. M.P. Furmston - Cheshire Fifoot and Furmston's Law of Contract

REFERENCES:

1. Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract
2. Poole's Textbook on Contract Law
3. Contract Law (Clarendon Law Series)

Course Code – CUTM2784		Course Title – Constitutional Law I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

INTRODUCTION:

Constitutional Law is the branch of public law that deals with the fundamental principles by which a state is governed. It outlines the structure, powers, and functions of various organs of government—such as the legislature, executive, and judiciary—and defines the relationship between the state and its citizens. At its core, constitutional law serves as the supreme legal framework that safeguards democracy, ensures the rule of law, and protects fundamental rights and freedoms. It also establishes the doctrine of separation of powers, checks and balances, and federalism where applicable. In modern constitutional democracies, constitutional law is both a legal and political document, often codified in a single written constitution (like in the United States or India) or spread across statutes, conventions, and judicial decisions (as in the United Kingdom). The study of constitutional law is essential to understanding how authority is exercised and limited in a state, and how individual rights are protected in the face of government power.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of the foundational principles, structures, and doctrines within the Constitution, including separation of powers, federalism, and the role of key institutions such as the judiciary, executive, and legislature.
2. Develop the ability to critically analyze and evaluate constitutional issues, including individual rights and liberties, equal protection, due process, and the limits of government power as defined by constitutional provisions and Supreme Court interpretations.
3. Gain proficiency in interpreting and applying case law and precedent to constitutional questions, understanding how landmark Supreme Court decisions shape legal interpretations and impact contemporary issues.

4. Enhance legal writing and argumentation skills by articulating clear, coherent, and persuasive arguments concerning constitutional interpretations, using legal reasoning and analysis to support claims.
5. Explore the ethical implications and societal impact of constitutional interpretations, including discussions on justice, fairness, equality, and the role of the Constitution in shaping contemporary social, political, and legal debates.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the historical evolution and significance of constitutionalism in democratic governance.
2. Explain the key features, structure, and supremacy of the Constitution, including its preamble, fundamental rights, and directive principles.
3. Identify and describe the roles and functions of the three organs of government—legislature, executive, and judiciary.
4. Analyze the doctrine of separation of powers and checks and balances within a constitutional framework.
5. Interpret the distribution of legislative, administrative, and financial powers in a federal system.
6. Evaluate the nature and scope of fundamental rights and the mechanisms for their enforcement through constitutional remedies.
7. Examine the interplay between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy, and their impact on governance.
8. Assess the powers of constitutional functionaries including the President, Governor, and key institutions like the Election Commission and CAG.
9. Critically analyze leading constitutional law cases to understand judicial interpretations and constitutional principles.
10. Understand the process of constitutional amendment and the concept of the basic structure doctrine.
11. Compare constitutional frameworks of other countries to appreciate global approaches to governance and rights protection.
12. Apply constitutional principles to real-life legal and political problems through case studies, debates, and legal drafting exercises.

COURSE MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction

- 1.1. Salient Features of the Indian Constitution
- 1.2. Nature of the Indian Constitution- Principles of Federalism, Unitary, Quasi-federal
- 1.3. Preamble- significance, objectives and amendment of Preamble
- 1.4. Union and its Territory, Citizenship

Module 2: Fundamental rights-1

- 2.1. Definition of State
- 2.2. Judicial Review (Article 13) 2. Right to Equality (Article 14)
- 2.3. Prohibition on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex, Place of Birth (Article 15)
- 2.4. Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment (Article 16) 5. Abolition of Untouchability and Titles (Articles 17-18)

Module 3: Freedoms and right to life

- 3.1. Basic freedoms (Article 19)
- 3.2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
- 3.3. Right to Life and Personal Liberty (Article 21)
- 3.4. Safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention (Article 22)

Module 4: Right against exploitation and freedom of religion

- 4.1. Right against exploitation (Articles 23-24)
- 4.2. Freedom of Religion (Articles 25-28)
- 4.3. Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities (Articles 29-30)

Module 5: Constitutional remedies, DPSP and fundamental duties

- 5.1. Constitutional Remedies (Articles 32-35)
- 5.2. Directive Principles of State Policy and their relation with Fundamental Rights (Articles 36-51)
- 5.3. Fundamental Duties (Article 51-A)
- 5.4. Right to Property (Article 300-A)

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The pedagogy for Constitutional Law I should focus on developing a deep understanding of constitutional principles through a combination of doctrinal teaching, critical analysis, and interactive learning. The course should be structured into thematic modules covering the Constitution's history, structure, fundamental rights, and separation of powers. Teaching methods include interactive lectures using case laws and constitutional provisions, Socratic questioning to promote critical thinking, and problem-based learning through hypothetical scenarios and case studies. Class debates, group discussions, and comparative constitutional analysis can help students engage with contemporary constitutional issues. Practical elements like judgment analysis, legal writing, and mock constitutional court simulations will enhance analytical and advocacy skills. Assessments should be a mix of theory-based evaluations and application-driven tasks, including written exams, essays, and oral presentations. The use of digital tools and inclusive teaching strategies will ensure a participatory and accessible learning environment for all students.

TEXT READINGS:

1. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India (15th ed., 2018), LexisNexis
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (4th ed., Vol 1 (1991), Vol. 2 (1993), Vol. 3 (2019 Rep.), Universal Law Publishing
3. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (8th ed., 2018), LexisNexis
4. M. P. Singh, V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India (13th ed., 2019), EBC Publications
5. S. Choudhary, M Khosla and P.B Mehta, The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution (1st ed., 2016), Oxford University Press
6. Udai Raj Rai, Fundamental Rights and their Enforcement (2011), Prentice Hall India Learning Private Limited

REFERENCE:

1. Tom Ginsburg & Rosalind Dixon (Eds.) – Comparative Constitutional Law
2. Mark Tushnet – Advanced Introduction to Comparative Constitutional Law
3. A.V. Dicey – Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution

Unit 1 – Contract of Indemnity

1.1 Definition

1.2 Rights of the indemnity holder

1.3 Liability of the indemnified

Unit 2 – Contract of Guarantee

2.1 Definition and essentials of contract of guarantee

2.2 Rights, liability and discharge of surety.

2.3 Distinction between contract of indemnity and contract of guarantee

Cases:

- Dugdale v Lovering (1875) LR 10 CP 196
- Secy of State for India in Council V. Bank of India Ltd. AIR 1938 PC 191
- Mohit Kumar Saha v New India Assurace Co Ltd, AIR 1997 Cal 179
- London General Omnibus Co v Holloway, (1912) 2 KB 72 (CA)
- Bank of Bihar Ltd v Damodar Prasad, AIR 1969 SC 297

Module II – Contract of Bailment & Pledge

2.1 Definition and essentials of bailment

2.2 Rights and duties of bailer and bailee

2.3 Termination of bailment

2.4 Pledge: Definition, rights and duties of pawner and pawnee

2.5 Pledge by non-owners.

Cases:

- Kailash Sharma vs. The Patna Municipal Corporation and Ors. (CWJC No. 9730 of 2006)
- State Bank of Saurashtra vs. Chitranjan Rangnath Raja and Anr: 1980 AIR 1528, 1980 SCR (3) 915
- Aziz Ahmad vs. Sher Ali and Otthers: AIR 1956 • Hindustan Steel Workers Construction (HS)[1] Ltd. v. G.S. Atwal & Co. (Engineers) Pvt. Ltd. (GS)[2] 1995 SCC (6) 76

Module III – Contract of Agency

3.1 Definition, essentials and creation of agency

3.2 Rights and Duties of an agent

3.3 Authority and Liability of an agent

3.4 Ratification of agency

3.5 Termination of agency

Cases:

- Kuchwar Lime & Stone Co. Vs. Dehri Rohtas Light Railway Co. Ltd. & Anr. 1969 AIR 193
- Narandas Morardas Gaziwala & Ors. v. S. P. Am. Papammal & Anr. 1966 SCR 38
- Harshad J. Shah & Anr v. L.I.C. of India & Ors. 1997 (5) SCC 64

Module IV – Sale of Goods Act, 1930

4.1 Concept of sale as a contract, Sale and agreement to sell

4.2 Essentials of contract of sale

4.3 Conditions and warranties

4.4 Implied terms in Contract of sale

4.5 Rule of Caveat emptor and its exceptions

4.6 Transfer of title and passing of property

4.7 Delivery of Goods

4.8 Rights of unpaid seller

4.9 Remedies for Breach of Contract

Cases:

- State of Madras v. Gannon Dunkerley & Co. (Madras) Ltd. 1959 SCR 379

- Commissioner of Sales Tax, Madhya Pradesh v. Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board:
- Sentinel Rolling Shutters & Engineering Co v Central Sales Tax (1978) 4 SCC 260: AIR 1978 SC 545
- State of Andhra Pradesh v Kone Elevators
- British Paints (India) Ltd v Union of India
- Richard T. Grant v Australian Knitting Mills Ltd
- Svenska Handelsbanken v India Charge Chrome
- Pawan Hans Helicopters v AES Aerospace

Module V – The Partnership Act, 1932

5.1 Definition and nature of Partnership

5.2 Test of Partnership, Minor's position in Partnership

5.3 Mutual relations of Partners and Relationship of partners with third parties

5.4 Admission, Authority and Outgoing of Partners

5.5 Registration of firm and effect of non-registration

5.6 Dissolution of partnership, Modes

5.6 Goodwill of firm and sale of goodwill

Cases:

- K. D. Kammath & Co. v. CIT (1971) 2 SCC 87
- Cox v. Hickman (1860) 8 H.L.C. 268
- Regional Director ESIC v Ramanuja Match Industries
- Arm Group Enterprises v Waldorf Restaurant
- CIT v Jaylakshmi Rice & Oil Mills Contractor Company
- Mohatta Bros v Bharat Suryadaya Mills Co
- Hamley v Houston
- Tower Cabinet Co Ltd v Ingram
- CIT v Dwarkadas Khetan
- SRS Industries V Syndicate Bank
- Sharad Kotak v Ramniklal Chawda
- Rajkishore Guru Prasad Khatri v. Jwala Prasad Bhimraj

Suggested Books

- G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell.
- Avatar Singh: Law of Partnership, Principles, Practice and Taxation
- Avatar Singh: Mercantile Law
- Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.
- Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern, Lucknow
- Beatson (ed.), Anson's Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London
- J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India (1999), Orient Law House, New Delhi.
- Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, (1999) Orient
- R.K. Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Acts (1999)
- Tripathi, Bombay
- Ramnainga, The Sales of Goods Act (1998), Universal
- Saharay, H.K., Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Act (2000), Universal

Course Code – CUTM2788		Course Title – Political Science II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

POLITICAL SCIENCE II

INTRODUCTION:

This is an introductory course that will enable the students to understand the fundamentals of microeconomics, such as theories relating to demand and supply, theories relating to 'production and cost', price determination in markets, and business cycle. It will provide a solid foundation for economic analysis and thinking that can last throughout their education and subsequent professional careers.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. **Comprehensive Understanding of Political Theories and Ideologies:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of major political theories and ideologies, including liberalism, conservatism, socialism, feminism, and others, and their implications for governance, rights, and societal structures.
2. **Analytical and Comparative Study of Political Systems:** Develop the ability to analyze and compare various political systems, institutions, and structures across different countries and regions, examining the roles of democracy, authoritarianism, totalitarianism, and their impact on governance.
3. **Insight into International Relations:** Gain insights into the theories and dynamics of international relations, including the roles of states, international organizations, and non-state actors, while exploring critical global issues like globalization, security, human rights, and diplomacy.
4. **Understanding of Public Policy and Administration:** Understand the policy-making process and public administration structures, including how policies are formulated, implemented, and evaluated at different levels of government, and the impact of policies on society.
5. **Critical Analysis of Contemporary Political Issues:** Develop critical thinking skills to analyze and discuss current political events and challenges, such as

populism, nationalism, environmental politics, human rights violations, and global governance, applying theoretical frameworks to understand these issues.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the basic concepts and theories of political science, including power, authority, state, sovereignty, and governance.
2. Analyze the evolution and functioning of different political systems and forms of government (democracy, monarchy, authoritarianism, etc.).
3. Evaluate major political ideologies such as liberalism, socialism, conservatism, Marxism, feminism, and environmentalism.
4. Examine the structure and functions of key political institutions like legislatures, executives, judiciaries, and bureaucracies.
5. Understand the role and significance of constitutions, constitutionalism, and rule of law in modern states.
6. Assess the nature and impact of public opinion, political parties, pressure groups, and electoral systems.
7. Explore the principles of international relations, including theories of realism, liberalism, and constructivism.
8. Analyze contemporary global issues such as terrorism, climate change, human rights, and international conflict through a political lens.
9. Develop the ability to critically engage with political debates, both historical and contemporary, using reasoned arguments and evidence.
10. Interpret key political texts and thinkers (e.g., Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Marx, Gandhi).
11. Apply comparative methods to study different political systems, policies, and governance models across countries.
12. Demonstrate research, communication, and analytical skills through assignments, presentations, and academic writing in political science.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to International Relations

- 1.1. International Relations-Its Meaning, Nature and Scope
- 1.2. History of International Relations
- 1.3. Cold War and New Cold War, Collapse of the USSR

1.4. Rising powers and emerging global order

Module-2: Theories and Ideologies

2.1. Realism, Neo-realism

2.2. Liberalism, Neo-Liberalism

2.3. Marxist theory, Neo-Marxist Theory

2.4. Post structuralism and post-colonialism

Module-3: International Organisation and Human Rights

3.1. International security, theories of war, nuclear proliferation

3.2. United Nations-Formation, Organs, United Nations and international legal order

3.3. United Nations and Human rights instruments

3.4. Transnational actors in global politics

Module-4: Diplomacy and Foreign Policy

4.1. Diplomacy: Concept, Importance, Types

4.2. Role of Soft power in diplomacy, Cold War and Post-Cold war diplomacy

4.3. Foreign Policy: Meaning, Importance, India's foreign policy

4.4. Idea of Global Commons, Resource curse Hypothesis, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goals

Module-5: Political Theory

5.1 Liberty

5.2 Equality

5.3 Justice

5.4 Rights

TEXT READINGS:

1. John Hoffman and Paul Graham, Introduction to Political Theory
2. Heywood, Andrew, Political Theory: An Introduction
3. O.P Gauba, An Introduction to Political Theory, Macmillan Publishers
4. A.C. Kapur, Principles of Political Science, S. Chand and Co
5. S.P Verma, Modern Political theory, Vikash Publication House
6. Asirvatham Addi and K.K. Misra, Political Theory, S. Chand and Co

REFERENCES:

1. Joshua S. Goldstein & Jon C. Pevehouse – International Relations
2. Karen A. Mingst & Ivan M. Arreguín-Toft – Essentials of International Relations
3. Paul R. Viotti & Mark V. Kauppi – International Relations Theory: Realism, Pluralism, Globalism, and Beyond

Course Code – CUTM2785		Course Title – Law and Micro Economics	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits 4

LAW AND MICRO ECONOMICS

INTRODUCTION:

Law and Microeconomics is an interdisciplinary field that explores how legal rules, institutions, and enforcement mechanisms influence individual behavior and resource allocation. Rooted in economic theory, particularly the principles of microeconomics, this subject examines how people—acting as rational agents—respond to legal incentives, constraints, and risks. It provides analytical tools to understand how laws affect markets, contracts, property rights, torts, and criminal behavior. By applying concepts such as supply and demand, utility maximization, opportunity cost, and market efficiency, the course evaluates the efficiency and effectiveness of legal rules. Law and Microeconomics aims to bridge normative legal reasoning with positive economic analysis, helping scholars, lawyers, and policymakers design laws that align with societal goals while minimizing unintended consequences and transaction costs.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop a comprehensive understanding of microeconomic principles and their application in legal frameworks, including the use of cost-benefit analysis, incentives, and efficiency considerations in legal decision-making.
2. Critically analyze how legal rules and regulations impact economic behavior, exploring concepts of property rights, contracts, torts, and their economic implications for efficiency and equity.
3. Apply microeconomic theories to legal scenarios, evaluating how economic incentives and behavioral considerations influence contractual agreements, liability determinations, and regulatory interventions.
4. Examine the relationship between market structures, competition law, and antitrust regulations, understanding how economic analysis informs regulatory frameworks aimed at promoting market efficiency and preventing anti-competitive behavior.

5. Integrate knowledge from both disciplines to analyze public policies, exploring issues related to environmental law, intellectual property rights, regulatory interventions, and their economic impact, assessing trade-offs between competing social objectives.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the foundational principles of microeconomics, including supply, demand, and market equilibrium, and their relevance to legal systems.
2. Analyze how legal rules influence individual decision-making and resource allocation in different market settings.
3. Evaluate the efficiency of laws using economic tools such as cost-benefit analysis, marginal analysis, and Pareto optimality.
4. Interpret the role of property rights in promoting economic efficiency and reducing transaction costs.
5. Apply economic reasoning to analyze the design and enforcement of contracts in private law.
6. Assess tort law from an economic perspective, focusing on liability rules, deterrence, and the minimization of social costs.
7. Examine how criminal law affects incentives and behavior through sanctions, deterrence, and enforcement mechanisms.
8. Compare different legal rules and institutions using microeconomic models to determine their effectiveness.
9. Explore the economic implications of legal processes such as litigation, settlements, and dispute resolution.
10. Understand the interplay between market failures (externalities, public goods, monopolies) and legal intervention.
11. Develop the ability to critically analyze legal policies using microeconomic theories and empirical evidence.
12. Demonstrate research and analytical skills by applying economic reasoning to real-world legal issues and reforms.

MODULES:

Module-1: Introduction to Microeconomics and Legal Framework

- 1.1. Overview of microeconomic principles (supply, demand, market structures).

1.2. Introduction to legal frameworks affecting economic behavior (property rights, contracts, torts).

1.3. Understanding the intersection of law and economics.

Module-2: Economic Analysis of Legal Rules

2.1. Cost-benefit analysis in legal decision-making.

2.2. Economic theories applied to legal rules and regulations.

2.3. Efficiency vs. equity in law and economics.

Module-3: Property Rights and Law

3.1. The economic analysis of property rights.

3.2. Intellectual property and its economic implications.

3.3. Case studies on property law and economic outcomes.

Module-4: Contracts and Economic Efficiency

4.1. Economic analysis of contracts and incentives.

4.2. Behavioral economics in contract law.

4.3. Remedies for breach of contract from an economic perspective.

4.4. Regulation and Antitrust

4.5. Economic impact of regulation on markets.

4.6. Antitrust law and its role in market competition.

4.7. Cost-benefit analysis of regulatory interventions.

Module-5: Torts, Liability, and Economics

5.1. Economic analysis of tort law.

5.2. Determination of liability and economic efficiency.

5.3. Tort law reforms and economic implications.

5.4. Law, Economics, and Public Policy

5.5. Public goods, externalities, and government intervention.

5.6. Economic considerations in environmental law and policy.

5.7. Evaluating legal policies from an economic standpoint.

TEXT READINGS:

1. "Law and Economics" by Robert Cooter and Thomas Ulen

2. "The Economic Structure of Intellectual Property Law" by William M. Landes and Richard A. Posner
3. "Economic Analysis of Law" by Richard A. Posner
4. "The Economics of Antitrust and Regulation in Telecommunications: Perspectives for the New European Regulatory Framework" by Pierre Larouche and Frank Maier-Rigaud

REFERENCES:

1. Law and Economics – *Robert Cooter & Thomas Ulen*
2. An Introduction to Law and Economics – *A. Mitchell Polinsky*
3. Economic Analysis of Law – *Richard A. Posner*
4. Law’s Order: What Economics Has to Do with Law and Why It Matters – *David D. Friedman*
5. Foundations of Economic Analysis of Law – *Steven Shavell*
6. Intermediate Microeconomics: A Modern Approach – *Hal R. Varian*
7. Economics – *Paul A. Samuelson & William D. Nordhaus*
8. Principles of Microeconomics – *N. Gregory Mankiw*
9. Economic Analysis of Property Rights – *Yoram Barzel*
10. The Costs of Accidents: A Legal and Economic Analysis – *Guido Calabresi*

Course Code – CUTM2789		Course Title – Sociology II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Sociology II

INTRODUCTION:

Sociology is the systematic study of society, social relationships, and the patterns of social behavior. It explores how individuals interact within groups, how societies are structured, and how social institutions like family, education, religion, economy, and government influence human behavior. Originating during the industrial and political revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries, sociology helps us understand the complexities of social life—from everyday interactions to large-scale social changes. By using methods of observation, surveys, and

analysis, sociologists seek to uncover the underlying forces shaping culture, inequality, social order, and change. As a discipline, sociology equips individuals with a critical perspective to question norms, understand diversity, and engage actively with contemporary social issues.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Develop advanced skills in sociological analysis by critically evaluating theories, methods, and empirical research in sociology to understand complex social phenomena.
2. Gain in-depth knowledge in specific subfields of sociology (such as gender studies, urban sociology, sociology of education, etc.) through the exploration of key concepts, debates, and contemporary issues.
3. Enhance research skills by designing and conducting sociological research projects, demonstrating competence in data collection, analysis, and interpretation within ethical frameworks.
4. Analyze and evaluate contemporary social issues, such as inequality, globalization, environmental sustainability, or technological impacts, applying sociological theories to propose potential solutions or interventions.
5. Develop effective communication skills through presentations, discussions, and written assignments, articulating sociological concepts and research findings to diverse audiences with clarity and coherence.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the nature, scope, and significance of sociology as a scientific study of society.
2. Identify and explain key sociological concepts such as society, culture, socialization, roles, norms, and values.
3. Analyze the structure and function of major social institutions including family, religion, education, economy, and politics.
4. Explore the process of socialization and its role in shaping individual identity and behavior.

5. Examine the different forms of social stratification such as caste, class, race, and gender.
6. Understand the causes and consequences of social change, modernization, and globalization.
7. Compare various sociological perspectives and theories including functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism.
8. Investigate the nature of deviance, conformity, and mechanisms of social control in society.
9. Evaluate the impact of social groups, communities, and networks on human interaction and collective behavior.
10. Understand the role of culture in shaping societies and the dynamics of cultural change and continuity.
11. Apply sociological reasoning to current social issues such as inequality, urbanization, migration, and environmental challenges.
12. Develop basic research and analytical skills through sociological methods such as surveys, interviews, and observation.

Module-1: Kinship, Family and Marriage

- 1.1. Descent: Patrilineal and Matrilineal, Comparative study of Northern and Southern Kinship
- 1.2. Concepts: Principles of Kinship, Consanguinity, Filiations, Incest Taboo and Affinity
- 1.3. Forms of Marriage; Monogamy/Polygamy; Endogamy/Exogamy; Sororate/Levirate
- 1.4. Forms of Family: Joint and Nuclear family

Module-2: Religion

- 2.1. Sacred and Profane
- 2.2. Rites and Rituals
- 2.3. Communalism and Fundamentalism
- 2.4. Secularism

Module-3: Social Stratification

- 3.1. Caste: Features, Mobility, Dominant Caste
- 3.2. Class and status: Marx and Weber
- 3.3. Gender: Equality, Neutrality and Third gender

Module-4: Marginalised Groups and Deviants

- 4.1. Theories: Positivist Approach, Labelling Theory, Functionalist Theory, Subculture Theory

- 4.2. Social Problems and Social Legislation: Women and Children
- 4.3. Sexual Violence against Women & Children: Myths and Realities
- 4.4. Marginalised Groups: Differently abled.

Module-5: Caste and class

- 5.1. An introduction to Caste System and the Dominant Caste ▪
- 5.2. Caste based violence E.g. Khairlanji Mass and Class ▪
- 5.3. Weber on Class, Status and Party

TEXT READINGS:

- 1. A. Giddens, Sociology, New Delhi: Wiley India Pvt Ltd, (Chapter 21), 2013
- 2. R.Crompton and M. Mann (eds.), Gender and Stratification, Cambridge: Polity Press, (Chapter 3, pp 23-39),1986
- 3. Haralambos, Themes and Perspectives, Oxford, (406-451)

REFERENCES:

- 1. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown, and Daryll Forde, "Introduction" in Radcliffe-Brown and Daryll Forde (eds.), African Systems of Kinship and Marriage, London: Oxford University Press, (pp 1-39), 1950 27
- 2. M. Shah, "Changes in the Indian Family: An Examination of Some Assumptions", in A.M. Shah, The Family in India: Critical Essays, pp. 52-63(Orient Longman,1998.
- 3. E. Durkheim, Elementary Forms of Religious Life. A New Translation by Carol Cosman, OUP: Oxford, (pp 25-46; 87-100 and 153-182), 2001
- A. Van Gennep, The Rites of Passage, Routledge and Kegan Paul: London, (Introduction, pp 1-14; 65-70; 74-77; 85-90; 101-107; 116-128; 130-135 and 141- 165), 1960
- 4. T.N. Madan, Modern Myths, Locked Minds: Secularism and Fundamentalism in India, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (pp.1-38), 1997
- 5. M.N. Srinivas, Caste: It's Twentieth Century, New Delhi: Avtar Viking Penguin,1996
- 6. Gupta, "Hierarchy and Difference", in Dipankar Gupta (ed.), Social Stratification, Delhi: Oxford University Press, (pp 1-21), 1991
- A. Beteille, Caste, Class and Power, Oxford University Press, 1971, (Chapter.1)
- 7. S. Jackson and S. Scott (eds.), 2002, Gender: A Sociological Reader, London: Routledge, Introduction, (pp 1-26)
- 8. Katherine Williams, Text Book on Criminology, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., (pp. 142-167, 197-259 and 343- 369), 199.

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE –II

Course Code – CUTM2786		Course Title – GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

INTRODUCTIONS

Command of language is an essential quality of a lawyer for presentation of not only pleadings but also arguments before a court of law. Efficiency of advocacy depends upon communication skill to a substantial extent. No doubt, he should be conversant with the legal terminology. Precision, clarity and cogence are governing principles of legal writing and dialogue. A student of law should get an opportunity to be familiar with the writings of eminent jurists of the past. This exposition will stand him in good stead in understanding the intricate problems of law and will equip him with the faculty of articulation and sound writing.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Advanced Language Proficiency: Develop advanced proficiency in English language skills with a focus on legal contexts, including reading comprehension, writing, speaking, and listening, enabling effective communication within legal settings.
2. Legal Terminology and Vocabulary: Acquire an extensive understanding of legal terminology and vocabulary, demonstrating the ability to accurately use and interpret legal jargon, statutes, case law, and legal documents.
3. Legal Writing and Analysis: Enhance skills in drafting legal documents, such as contracts, memos, briefs, and opinions, with an emphasis on clarity, precision, and persuasive argumentation tailored to legal audiences.
4. Interpretation and Application of Legal Texts: Develop the capability to interpret and analyze legal texts, statutes, regulations, and case law, and apply this understanding to solve legal problems or analyze hypothetical scenarios.
5. Cross-Cultural and Ethical Communication: Explore the nuances of cross-cultural communication within legal contexts, understanding the impact of cultural diversity on legal language and ethical considerations in legal communication and negotiation.

COURSE OUTCOMES-

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of English grammar, syntax, and vocabulary in both spoken and written communication.
2. Comprehend and summarize legal texts, judgments, and documents using appropriate legal vocabulary.
3. Write clearly structured legal documents such as notices, contracts, legal letters, and case briefs.
4. Interpret and analyze legal passages, statutes, and other formal documents with accuracy.
5. Apply principles of effective legal drafting, including precision, coherence, and legal formality.
6. Enhance professional communication skills, including public speaking, debating, and legal presentations.
7. Develop listening skills for understanding and responding to legal discussions, interviews, and court proceedings.
8. Understand the use of English in legal contexts, including Latin maxims, legal terms, and formal expressions.
9. Identify common errors in legal writing and rectify them through editing and proofreading.
10. Practice the art of argumentation and reasoning in both oral and written legal communication.
11. Improve legal reading speed and comprehension through the study of landmark cases and legal literature.
12. Exhibit confidence and competence in using English for legal research, documentation, and advocacy

MODULES

Module-1: Characteristics of Legal Language

- 1.1 History of Legal Language
- 1.2 English as a medium of communication for legal transaction in India
- 1.3 Legal Language in the Indian context

Module 2: Introduction to oral communication skills and Listening comprehension

- 2.1 Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication
- 2.2 Vocabulary
- 2.3 Synonyms and antonyms - related words - regular vocabulary exercises

Module 3: Phonetics and Comprehension

- 3.1 Reading exercises - stress, accent and intonation.
- 3.2 Phonetics: theory and practise
- 3.3 Consulting a dictionary for pronunciation - exercise with audio aids
- 3.4 Reading comprehension of principles and practice

Module 4: Legal maxims

- 4.1 Consulting a dictionary for pronunciation - exercise with audio aids
- 4.2 Legal terminology
- 4.3 Latin words and expressions - law register

Module 5: Brief Writings and essays

- 5.1 Brief writing and drafting of law reports
- 5.2 Writing of case comments
- 5.3 Proficiency in regional language (translation)
- 5.4 General juristic writings in English- Hobbes, Locke, Thoreau and Wordworth
- 5.5 Essays on legal topics

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for English Language and Legal English integrates a blend of interactive lectures, reading comprehension, writing practice, and speaking activities to build both general language skills and legal communication proficiency. Emphasis is placed on textual analysis of legal documents, structured writing exercises such as drafting notices and contracts, and oral activities like debates, presentations, and simulations of legal settings. The course incorporates technology, multimedia tools, and case-based learning to enhance engagement and contextual understanding. Role-plays, peer reviews, and continuous feedback foster practical language application and improvement. Assessment is both formative and summative, ensuring students develop clarity, precision, and confidence in using English in legal contexts.

TEXT READINGS:

1. “English Grammar in Use” by Raymond Murphy
2. “Word Power Made Easy” by Norman Lewis
3. “Legal Writing and Legal Language” by S.K. Mishra
4. “Legal Language” by Rupert Haigh

SEMESTER III

Course Code -	Course Title – LAW OF CONTRACT II		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

LAW OF CONTRACT II
Course Credit- 4

INTRODUCTION

This course provides an in-depth study of specific contracts governed under the Indian Contract Act, 1872 and related legislations. It focuses on contracts such as contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, agency, and contracts relating to sale of goods and partnership. The course aims to impart a practical understanding of their nature, formation, performance, and enforcement.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal framework governing specific contracts under Indian law.
2. To enable students to distinguish between different types of specific contracts and their practical applications.
3. To explain the rights, duties, and liabilities of parties involved in contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, agency, sale of goods, and partnership.
4. To foster the ability to interpret and apply statutory provisions and case law to real-world contractual scenarios.
5. To prepare students for advanced legal drafting, litigation, and advisory work related to commercial transactions.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Demonstrate knowledge of the fundamental concepts of indemnity and guarantee contracts.
2. Explain the creation, execution, and termination of agency relationships.
3. Analyze the legal principles governing bailment and pledge and distinguish between the two.

4. Apply legal reasoning to determine the rights and liabilities of parties under specific contracts.
5. Interpret and evaluate the remedies available to parties under breach of specific contracts.
6. Understand and explain the formation and essentials of a contract of sale under the Sale of Goods Act.
7. Identify the distinction between conditions and warranties and assess their impact on the contract.
8. Describe the rights of an unpaid seller and the rules governing transfer of property.
9. Illustrate the formation, operation, and dissolution of partnerships under the Indian Partnership Act.
10. Develop legal arguments based on precedents and statutory interpretations.
11. Communicate effectively using legal terminology relevant to specific contracts.
12. Demonstrate practical skills through drafting exercises, case analysis, and simulated contract problem-solving.

MODULES:

Module 1: Contract of Indemnity and Guarantee

- 1.1 Meaning and definition (Sections 124–147 of the Indian Contract Act)
- 1.2 Essentials and types of indemnity and guarantee contracts
- 1.3 Rights and liabilities of indemnifier, indemnified, surety, and creditor
- 1.4 Discharge of surety from liability
- 1.5 Comparison between indemnity and guarantee

Module 2: Contract of Bailment and Pledge

- 2.1 Bailment: Definition, essentials, types, duties and rights of bailor and bailee
- 2.2 Pledge: Definition, difference from bailment, rights and duties of pawner and pawnee
- 2.3 Pledge by non-owners

Module 3: Contract of Agency

- 3.1 Nature and kinds of agency
- 3.2 Modes of creation and termination of agency
- 3.3 Rights and duties of agents and principals
- 3.4 Delegation of authority: Sub-agent and substituted agent
- 3.5 Personal liability of agents
- 3.6 Ratification and its essentials

Module 4: Contract of Sale of Goods

- 4.1 The Sale of Goods Act, 1930
- 4.2 Formation of the contract of sale: Essentials and formalities
- 4.3 Conditions and warranties
- 4.4 Transfer of ownership and delivery
- 4.5 Rights of unpaid seller
- 4.6 Remedies for breach of contract

Module 5: Contract of Partnership

- 5.1 Indian Partnership Act, 1932
- 5.2 Nature of partnership and distinction from other forms (company, HUF)
- 5.3 Rights and duties of partners
- 5.4 Types of partners
- 5.5 Dissolution of partnership and consequences

TEXT READINGS:

1. G. Guest (ed.), Benjamin's Sale of Goods (1992), Sweet & Maxwell.
2. Avatar Singh: Law of Partnership, Principles, Practice and Taxation
3. Avatar Singh: Mercantile Law
4. Avtar Singh, Contract Act (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.
5. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase (1998), Eastern, Lucknow
6. Beatson (ed.), Ansons' Law of Contract, (1998), Oxford, London
8. J.P. Verma (ed.), Singh and Gupta, The Law of Partnership in India (1999), Orient Law
9. House, New Delhi. Krishnan Nair, Law of Contract, (1999) Orient
10. R.K. Abhichandani (ed.), Pollock and Mulla on Contracts and Specific Relief Acts (1999)

Course Code -		Course Title – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

Course Credit – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The Constitution of any country is generally regarded as the fundamental law of the land. It serves not only as the bedrock of the legal system but also as the foundation of the State and its government. A living document, the Constitution evolves continually to meet the changing needs and aspirations of society. As students of law, it is essential to understand its significance and the process of constitutional interpretation to contribute meaningfully to this foundational legal framework. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest written Constitution in the world, encompassing every dimension of societal governance. In the previous semester, we studied the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy. In addition, the Constitution clearly delineates the three organs of the State—the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary—defining their powers, functions, and responsibilities. It establishes a distribution of authority: between the Centre and the States; among the branches of government; and between the State and the individual. It provides the structural and functional framework for all organs and levels of government, outlining their powers, limitations, and interrelations. This paper aims to explore these dimensions comprehensively to provide a holistic understanding of the Constitution as the supreme legal and institutional framework of the nation.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the structure, features, and functions of the Constitution of India.
2. To enable students to analyze the division of powers and responsibilities among different organs and levels of government.
3. To explain the constitutional provisions related to rights, duties, directive principles, and constitutional remedies.
4. To examine the principles of constitutional interpretation and the role of the judiciary in upholding constitutional governance.
5. To develop a critical understanding of the Constitution as a living document responsive to societal and political changes.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the nature, features, and significance of the Indian Constitution.
2. Identify and explain the roles and powers of the three organs of the State: Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary.
3. Analyze the federal structure and the distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
4. Evaluate the functions and limitations of constitutional authorities and institutions.
5. Interpret the principles of constitutionalism, rule of law, and separation of powers.
6. Apply constitutional provisions to contemporary legal and political scenarios.
7. Examine the scope and importance of Fundamental Rights, Duties, and Directive Principles of State Policy.
8. Assess the process of constitutional amendments and its impact on governance.
9. Explain the significance of constitutional remedies and the role of judiciary in enforcing rights.
10. Critically engage with constitutional debates and evolving interpretations by courts.
11. Demonstrate the ability to analyze constitutional case law and landmark judgments.
12. Develop informed perspectives on current constitutional issues and reforms.

COURSE MODULES:

Module 1: The Executive Structure under the Constitution

- 1.1 The President of India
- 1.2 Parliamentary System and the Council of Ministers
- 1.3 Principle of Collective Responsibility
- 1.4 The Governor and State Executive

Module 2: The Legislature and its Functioning

- 2.1 Constitution of Parliament and State Legislatures
- 2.2 Legislative Procedure
- 2.3 Parliamentary Privileges and Immunities
- 2.4 Anti-Defection Law

Module 3: The Judiciary and Justice Delivery System

- 3.1 Supreme Court and High Courts: Constitution, Qualifications, Appointment, and Removal of Judges
- 3.2 Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts
- 3.3 Transfer of High Court Judges
- 3.4 Subordinate Courts

Module 4: Federal Structure and Centre-State Relations

- 4.1 Concept and Nature of Indian Federalism
- 4.2 Distribution of Legislative Powers
 - a. Territorial Nexus
 - b. Harmonious Construction
 - c. Pith and Substance
 - d. Repugnancy
 - e. Colourable Legislation
- 4.3 Administrative and Financial Relations between Union and States
- 4.4 Freedom of Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse

Module 5: Constitutional Mechanisms and Miscellaneous Provisions

- 5.1 Amendment of the Constitution
- 5.2 Emergency Provisions
- 5.3 Elections and Public Service Commissions
- 5.4 Tribunal Justice System
- 5.5 Constitutional Safeguards to Civil Servants

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through a blended and interactive learning approach, focusing on conceptual clarity, critical thinking, and practical application. Lectures will provide foundational knowledge of constitutional principles, supported by case law discussions to illustrate judicial interpretations and real-world implications. Interactive sessions, including group discussions, debates, and role-plays (e.g., mock parliament or court proceedings), will enhance participatory learning.

TEXT READINGS:

1. V. N Shukla's Constitution of India, EBC Publication, 13th Ed.
2. MP Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, LexisNexis.
3. HM Seervai, Constitutional Law of India.
4. DD Basu, Indian Constitutional Law.
5. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (1966).
6. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution – A History of the Indian Experience (1999).

Course Code -		Course Title – Sociology III	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Sociology III

INTRODUCTION:

India, as a society and polity, has undergone rapid social transformations in the post-independence era. These changes encompass economic, political, cultural, demographic, and ecological domains. The course “Social Changes in India” is designed to equip students with a sociological understanding of these processes of change and their multidimensional impacts. Students will explore the theoretical frameworks and empirical evidences to analyze the dynamic nature of Indian society. The emphasis will be on understanding both the agents and structures of social change with a critical and analytical approach.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- CO1** To understand the conceptual frameworks of social change and development in the Indian context.
- CO2** To analyze rural and agrarian transformations and their socio-economic implications.
- CO3** To study the processes of industrialization and urbanization in India and their impacts.
- CO4** To critically evaluate the role of political institutions and ideologies in shaping Indian society.
- CO5** To explore various social movements and their role in democratizing and transforming society.
- CO6** To assess population dynamics and emerging demographic issues.
- CO7** To identify the challenges of social transformation and suggest policy-oriented solutions.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

Course Outcome Description

1. Analyze rural and agrarian transformations and their linkage with class, caste, and gender.
2. Examine the socio-economic impacts of industrialization and urbanization processes.
3. Evaluate the functioning of political institutions, ideologies, and their intersection with society.
4. Critically analyze the significance and evolution of various social movements in modern India.
 1. Interpret demographic trends and issues using population data and sociological theories.
 2. Identify and critically assess key social challenges such as poverty, inequality, conflict, and environmental degradation.

Module I: Visions of Social Change in India

- (a) **Development Planning and Mixed Economy:** Five-Year Plans, role of state and market, Nehruvian model.
- (b) **Constitution, Law and Social Change:** Directive Principles, Fundamental Rights, judicial activism.
- (c) **Education and Social Change:** Role of education in modernizing India, literacy movements, educational inequality.

Module II: Rural and Agrarian Transformation

- (a) **Rural Development Programmes:** Community Development Programme, cooperatives, SGSY, MGNREGA.
- (b) **Green Revolution:** Technological change, regional disparities, new class structure.
- (c) **Changing Modes of Production:** From feudalism to capitalist agriculture.
- (d) **Rural Labour Issues:** Bonded labour, seasonal migration, informalization.

Module III: Industrialization and Urbanization

- (a) **Modern Industry in India:** Colonial legacy, post-independence industrial policy.
- (b) **Urban Settlements:** Growth patterns, mega-cities, migration and urban sprawl.
- (c) **Working Class:** Origin, structure, unionization, class conflict.
- (d) **Informal Sector and Child Labour:** Labour laws, unorganized sector, gendered dimensions.
- (e) **Urban Deprivation:** Slums, housing issues, sanitation, exclusion

Module IV: Politics and Society

- (a) **Nation, Democracy and Citizenship:** Nationalism, participatory democracy, rights and duties.
- (b) **Political Parties and Pressure Groups:** Caste, class, religious and regional bases.
- (c) **Regionalism and Decentralization:** Federalism, Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (d) **Secularization:** Religion and politics, secular credentials of Indian state.

Module V: Social Movements in Modern India

- (a) **Peasant and Farmer Movements:** Tebhaga, Telangana, Shetkari Sangathana.
- (b) **Women's Movement:** Pre- and post-independence phases, legal reforms.
- (c) **Dalit and Backward Class Movements:** Ambedkarite legacy, Mandal politics.
- (d) **Environmental Movements:** Chipko, Narmada Bachao, ecofeminism.
- (e) **Ethnic and Identity Movements:** Linguistic, tribal, regional identity assertions.

Module VI: Population Dynamics

- (a) **Demographic Features:** Growth, composition (age, sex, literacy), spatial distribution.
- (b) **Population Growth Components:** Fertility, mortality, migration trends.
- (c) **Family Planning and Policy:** Evolution of policies, success and challenges.
- (d) **Emerging Issues:** Ageing, declining sex ratio, maternal and child health.

Module VII: Challenges of Social Transformation

- (a) **Crisis of Development:** Displacement, ecological degradation, unsustainability.
- (b) **Poverty and Inequality:** Structural causes, regional imbalances.
- (c) **Violence Against Women:** Domestic violence, workplace harassment, trafficking.
- (d) **Caste and Ethnic Conflicts:** Honour killings, caste discrimination, identity politics.
- (e) **Religious Revivalism and Communalism:** Growth of right-wing politics, inter-religious conflict.
- (f) **Educational Disparities:** Gender, caste, regional gaps in education access.

Assessment Methods

- **Internal Assessments:** 20% (Class Participation, Assignments)
- **Mid-Term Exam:** 30%
- **Final Term Paper/Exam:** 50%

Suggested Readings

- Yogendra Singh – *Modernization of Indian Tradition*
- Andre Beteille – *Society and Politics in India*
- Dipankar Gupta – *Social Stratification*
- Ram Ahuja – *Social Problems in India*
- M.S.A. Rao – *Urban Sociology in India*
- Gail Omvedt – *Dalits and the Democratic Revolution*

Course Code -		Course Title – MACRO ECONOMICS	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

MACRO ECONOMICS

INTRODUCTION:

Macroeconomics is the branch of economics that focuses on the behavior and performance of the entire economy, rather than individual markets or sectors. It deals with broad economic factors such as national income, inflation, unemployment, economic growth, and fiscal and monetary policies. The main goal of macroeconomics is to understand how the economy as a whole operates and to identify ways to improve economic performance, achieve sustainable growth, and enhance living standards.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of macroeconomic principles, concepts, and their real-world applications.
2. To analyze the role of government policies and external factors on national income, employment, and inflation.
3. To develop an understanding of the various models used to study macroeconomic issues such as aggregate demand and supply.
4. To assess the impact of fiscal and monetary policies on the economy and financial markets.
5. To develop critical thinking skills in evaluating macroeconomic data, government policies, and international economic trends.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the key concepts in macroeconomics, including GDP, inflation, unemployment, and national income.
2. Apply macroeconomic models (e.g., IS-LM, AD-AS) to analyze the effects of government policies and external factors on the economy.
3. Critically evaluate the determinants of economic growth and development.

4. Assess the impact of fiscal policies (government spending, taxation) on economic performance.
5. Analyze the role and impact of monetary policies (central bank actions) on the economy.
6. Explain the relationship between inflation and unemployment, and understand concepts like the Phillips Curve.
7. Understand the concepts of balance of payments, exchange rates, and international trade.
8. Evaluate the effects of external shocks and globalization on national economies.
9. Examine the role of financial markets and institutions in a macroeconomic context.
10. Critically assess government economic interventions and their consequences on the economy.
11. Analyze business cycles and their impact on economic stability.
12. Develop analytical skills to interpret economic data and trends in policy-making.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Macroeconomics

- Definition and Scope of Macroeconomics
- Key Concepts: National Income, GDP, GNP, Inflation, Unemployment
- Methods of Measuring National Income
- Circular Flow of Income
- Economic Systems and Their Features

Module 2: Theories of Macroeconomic Equilibrium

- Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply
- Classical and Keynesian Models of Macroeconomics
- IS-LM Model: Investment-Savings and Liquidity Preference-Money Supply
- Business Cycles: Theories and Real-World Applications

Module 3: Fiscal Policy and Government Intervention

- Definition and Objectives of Fiscal Policy
- Government Expenditure and Taxation
- Budgetary Policy and Public Debt
- Fiscal Policy and Its Effect on Economic Growth
- Fiscal Stimulus vs. Austerity Measures

Module 4: Monetary Policy and Financial Institutions

- Role of Money and Banking in Macroeconomics
- Central Banking and the Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- Tools of Monetary Policy: Open Market Operations, Interest Rates, Reserve Ratios
- Money Supply, Inflation, and Interest Rates
- Monetary Policy in Developing Economies

Module 5: International Macroeconomics

- Balance of Payments and Exchange Rate Systems
- International Trade Theories and Globalization
- Foreign Exchange Markets and Currency Fluctuations
- External Shocks and Their Impact on National Economies
- Global Financial Crises: Causes, Impact, and Responses

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through a blended learning approach, combining traditional lectures with interactive discussions, case studies, and data analysis exercises. Real-world applications of macroeconomic theory will be explored through current events and international economic trends. Group discussions and debates will encourage students to critically engage with economic issues and policies. Multimedia resources (videos, news reports, etc.) will complement lectures, offering diverse perspectives on global economic challenges. Regular quizzes, assignments, and hands-on economic data analysis will foster analytical skills. Guest lectures by economists and policymakers will provide students with industry insights. Formative assessments (weekly quizzes, presentations, group work) will help in evaluating students' grasp of key concepts. The final evaluation will include a mid-term exam, end-term exam, and project work involving policy analysis or economic forecasting.

TEXT READINGS:

1. "Macroeconomics" by N. Gregory Mankiw
2. "Macroeconomics: Policy and Practice" by Frederic S. Mishkin
3. "Macroeconomics" by David Romer
4. "International Economics" by Paul Krugman & Maurice Obstfeld
5. "Indian Economy" by Ramesh Singh
6. "Development Macroeconomics" by Dani Rodrik

Course Code -		Course Title – BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

Basic Principles of Accounting

INTRODUCTION TO BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ACCOUNTING

Accounting is the process of recording, classifying, summarizing, and interpreting financial transactions to provide accurate and reliable financial information. It is a crucial function for any business, enabling stakeholders to assess the financial health, performance, and decision-making capabilities of an organization. Basic accounting principles form the foundation for financial reporting, ensuring that financial data is presented consistently and transparently. This course introduces students to the fundamental concepts of accounting, focusing on the recording of transactions, preparation of financial statements, and understanding the various principles that guide accounting practices.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the fundamental principles of accounting and financial reporting.
2. To familiarize students with the process of recording, classifying, and summarizing financial transactions.
3. To teach students how to prepare financial statements such as the income statement, balance sheet, and cash flow statement.
4. To develop students' understanding of the accounting cycle and the impact of transactions on financial reports.
5. To provide practical skills in applying accounting principles in real-world scenarios, fostering an understanding of financial decision-making.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Demonstrate an understanding of the basic principles of accounting.
2. Record financial transactions using the double-entry system.

3. Prepare and interpret financial statements, including balance sheets and income statements.
4. Apply accounting concepts such as revenue recognition, matching principle, and accrual accounting.
5. Analyze the effects of different types of transactions on the financial statements.
6. Understand the role of accounting in business decision-making and financial reporting.
7. Identify and correct errors in accounting records.
8. Calculate and interpret financial ratios to evaluate business performance.
9. Understand the role of accounting standards and regulations (e.g., GAAP, IFRS).
10. Apply the accounting cycle, from transaction analysis to preparation of financial reports.
11. Develop an understanding of various journal entries and ledger accounts.
12. Critically analyze and apply accounting knowledge in practical scenarios, including the use of accounting software.

Modules

Module 1: Introduction to Accounting Principles

- Overview of accounting and its importance
- Basic accounting concepts and principles (e.g., accrual, consistency, going concern, matching)
- Types of accounts: Assets, Liabilities, Equity, Revenue, and Expenses

Module 2: The Accounting Process

- Double-entry bookkeeping system
- Journal entries and ledgers
- Posting to the trial balance
- The accounting cycle: From transactions to financial statements

Module 3: Preparation of Financial Statements

- Income statement and statement of retained earnings
- Balance sheet preparation and understanding assets, liabilities, and equity
- Cash flow statement: Direct and indirect methods
- Statement of changes in equity

Module 4: Special Topics in Accounting

- Accounting for inventories, fixed assets, and depreciation
- Revenue recognition and expense matching

- Accounting for liabilities: Current vs. non-current
- Accounting for intangible assets

Module 5: Analysis and Interpretation of Financial Statements

- Financial ratio analysis (liquidity, profitability, solvency, and efficiency ratios)
- Vertical and horizontal analysis of financial statements
- Use of accounting information for business decision-making
- Introduction to auditing and internal controls

Pedagogy for Course Delivery

The course will be delivered using a blended learning approach, combining interactive lectures with practical exercises. Students will engage in hands-on activities such as preparing journal entries, posting to ledgers, and creating financial statements to understand the practical applications of accounting concepts. Group discussions and case studies will be incorporated to analyze real-world financial statements and decision-making.

Multimedia resources, including videos and software tools, will be utilized to reinforce theoretical concepts and enhance understanding. Students will also participate in tutorials for personalized support and deeper understanding of complex topics.

Assessments will be conducted through regular quizzes, assignments, case study analyses, and final exams, ensuring comprehensive understanding of accounting principles and their application.

Text Readings

1. "Accounting Principles" by Jerry J. Weygandt, Paul D. Kimmel, and Donald E. Kieso
2. "Financial Accounting: A Practical Approach" by V. Rajasekaran & S. Lalitha
3. "Fundamentals of Financial Accounting" by Walter T. Harrison & Charles T. Horngren
4. "Principles of Accounting" by Belverd E. Needles & Marian Powers
5. "Financial Accounting for Decision Makers" by Peter J. Attrill & Eddie McLaney

SEMESTER IV

Course Code -		Course Title – FAMILY LAW I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

FAMILY LAW-I

INTRODUCTION

The Separation of Church and State and the secularization of politics find a place among the accredited triumphs of the modern era. But although politics claims to be emancipated from theology, the spirit within the letters of the creeds has permeated the thought of our statesmen and thinkers, and the separation of Church and State has been accompanied by a progressive tendency on the part of the state to undertake duties that were formally a function of the church, Education, once a sacred charge of the priest, is now the grave responsibility of the Statesman. In the post independent India, the constitution provides for a secular polity not in terms of the accepted notion of separation of church and state, but in the forms of recognition and acceptance of divergent religious and customary practices when not in contravention of the constitutional mandate, as possessing equal worth and footing from the nation – states perspective – retains the religious personal laws (List-III-Entry 5 of the Indian constitution). These laws govern property as well as family and classify the populace on religious denominations. Owing to the demography the religious personal laws of Hindus and Muslims assume significance and therefore assume importance in this course, which however, is not to imply that the other personal laws are any less important, but only to underscore the substantive content of the course.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand Core Legal Principles- Gain a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles and legal frameworks governing family relationships, including marriage, divorce, child custody, support, and adoption.
2. Apply Legal Doctrines to Practical Scenarios- Develop the ability to analyze and apply family law statutes and case law to real-world situations, identifying legal issues and providing reasoned solutions.
3. Critically Evaluate Legal and Policy Issues- Explore the social, ethical, and policy considerations underlying family law, including debates around parental rights, children's welfare, and evolving definitions of family.
4. Develop Legal Research and Writing Skills- Strengthen skills in legal research, writing, and oral advocacy through drafting legal documents such as petitions, agreements, and briefs relevant to family law practice.
5. Understand the Role of Lawyers in Family Disputes- Examine the professional and ethical responsibilities of lawyers in family law, particularly in emotionally charged disputes, and understand the role of mediation and alternative dispute resolution.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Identify and explain the legal definitions and elements of marriage, divorce, and other familial relationships.
2. Analyze legal issues in family law cases using statutes, case law, and doctrinal principles.
3. Draft basic legal documents such as divorce petitions, custody agreements, and adoption forms.
4. Evaluate the rights and responsibilities of parents, guardians, and spouses under family law.
5. Apply rules relating to child custody, visitation, and support to hypothetical fact patterns.

6. Interpret and compare state-specific family law statutes and how they differ from federal guidelines.
7. Discuss legal protections and issues surrounding domestic violence and protective orders.
8. Explain the procedures and grounds for annulment, legal separation, and dissolution of marriage.
9. Understand and apply principles related to the division of marital property and spousal support.
10. Use legal research tools to locate and interpret current family law regulations and case precedents.
11. Demonstrate ethical awareness in handling sensitive family law matters and client interactions.
12. Recognize the impact of cultural, gender, and socioeconomic factors in family law disputes and practice.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Hindu Law

- 1.1 Sources of Hindu Law: Ancient and Modern
- 1.2 Schools of Hindu Law: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga
- 1.3 Application of Hindu Law: Who is a Hindu?
- 1.4 Concept of Dharma and its role in personal law
- 1.5 Codified and Uncodified laws

Module 2: Marriage and Matrimonial Remedies

- 2.1 Hindu Marriage Act, 1955: Essentials and Conditions for a valid marriage
- 2.2 Void and Voidable Marriages
- 2.3 Restitution of Conjugal Rights
- 2.4 Judicial Separation and Divorce: Grounds and Procedures
- 2.5 Nullity of Marriage and Legitimacy of Children
- 2.6 Role of Custom in Hindu Marriages

Module 3: Adoption and Guardianship

- 3.1 The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- 3.2 Valid Adoption: Essentials, who may adopt and give in adoption
- 3.3 Effects of Adoption
- 3.4 Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956
- 3.5 Types of Guardians and their Powers

Module 4: Maintenance and Alimony

- 4.1 Provisions under the Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
- 4.2 Maintenance of Wife, Children, and Aged Parents
- 4.3 Maintenance under Section 125 CrPC (brief overview)
- 4.4 Permanent Alimony and Maintenance under Hindu Marriage Act
- 4.5 Rights of Divorced and Separated Spouses

Module 5: Inheritance and Succession

- 5.1 The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (as amended)
- 5.2 Devolution of Property among Class I and II Heirs
- 5.3 Succession for Male and Female Hindus
- 5.4 Coparcenary and Ancestral Property
- 5.5 Changes introduced by the 2005 Amendment (equality of daughters)
- 5.6 Disqualifications from inheritance

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course will be covered by lectures, discussions, case laws studies, tutorials, class assignment and project work, paper writing and presentation may be gainfully employed to maximize the teaching –learning devise.

TEXT READINGS:

1. **Paras Diwan – *Modern Hindu Law***- A comprehensive and student-friendly book that covers both codified and uncodified Hindu law with case references.
2. **Dr. R.K. Agrawal – *Hindu Law***- Well-structured, concise explanations of legal principles and statutory provisions.
3. **Mulla – *Principles of Hindu Law***- A classic, in-depth legal treatise, often cited by courts; ideal for advanced or in-depth study.
4. **B.M. Gandhi – *Family Law***- Covers Hindu Law in a broader context of family law, useful for comparative understanding.
5. **Rega Surya Rao – *Family Law of Hindus***- Simplified approach, good for foundational learning.

REFERENCES:

Hindu Marriage Act, 1955

Hindu Succession Act, 1956 (as amended in 2005)

Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956

Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956

Constitution of India – Relevant Articles (e.g., Articles 14, 15, 25)

CRIMINAL LAW (Bharatiya Nagarika Surakshya Samhita)

Course Code -		Course Title – CRIMINAL LAW II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS) is a comprehensive legislation enacted to modernize and reform the criminal procedure in India, replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (CrPC). The BNSS aims to ensure speedy justice, victim-centric procedures, transparency, and the integration of technology into the criminal justice system.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Understand the Evolution of Criminal Procedure in India**
To provide students with a foundational understanding of the historical development and the rationale behind the transition from the CrPC, 1973 to the BNSS, 2023.
- 2. Explore the Key Provisions and Structure of BNSS**
To familiarize students with the substantive and procedural aspects of the BNSS, including investigation, arrest, trial, bail, and sentencing procedures.
- 3. Analyze Reforms and Innovations Introduced in BNSS**
To examine the technological advancements, victim-centric approaches, and other modern reforms introduced in the BNSS, such as electronic FIRs and remote hearings.
- 4. Develop Practical Skills in Applying Criminal Procedure**
To enable students to apply the procedural laws in practical scenarios through case studies, problem-solving exercises, and mock trials.

5. Critically Evaluate the Impact of BNSS on Justice Delivery

To encourage critical thinking on the effectiveness, challenges, and implications of the BNSS in ensuring fair, timely, and accessible criminal justice.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Explain the need and rationale behind the replacement of CrPC, 1973 with BNSS, 2023.
2. Identify and interpret the structure, key terms, and definitions under the BNSS.
3. Differentiate between cognizable/non-cognizable and bailable/non-bailable offences as per BNSS.
4. Analyze the procedures for arrest, investigation, and filing of charges under the BNSS.
5. Evaluate the rights of the accused and safeguards provided under the BNSS.
6. Apply the provisions relating to bail, remand, and detention to hypothetical legal problems.
7. Describe the stages of a criminal trial and the roles of various stakeholders, including police, prosecutors, and magistrates.
8. Examine the victim-centric reforms introduced in BNSS, including compensation and protection mechanisms.
9. Interpret and use provisions related to appeals, revisions, and review of judgments.
10. Assess the impact of technological innovations in criminal procedures under BNSS (e.g., e-FIR, e-summons, video trials).
11. Compare and contrast key procedural changes between BNSS and CrPC.
12. Demonstrate critical thinking and legal reasoning in evaluating the effectiveness and challenges of BNSS in the current justice system.

MODULES:

Module 1: General Principles and Constitution of Criminal Courts

- 1.1 Definitions – Section 2
- 1.2 Constitution of Criminal Courts and Offices – Sections 6 to 20
- 1.3 Powers of Criminal Courts – Sections 21 to 29
- 1.4 Arrest of Persons – Sections 35 to 62

Module 2: Processes to Secure Appearance and Maintain Order

- 2.1 Process to Compel Appearance – Sections 63 to 93

- 2.2 Process to Compel Production of Things – Sections 94 to 110
- 2.3 Security for Keeping Peace and Good Behaviour – Sections 125 to 143
- 2.4 Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity – Sections 148 to 167

Module 3: Investigation and Pre-Trial Procedure

- 3.1 Information to the Police and Their Powers to Investigate – Sections 173 to 196
- 3.2 Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts in Inquiries and Trials – Sections 197 to 209
- 3.3 Complaints to Magistrates – Sections 223 to 226
- 3.4 Commencement of Proceedings before Magistrates – Sections 227 to 233
- 3.5 Charge and Procedure for Framing Charge – Sections 234 to 247

Module 4: Types of Trials and Their Procedure

- 4.1 Trial Before a Court of Session – Sections 248 to 260
- 4.2 Trial of Warrant Cases by Magistrates – Sections 261 to 273
- 4.3 Trial of Summons Cases by Magistrates – Sections 274 to 281
- 4.4 Summary Trials – Sections 284 to 288
- 4.5 Plea Bargaining – Sections 289 to 300

Module 5: Bail and Bond Provisions

- 5.1 Concept and Types of Bail
- 5.2 Conditions for Granting Bail
- 5.3 Special Categories of Bail
- 5.4 Bond and Surety Requirements
- 5.5 Cancellation of Bail
- 5.6 Recent Developments and Judicial Trends

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

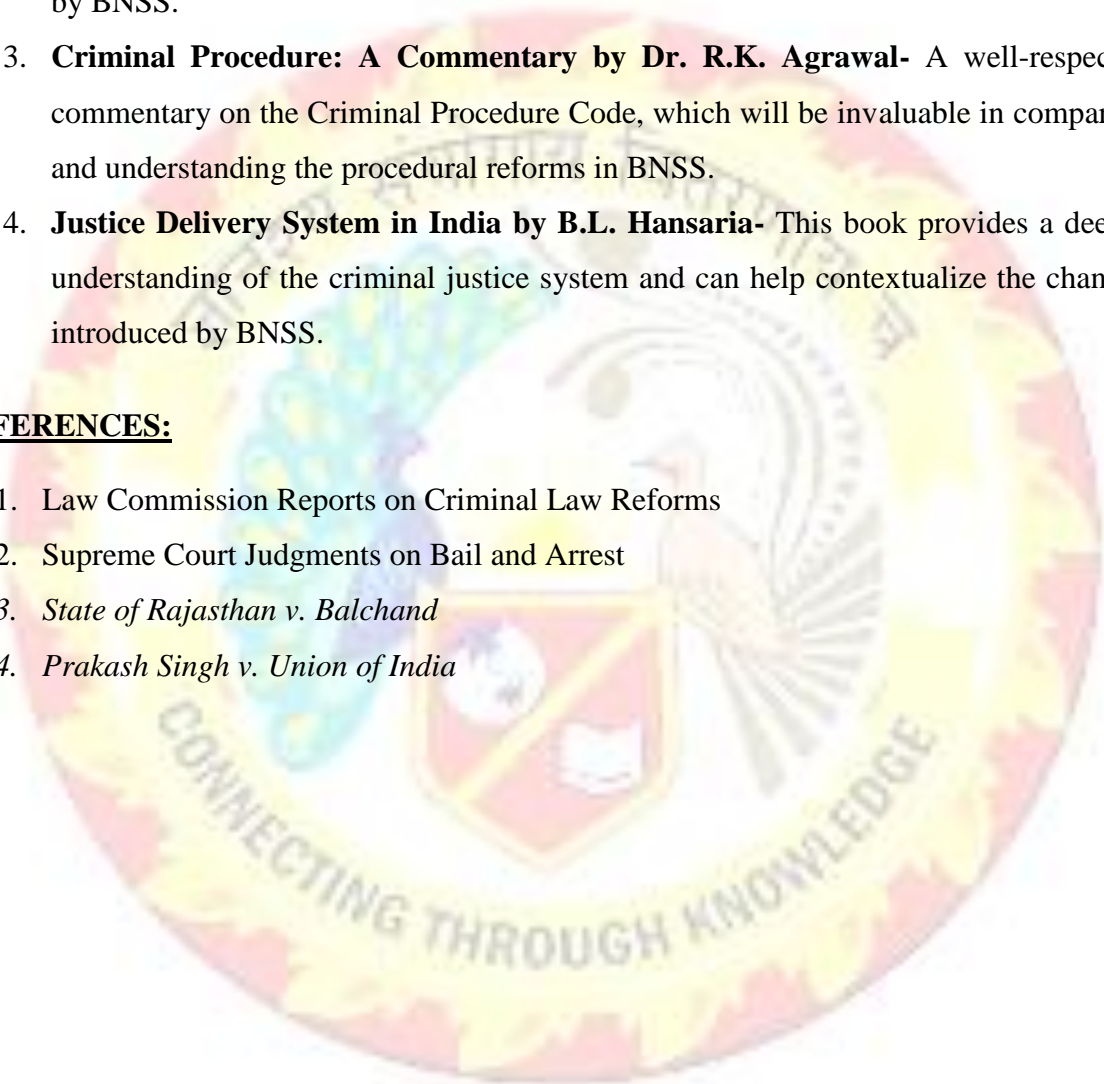
The pedagogy for delivering the BNSS (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) course combines a variety of teaching methods to ensure both theoretical understanding and practical application. The course begins with **lecture-based teaching** to introduce key provisions and the structural changes from the CrPC to BNSS. This is complemented by **case law analysis** where students examine relevant judicial decisions to deepen their understanding of how the law is applied.

TEXT READINGS:

1. **Criminal Procedure Code by R.V. Kelkar-** This book offers a detailed commentary on procedural law and provides a comparison of the previous CrPC with BNSS, explaining how the latter reforms criminal procedure.
2. **Indian Penal Code by K.D. Gaur-** A crucial text that helps in understanding the substantive criminal law that is applied through the procedural mechanisms provided by BNSS.
3. **Criminal Procedure: A Commentary by Dr. R.K. Agrawal-** A well-respected commentary on the Criminal Procedure Code, which will be invaluable in comparing and understanding the procedural reforms in BNSS.
4. **Justice Delivery System in India by B.L. Hansaria-** This book provides a deeper understanding of the criminal justice system and can help contextualize the changes introduced by BNSS.

REFERENCES:

1. Law Commission Reports on Criminal Law Reforms
2. Supreme Court Judgments on Bail and Arrest
3. *State of Rajasthan v. Balchand*
4. *Prakash Singh v. Union of India*



LAW OF CRIMES (Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita)

Course Code -		Course Title –LAW OF CRIMES I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

The **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023** is a comprehensive criminal law reform enacted in India to replace and modernize the existing **Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), 1973**, and certain provisions of other related criminal laws. The BNSS seeks to address contemporary challenges in the criminal justice system while ensuring the protection of citizens' rights, the effective administration of justice, and the maintenance of public order.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Understanding the Legislative Framework
2. Analyzing Criminal Justice Reform
3. Exploring the Rights of the Accused and Victims
4. Investigating Specialized Offences and Modern Threats
5. Enhancing Practical Application through Case Studies

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023** and its key provisions.
2. Critically analyze the **criminal justice reforms** introduced by BNSS, focusing on procedural changes.
3. Identify and explain the **rights of the accused** under BNSS, including protections against wrongful detention.
4. Evaluate the **rights of victims** in the criminal justice process, including compensation and protection measures.
5. Assess the impact of **emerging crimes** such as cybercrime, terrorism, and organized crime in the context of BNSS.

6. Apply the **legal provisions of BNSS** to real-world criminal cases, demonstrating practical understanding.
7. Develop the ability to analyze **criminal law case studies** and judicial interpretations of BNSS.
8. Understand the process of **arrest, bail, and custody** under the new framework of BNSS.
9. Investigate **the role of technology** in criminal investigations and trials as outlined in BNSS.
10. Interpret **specialized offenses** under BNSS, such as those related to terrorism and human trafficking.
11. Evaluate the effectiveness of **fast-track courts** and other measures for expediting criminal trials.
12. Propose improvements or recommendations for enhancing the **efficiency and fairness** of the criminal justice system under BNSS.

Module 1: General Principles of Criminal Law:

1. **Elements of Crime:** Actus Reus and Mens Rea
2. **General Explanations** (Section 3)
3. **General Exceptions** (Sections 14-33)
4. **Right of Private Defence** (Sections 34-44)
5. **Abetment** (Sections 45-60, 107, 108)
6. **Criminal Conspiracy** (Section 61)

Module 2: Offences Against the State and Sexual Offences

1. **Attempt** (Sections 62, 109, 110)
2. **Offences Against the State** (Sections 147-158)
3. **Unlawful Assembly** (Sections 189-190)
4. **Rioting** (Section 191)
5. **Affray** (Section 194)
6. **Sexual Offences** (Sections 63-73)
7. **Criminal Force and Assault Against Women** (Sections 74-79)

Module 3: Homicide, Organised Crime, and Negligence

1. **Dowry Death** (Section 80)
2. **Bigamy** (Section 82)
3. **Cruelty** (Section 86)
4. **Defamation** (Section 356)
5. **Culpable Homicide** (Sections 100, 105)
6. **Murder** (Sections 101-104)
7. **Causing Death by Negligence** (Section 106)
8. **Organised Crime** (Section 111)
9. **Petty Organised Crime** (Section 112)
10. **Terrorist Act** (Section 113)
11. **Hurt** (Sections 114-125)

Module 4: Offences Against Property and Personal Liberties

1. **Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement** (Sections 126-127)
2. **Kidnapping and Abduction** (Sections 137-146)
3. **Theft** (Sections 303-307)
4. **Extortion** (Section 308)
5. **Robbery and Dacoity** (Sections 309-313)
6. **Criminal Misappropriation of Property and Criminal Breach of Trust** (Sections 314-316)
7. **Cheating** (Sections 318-319)
8. **Mischief** (Sections 324-328)
9. **Criminal Trespass** (Sections 329-334)

Module 5: Specialized Offences and Legal Defenses

1. **Understanding Specialized Offences** (e.g., terrorism, organised crime, sexual assault)
2. **Legal Defenses in Criminal Law** (e.g., right of private defense, general exceptions)
3. **Case Law Application and Precedents**
4. **Recent Amendments and Future Trends**

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The pedagogy for delivering the BNSS (Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023) course combines interactive lectures, case study analyses, role-playing exercises, and workshops to provide a comprehensive learning experience. Students will engage in real-life case studies, mock trials, and discussions to apply BNSS provisions in practical scenarios. Multimedia tools, online quizzes, and debates will encourage critical thinking and active participation. Assessments will include essays, presentations, and exams, supplemented by feedback during peer evaluations. Guest lectures by legal experts and project-based learning will further deepen students' understanding of BNSS. This approach fosters both theoretical knowledge and practical application, preparing students for real-world criminal justice challenges.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Glanville Williams, *Text Book of Criminal Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co., NewDelhi, 2012
2. Ratanlal Dhiraj Lal, *The Indian Penal Code*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
3. K.D. Gaur, *Textbook on Indian Penal Code*, Universal Law Publishing Co., NewDelhi, 2012
4. J.W. Cecil Turner, *Russel on Crime, Vol I &2*, Universal Law Publishing Co., NewDelhi, 2012
5. K.I. Vibhuti, *PSA Pillai's Criminal Law*, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2012
6. Dr. H.S. Gaur, *Penal Law of India*, Law Publishers, Allahabad, 2013
7. John Dawson Mayne, *Mayne's Criminal law of India*, Gale, Making of Modern Law, 2013
8. *Bare Act of Indian Penal Code, 1860*

Course Code -		Course Title –MEDIA LAW & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

MEDIA LAW AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT

INTRODUCTION:

Media Law refers to the legal framework governing the regulation and operation of media outlets, including traditional forms like print, radio, and television, as well as digital and online platforms. It encompasses a wide range of legal principles and rules that address issues such as freedom of expression, defamation, privacy, censorship, and intellectual property in the context of media and communication. Media law plays a crucial role in balancing the right to freedom of speech with the need for social responsibility in the dissemination of information. In the digital age, it also covers new challenges posed by social media, online platforms, cybercrimes, and the protection of personal data.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide the students with an understanding of the law regulating the media;
2. To know the rights and duties of the Press
3. To enable students to learn how the regulatory mechanism for the Press and Media
4. To understand important features of the Information Technology Act
5. Practical Application of Media and IT Laws

MODULES:

Module-1: Introduction to Media and Law

- 1.1 Definition, concept, and history of media in India.
- 1.2 Historical development of media laws in Britain, USA, and India.
- 1.3 The role of human rights in media regulation.
- 1.4 Government control of airwaves.
- 1.5 The Open Skies Policy and its impact.
- 1.6 Licensing issues in media and broadcast.

Module 2: Media in the Constitutional Framework in India

- 2.1 Understanding freedom of speech and expression and freedom of the press.
- 2.2 Right to circulation, publication, and advertising.
- 2.3 Broadcasting rights and conducting interviews.
- 2.4 Publication of Parliamentary proceedings.

2.5 Understanding limitations: public order, security of the state, defamation, contempt of court, morality and decency, and privacy.

Module 3: Regulatory Framework and Legislations

3.1 Media Ethics and Self-Regulation

3.2 Key Laws in Media- Indian Penal Code (IPC): Defamation, Sedition, and Obscenity, Tort Law: Defamation and negligence., Legislative privileges, Contempt of Court and media trials, Official Secrets Act and Right to Information (RTI), Press Council of India and its role in media regulation.

3.3 Telegraph Act, Cinematograph Act (1952), Prasar Bharati Act (1990), and Cable TV Networks (Regulation) Act (1995).

Module 4: Information Technology Act 2000

4.1 Introduction to Information Technology

4.2 Benefits of information technology and its role in media.

4.3 Artificial Intelligence in media and technology.

4.4 Components and types of information technology.

4.5 Regulations in IT

4.6 UNCITRAL Model Law on e-commerce.

4.7 Understanding digital signatures and electronic signatures.

4.8 Electronic governance and its applications in media.

Module 5: Information Technology Act 2002:

5.1 Constitutional Provisions and IT Act

5.2 Overview of constitutional provisions related to data privacy.

5.3 Impact of the IT Act 2000 on data privacy.

5.4 Offences, Liabilities, and Penalties under the IT Act

5.5 Discussion on cybercrimes, offenses, and liabilities under the IT Act.

5.6 Penalties and procedures for violations.

5.7 Case Law Analysis

5.8 Analysis and discussion of important case laws related to the Information Technology Act.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Durga Das Basu, Law of the Press (Prentice Hall Inc, New Delhi 1986)
2. Madhavi Goradia Divan, Facets of Media Law (Eastern Book Company)
3. Ram Jethmalani and D. S. Chopra, Cases and Materials on Media Law (Thomson Reuters)
4. R. Krishna Iyer and Vinod Sethi, Essays on Press Freedom (Capital Foundation Society, New Delhi 1996)

Course Code -CUTM 4099		Course Title – Global Politics and Governance	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

GLOBAL POLITICS AND GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION:

This course provides an in-depth examination of global politics and governance structures. It explores key concepts, theories, and issues in international relations, focusing on the interactions between states, international organizations, non-state actors, and global governance mechanisms. Students will analyze contemporary challenges and debates in global politics and examine potential solutions and pathways for effective global governance.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. Students will gain a comprehensive understanding of fundamental concepts and theories in global politics and governance, including state sovereignty, power dynamics, globalization, and theories of international relations.
2. Students will analyze the roles and interactions of various actors in the global political arena, including states, international organizations, non-state actors, and regional alliances. They will also examine the functions and effectiveness of global governance institutions and mechanisms.

3. Students will critically assess contemporary challenges facing global politics and governance, such as security threats, migration, climate change, economic inequality, and technological advancements. They will analyze the root causes, implications, and potential solutions to these challenges.
4. Students will explore the frameworks and mechanisms of global governance, including international law, human rights regimes, environmental governance, economic institutions, and peacekeeping mechanisms. They will evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of existing governance structures and propose reforms or innovations for more effective global governance.
5. Through readings, discussions, research assignments, and presentations, students will develop analytical and critical thinking skills necessary for understanding complex global issues, assessing competing perspectives, and formulating well-reasoned arguments and solutions in the realm of global politics and governance. They will also enhance their ability to communicate effectively and engage in constructive dialogue on global issues.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate a Comprehensive Understanding: Students will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of key concepts, theories, and dynamics in global politics and governance, including state sovereignty, power relations, globalization, and the role of international institutions.
2. Analyze Complex Global Issues: Students will be able to analyze and evaluate complex global issues, such as security threats, economic disparities, environmental challenges, and human rights violations, by applying relevant theories, frameworks, and empirical evidence.
3. Critically Evaluate Global Governance Mechanisms: Students will critically evaluate the effectiveness of global governance mechanisms, including international organizations, treaties, and agreements, in addressing global challenges and promoting peace, security, development, and human rights.

4. **Develop Solutions and Policy Recommendations:** Students will develop the ability to propose and justify informed policy recommendations and solutions to contemporary global issues, taking into account diverse perspectives, ethical considerations, and potential trade-offs.
5. **Communicate Effectively:** Students will demonstrate effective communication skills by articulating complex ideas, analyses, and arguments clearly and persuasively in both written and oral formats. They will also engage in respectful and constructive dialogue with peers on global political issues.
6. **Understand the Foundations of Global Politics:** Students will be able to explain key concepts, theories, and ideologies in global politics, including realism, liberalism, and constructivism.
7. **Analyze Global Political Institutions and Actors:** Students will critically evaluate the roles of international organizations such as the UN, WTO, IMF, and World Bank, along with non-state actors.
8. **Examine Global Governance Mechanisms:** Students will demonstrate knowledge of global governance structures and their effectiveness in addressing transnational issues like climate change, terrorism, and migration.
9. **Evaluate Foreign Policy and Diplomacy:** Students will assess the formulation and impact of foreign policy decisions by major global powers and their implications on global order.
10. **Explore Contemporary Global Issues:** Students will analyze key global challenges such as human rights, development, security, and global inequality from multiple perspectives.
11. **Develop Comparative Political Understanding:** Students will compare political systems and governance models across different regions and evaluate their influence on global dynamics.

12. Apply Critical Thinking to International Events: Students will apply analytical tools to interpret current international events and debates, and engage in informed discussions about global political trends.

COURSE MODULES:

MODULE-1: Foundations of Global Politics

- 1.1 Overview of Global Politics: Concepts and Theories
- 1.2 State Sovereignty and Its Challenges
- 1.3 Power and Security in the Global Arena
- 1.4 Globalization and its Impact on Governance
- 1.5 Historical Perspectives on International Relations

Module-2: Actors in Global Politics

- 2.1 States and Statecraft: Diplomacy, Foreign Policy, and National Interest
- 2.2 International Organizations: United Nations, World Bank, IMF, etc.
- 2.3 Non-State Actors: NGOs, Multinational Corporations, Terrorist Organizations
- 2.4 Regional Actors and Alliances: EU, NATO, ASEAN, etc.
- 2.5 Emerging Powers and their Role in Shaping Global Politics

Module-3: Global Governance Mechanisms

- 3.1 International Law and Institutions
- 3.2 Human Rights Regimes and Responsibilities
- 3.3 Environmental Governance and Sustainable Development
- 3.4 Economic Governance: Trade, Finance, and Development
- 3.5 Peacekeeping and Conflict Resolution Mechanisms

Module- 4: Contemporary Challenges in Global Politics

- 4.1. Global Security Threats: Terrorism, Cybersecurity, Weapons Proliferation
- 4.2. Migration and Refugee Crises
- 4.3. Climate Change and Environmental Degradation
- 4.4. Economic Inequality and Development Disparities

4.5. Emerging Technologies and their Impact on Governance

Module-5: Prospects for Future Global Governance

- 5.1 Reforming International Institutions
- 5.2 Strengthening Multilateralism vs. Rise of Nationalism
- 5.3 Innovations in Global Governance: Transnational Networks, Digital Diplomacy
- 5.4 Global Responses to Pandemics and Health Crises
- 5.5 Anticipating and Addressing Future Challenges in Global Politics

TEXT READINGS:

1. "World Politics: Interests, Interactions, Institutions" by Jeffry A. Frieden, David A. Lake, and Kenneth A. Schultz
2. "Global Politics: A New Introduction" by Jenny Edkins and Maja Zehfuss
3. "The Globalization of World Politics: An Introduction to International Relations" by John Baylis, Steve Smith, and Patricia Owens

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

Course Code -		Course Title – CORPORATE ACCOUNTING	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

Corporate Accounting is a specialized branch of accounting that deals with the accounting for companies, particularly joint-stock companies. It involves the recording, analysis, and presentation of financial transactions related to a corporation. The primary aim is to provide accurate financial information that helps stakeholders like shareholders, management, creditors, and regulatory bodies make informed decisions. Corporate accounting ensures compliance with statutory requirements laid down under the Companies Act and accounting standards issued by regulatory bodies such as the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) in the Indian context.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. COB1: Develop a strong foundation in the principles and procedures of corporate accounting.
2. COB2: Equip students with the knowledge of accounting for share capital, debentures, and other corporate financial instruments.
3. COB3: Enable students to prepare and analyze final accounts of companies as per legal and regulatory requirements.
4. COB4: Introduce students to corporate restructuring practices like amalgamation, absorption, and internal reconstruction.
5. COB5: Familiarize students with valuation methods for goodwill and shares and the process of liquidation of companies.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. CO1: Explain the fundamental concepts and framework of corporate accounting.
2. CO2: Record journal entries for issue, forfeiture, and reissue of shares and debentures.
3. CO3: Prepare corporate final accounts in accordance with statutory requirements.
4. CO4: Compute managerial remuneration and dividend distribution as per legal norms.
5. CO5: Account for company amalgamation and absorption using accounting standards.
6. CO6: Perform accounting entries for internal reconstruction and capital reduction.
7. CO7: Value goodwill using various valuation methods.
8. CO8: Determine the value of shares under different approaches.
9. CO9: Prepare accounts related to the liquidation of companies.
10. CO10: Analyze financial statements of companies for decision-making purposes.
11. CO11: Apply relevant accounting standards (AS) to corporate accounting transactions.
12. CO12: Demonstrate ethical practices and compliance in corporate financial reporting.

MODULES

Module 1: Accounting for Share Capital

- 1.1 Introduction to Corporate Accounting
- 1.2 Types of shares: Equity and Preference
- 1.3 Issue of shares: At par, premium, and discount
- 1.4 Forfeiture and reissue of shares
- 1.5 Rights issue and Bonus issue
- 1.6 Underwriting of shares (theory and problems)
- 1.7 Accounting treatment as per Companies Act provision

Module 2: Accounting for Debentures and Redemption

- 2.1 Meaning and types of debentures
- 2.2 Issue of debentures: At par, premium, and discount
- 2.3 Redemption of debentures: Lump sum and installment methods
- 2.4 Sinking Fund method
- 2.5 Purchase of own debentures (buy-back)
- 2.6 Treatment of loss/gain on issue of debentures

Module 3: Final Accounts of Companies

- 3.1 Preparation of Statement of Profit & Loss
- 3.2 Balance Sheet as per **Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013**
- 3.3 Managerial remuneration
- 3.4 Appropriation of profits and dividend distribution
- 3.5 Notes to accounts and disclosures
- 3.6 Accounting policies and treatment of provisions

Module 4: Corporate Restructuring and Reconstruction

- 4.1 Amalgamation and Absorption: Meaning, types, and accounting entries
- 4.2 Calculation of purchase consideration
- 4.3 Treatment of inter-company transactions and unrealized profit
- 4.4 Internal reconstruction and capital reduction
- 4.5 Accounting treatment as per **AS-14 / IND AS-103**

Module 5: Valuation and Liquidation

- 5.1 Valuation of goodwill: Average profit, super profit, and capitalization methods
- 5.2 Valuation of shares: Net asset value method and yield method
- 5.3 Meaning and modes of liquidation
- 5.4 Liquidator's Final Statement of Account
- 5.5 Order of payment and preferential creditors

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for a course in Corporate accounting is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles, practices, and strategic aspects of financing within the corporate world. The course adopts a blended approach combining theoretical foundations with practical application. It begins with interactive lectures to explain core concepts such as the nature and scope of corporate finance, sources of capital, and capital structure theories. These lectures are complemented by case-based learning, using real-life corporate scenarios to illustrate financing decisions and their implications, fostering analytical and decision-making skills.

TEXT READINGS

1. Jain S. P. and Narang, K. L., Corporate Accounting (Kalyani Publisher, New Delhi)
2. Maheshwari, S. N., and Maheshwari S. K., Corporate Accounting (Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi)
3. Shukla, M. C., Grewal, T. S., and Gupta, S. C., Advanced Accounts Vol-II (S. Chand & Co, New Delh

SEMESTER V

JURISPRUDENCE

<u>Course Code -</u>		<u>Course Title – JURISPRUDENCE</u>	
<u>Theory – 60%</u>	<u>Practice – 20%</u>	<u>Project – 20%</u>	<u>Credits – 4</u>

INTRODUCTION

Jurisprudence is the study and theory of law. It examines the nature, sources, purposes, and operation of legal systems. Derived from the Latin term *jurisprudentia* (meaning “knowledge of law”), jurisprudence goes beyond the practical application of laws to explore their deeper philosophical foundations. It seeks to answer fundamental questions like “What is law?”, “What should law be?”, and “How does law relate to morality and society?”. The scope of jurisprudence is broad and dynamic, encompassing various schools of thought—such as natural law, analytical, historical, sociological, and realist schools—which offer diverse perspectives on how laws are formed and function. As an academic discipline, jurisprudence also bridges law with other fields like philosophy, political science, sociology, and ethics, making it essential for understanding not just what the law is, but why it is.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. COB1: Introduce students to the fundamental concepts and definitions of jurisprudence.

2. COB2: Familiarize students with various schools of legal thought and their key contributors.
3. COB3: Help students understand the sources of law and their hierarchical importance in legal systems.
4. COB4: Analyze essential legal concepts such as rights, duties, ownership, possession, and liability.
5. COB5: Encourage critical thinking on legal reasoning, justice, and the philosophical basis of law.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. CO1: Define jurisprudence and explain its nature, scope, and significance.
2. CO2: Differentiate between various schools of jurisprudence and identify their core principles.
3. CO3: Interpret the contributions of legal philosophers like Austin, Hart, Kelsen, Dworkin, and Savigny.
4. CO4: Analyze the role of natural law and legal positivism in shaping modern legal systems.
5. CO5: Evaluate the relevance of sociological and realist approaches to contemporary law.
6. CO6: Identify and classify the sources of law including legislation, precedent, and custom.
7. CO7: Distinguish between legal rights and duties and explain their interrelationship.
8. CO8: Explain legal concepts like possession, ownership, liability, and personhood.
9. CO9: Discuss the nature and importance of justice, including theories by Aristotle and Rawls.
10. CO10: Apply juristic theories to legal case studies and hypothetical scenarios.
11. CO11: Develop a philosophical and analytical approach to understanding the law.
12. CO12: Demonstrate an ability to critique laws from ethical and moral standpoints.

MODULES

Module 1: Meaning, Nature, and Scope of Jurisprudence

- 1.1 Definition and scope of Jurisprudence
- 1.2 Purpose and value of studying jurisprudence
- 1.3 Classification of jurisprudence: Analytical, Historical, Ethical, and Sociological
- 1.4 Relationship between jurisprudence and other social sciences (Sociology, Economics, Politics, Ethics)

Module 2: Schools of Jurisprudence

- 2.1 **Natural Law School** – Evolution and key thinkers (Aquinas, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau)
- 2.2 **Analytical School** – Bentham, Austin and the concept of legal positivism
- 2.3 **Historical School** – Savigny and Henry Maine
- 2.4 **Sociological School** – Duguit, Roscoe Pound, Ehrlich
- 2.5 **Realist School** – American and Scandinavian Realism
- 2.6 Comparison of different schools and their modern relevance

Module 3: Sources of Law

- 3.1 Custom: Types, essentials, and relevance
- 3.2 Legislation: Primary and subordinate legislation
- 3.3 Precedent: Doctrine of stare decisis, ratio decidendi, and obiter dicta
- 3.4 Justice, equity, and good conscience
- 3.5 Juristic writings and their influence

Module 4: Legal Concepts and Rights

- 4.1. Person: Legal personality, status of unborn, dead, animals, and idols
- 4.2. Rights and Duties: Classification and correlation
- 4.3. Possession and Ownership: Meaning, kinds, and theories
- 4.4. Property: Meaning, types, and theories
- 4.5. Liability: Types – Civil, Criminal, and Vicarious
- 4.6. Obligation and its legal significance

Module 5: Theories of Law and Justice

- 5.1 Law and Morality
- 5.2 Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law
- 5.3 H.L.A. Hart's Concept of Law
- 5.4 Dworkin's Critique of Positivism
- 5.5 Concept of Justice: Aristotle, Rawls' Theory of Justice
- 5.6 Indian perspective on Justice: Dharma and Constitutional morality

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for a Jurisprudence course is structured to promote critical thinking, analytical reasoning, and a deep understanding of legal theory and philosophy. As a foundational subject in legal education, the course moves beyond rote learning and encourages students to question, analyze, and interpret the very nature and purpose of law. The teaching methodology is primarily discussion-based, with lectures introducing key jurisprudential schools of thought—such as natural law, legal positivism, historical and sociological schools, and contemporary critical theories like feminist and postmodern jurisprudence. These lectures aim to frame the historical evolution and conceptual foundations of legal systems.

TEXT READINGS

- Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence-the Philosophy and Method of Law (Universal, New Delhi)
- H. L. A. Hart, The Concept of Law, (Oxford University Press)
- Lloyds Introduction to Jurisprudence
- Paton, A Text book of Jurisprudence, (Oxford University Press)
- Roscoe Pound, An Introduction to the Philosophy of Law (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt Ltd, New Delhi)
- R. W. M. Dias, Jurisprudence (Aditya Books, New Delhi)
- V. D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow)

Course Code -		Course Title – LAW OF EVIDENCE	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

LAW OF EVIDENCE

INTRODUCTION

In every civilized legal system, we can classify the laws in two categories 1. Substantive Law 2. Procedural laws. The Law of evidence is one of the most important parts of the procedural law. The law of evidence plays a very important role in the effective functioning of the judicial system. The law of evidence is an indispensable part of both substantive and procedural laws. It imparts credibility to the adjudicatory process by indicating the degree of veracity to be attributed to 'facts' before the forum. In India, the Law of Evidence is a very important part of both the system that is civil and criminal. The enactment of this act is known as the path-breaking judicial measure introduced in India which changed the entire system of Indian Judiciary. This paper enables the student to appreciate the concepts and principles underlying the law of evidence and identify the recognized forms of evidence and its sources. The subject seeks to impart to the student the skills of examination and appreciation of oral and documentary evidence in order to find out the truth. The art of examination and cross examination, and the shifting nature of burden of proof are crucial topics. The concepts brought in by amendments to the law of evidence are significant parts of study in this course.

COURSE OBJECTIVES-

1. An understanding of the process of proving facts within the common law court system.
2. A principles and critical understanding of the application of evidential rules in courts.

3. A critical and practical application of the ethical roles of lawyers within that system.
4. A practical understanding of trial processes.
5. Proficiency in legal research techniques.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. CO1: Explain the fundamental principles and scope of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
2. CO2: Distinguish between facts in issue, relevant facts, and admissible evidence.
3. CO3: Interpret the concept of judicial and non-judicial admissions and confessions.
4. CO4: Analyze the evidentiary value of different kinds of statements under sections like dying declaration and expert opinion.
5. CO5: Understand and apply the rules regarding relevance of character, motive, and conduct in legal proceedings.
6. CO6: Identify the differences between oral, documentary, and electronic evidence.
7. CO7: Explain the concepts of primary and secondary evidence, and the exceptions to the best evidence rule.
8. CO8: Evaluate the legal presumptions, estoppel, and burden of proof in civil and criminal cases.
9. CO9: Apply the rules of cross-examination, re-examination, and impeachment of witness credibility.
10. CO10: Understand the role of privileged communications and protected relationships under evidence law.
11. CO11: Analyze the impact of recent legal developments, including electronic records and digital signatures.
12. CO12: Apply principles of evidence to hypothetical problems and real-world case scenarios.

COURSE MODULES:

Module I - Introductory concepts & Relevancy of Facts

- 1.1 Definitions - Court, Fact, Fact in issue, Relevant Facts, Evidence, Document, Proved, Disproved & Not Proved, Oral Evidence, Documentary Evidence, Hearsay Evidence.
- 1.2 Degree of Proof required in Civil/Criminal Proceedings
- 1.3 Presumption - May Presume, Shall Presume & Conclusive Proof

Module 2- Relevancy of facts

- 2.1 Res Gestae

- 2.2 Facts which are Occasion, Cause and effect
- 2.3 Motive, Preparation & Conduct
- 2.4 Explanatory or Introductory facts & Test Identification Parade
- 2.5 Inconsistent Facts (Plea of Alibi)

Module 3 - Admissions And Confessions

- 3.1 Definition of Admission
- 3.2 Persons whose admissions are relevant and against whom admission may be Proved
- 3.3 Relevancy and Evidentiary Value of Admissions
- 3.4 Definition of Confession and relevancy
- 3.5 Extra Judicial Confessions, Confession caused by threat, Confession to Police and Confession of co-accused.

Module 3- Statements by persons who cannot be called as Witnesses

- 3.1 Dying Declaration - Essentials and Evidentiary Value
- 3.2 Relevancy of Evidence in prior Judicial Proceeding
- 3.3 Statements made under special circumstances
- 3.4 Judgments of Courts when Relevant
- 3.5 Opinions of third persons when relevant
- 3.6 Character when relevant

Module 4- Proof, Production of Evidence

- 4.1.Facts which need not be proved
- 4.2.Oral and Documentary Evidence
- 4.3.E-Record - Meaning and Admissibility and Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence
- 4.4.Production & Effect of Evidence- Burden of proof, Presumptions, Estoppel and Witnesses and Privileged Communications

Module 5 - Emerging areas in the Law of Evidence

- 5.1 Evidence by Accomplice
- 5.2 Witness Protection Scheme
- 5.3 Examination of Witness - Cross Examination, Leading Questions and Hostile Witness
- 5.4 Refreshing Memory, Impeaching credit of witnesses
- 5.5 Impact of Forensic Science: Evidentiary Value in DNA Test, Narco Analysis
- 5.6 Impact of Social Media in the Law of Evidence

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom and online lectures, discussions & presentations with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. They will make use of international as well domestic examples. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. The students will be provided with the material and cases before hand and will be expected to be well versed with them for a better interaction in the class. The students are advised to carry the required bare acts with them for the class.

TEXT READINGS

1. Indian Evidence Act, (Amendment up to date)
2. Sarkar and Manohar, Sarkar on Evidence (1999), Wadha & Co., Nagpur
3. Ratan Lal, Dhiraj Lal: Law of Evidence (2006, Wadhwa, Nagpur
4. Polein Murphy, Evidence (5th Edn. Reprint 2000), Universal, Delhi.
5. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence (1992), Central Law Agency, New
6. Vepa P. Sarathi, Law of Evidence (6th ed., 2006)
7. M. Monir, Law of Evidence (14th ed., 2006)

CORPORATE LAW I

Course Code -	Course Title – CORPORATE LAW I		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

The Corporation today is not only the most effective vehicle for carrying out industrial and commercial activities, but, it is also social and economic institution of stupendous size and power affecting the lives of the members of the entire society. Industrialisation plays an important role in the economic development of India. In the post- Independence era, Industrial

regulation is employed as a principal means in the strategy for attaining constitutional values. Companies are no doubt powerful instruments for development. Besides bringing return of financial benefits to the capital and labour they help amelioration of the living condition of masses. In a developing society like India, vast variety of consumer goods are manufactured or produced and different kinds of public utility services are generated both for general welfare and consumption purposes. Obviously, it is beyond the capacity of one or a few entrepreneurs to engage into such activities. Because the problem of raising large capital needed for such enterprises, there is a looming danger of market risks. Hence, taking recourse to the device of incorporation is the only efficacious way to surmount all such hurdles.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To enable the students to understand the concept & relevance of Corporate Law.
2. To expand and explore the students' knowledge about to the foundations of rules and regulations for incorporation of companies.
3. To describe the importance of share capital and debentures in company.
4. To explain the role and powers of management of company.
5. To understand the judicial remedies available to various stakeholders in Companies Act, 2013.
6. To equip the students with the knowledge of corporate functioning including management and meetings.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. CO1: Define and explain the scope, applicability, and key definitions under the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
2. CO2: Identify and differentiate between relevant facts, facts in issue, and admissible evidence.
3. CO3: Explain the principles relating to admissions, confessions, and their evidentiary value.
4. CO4: Analyze the legal validity and weight of dying declarations and expert opinions.
5. CO5: Evaluate the relevance of motive, preparation, previous conduct, and character in judicial proceedings.
6. CO6: Classify and distinguish between oral, documentary, and electronic evidence.
7. CO7: Understand the rules of primary and secondary evidence, including exceptions to the best evidence rule.
8. CO8: Interpret the legal doctrines of burden of proof, presumption, and estoppel.

9. CO9: Demonstrate the procedural rules of examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and re-examination.
10. CO10: Explain the concept and scope of privileged communications and protected relationships.
11. CO11: Assess the evidentiary rules related to electronic records and digital signatures in light of modern technology.
12. CO12: Apply the rules of evidence effectively to factual scenarios and legal case studies.

MODULES

Module 1: Introduction and Incorporation of Company

- 1.1 Historical Development of Corporate Law in India
- 1.2 Meaning, Definition, Nature, and Characteristics of a Company, Nature and Forms of Business Organizations
- 1.3 Comparison: Company vs Other Forms of Business
- 1.4 Concept of Corporate Personality, Corporate Veil, Limited Liability, and Citizenship and Theories of Corporate Personality
- 1.5 Procedure for Incorporation, Types of Companies, Promoters: Role, Duties, Rights, Responsibilities, and Liabilities, Memorandum of Association (MOA) & Articles of Association (AOA)
- 1.6 Alteration and Drafting of MOA & AOA
- 1.7 Legal Doctrines: Ultra Vires, Constructive Notice, Indoor Management, Alter Ego

Module 2: Prospectus, Share Capital, and Debentures

- 2.1 Invitation of Deposits by Companies
- 2.2 Meaning and Definition of Prospectus
- 2.3 Types and Drafting of Prospectus
- 2.4 Consequences of Misstatement in Prospectus (Case Study: Sahara)
- 2.5 Sources of Capital, Classes and Types of Shares, Buy-back, Bonus Shares, Sweat Equity Shares (Case Study: Sunanda Pushkar Issue), Employees Stock Option Scheme (ESOP) and Rights Issue and IPO Rules
- 2.6 Debentures and Types of Debentures

Module 3: Membership in a Company

- 3.1 Modes of Acquiring Membership
- 3.2 Rights and Privileges of Members
- 3.3 Register of Members
- 3.4 Dematerialisation and Rematerialisation of Securities
- 3.5 Transfer and Transmission of Shares (Physical & Demat forms)
- 3.6 Nomination under Company Law

Module 4: Company Meetings and Dividend

- 4.1.Types of Meetings: Board Meetings, General Meetings
 - a. Annual General Meeting (AGM)
 - b. Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM)
- 4.2.Quorum and Voting Procedures
- 4.3.Resolution Types
- 4.4.Dividend: Declaration and Payment
- 4.5.Treatment of Unpaid and Unclaimed Dividends
- 4.6.Remedies Available to Shareholders

Module 5: Company Administration, Majority Rule & Minority Rights

- 5.1 Directors: Types, Appointment, Powers, Duties, Disqualification, and Removal
- 5.2 Independent Directors, Women Directors, Resident Directors
- 5.3 Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)
- 5.4 Corporate Governance (Case Studies: Tata & Satyam Scandal)
- 5.5 Principles of Majority Rule, Protection of Minority Shareholders and Shareholder Remedies: Personal & Statutory Actions
- 5.6 Oppression and Mismanagement
- 5.7 Class Action Suits

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for course delivery in Corporate Law is designed to blend doctrinal understanding with practical application, aiming to equip students with both the theoretical framework and real-world insights necessary to navigate corporate legal environments. The

course begins with foundational lectures that introduce the statutory and regulatory framework governing corporate entities, such as the Companies Act, SEBI regulations, and relevant case laws. These lectures are structured to cover key topics like company formation, corporate personality, share capital, board structure, directors' duties, shareholder rights, corporate governance, and insolvency mechanisms.

TEXT READINGS

1. CR Dutta on Company Law, 7th Ed., Lexis Nexis (2016).
2. Gower and Davis: Principles of Modern Company Law, 9th Ed., Sweet & Maxwell (2012).
3. A Ramaiya, Guide to the Companies Act, 18th Ed., Lexis Nexis (2014).
4. Avtar Singh, Company Law, 16th Ed., Eastern Book Company (2016).
5. Ramakrishna Viraraghavan, Memorandum of Association, Article of Association & Incorporation of Companies, 6th Ed., Lexis Nexis (2016).
6. K.R Chandrate, Company Meetings (Law, Practice & Procedure), 3rd Ed., LexisNexis (2015).

REFERENCES:

1. State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Others v/s Commercial Tax Officer, Visakhapatnam and Others
2. Shriomani Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee, Amritsar vs Shri Som Nath Dass & Ors
3. Bennett Coleman & Co. & Ors vs Union of India & Ors
4. Saloman v. Saloman & Co. Ltd. (1895-99) AllER Rep.33
5. Lee v. Lee; s Air Farming Ltd. (1960)3 AllER 420
6. Dhulia – Amalner Motor Transport Ltd v. R.R. Dharamsi AIR 1952 Bom. 337:
7. Cotton Corporation of India Ltd. v. G.C. Odosumathd (1922) 22 SCL 228 (Kar)
8. State of U.P. v. Renuagar Power co. (1991) 70 Comp.Cas. 127
9. Life Insurance Corporation of India v. Escorts Ltd. (1986) 59 Comp. Cas. 548

Course Code -		Course Title – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTRODUCTION

Public International Law, often referred to simply as international law, governs the relationships and interactions between states, international organizations, and other entities like individuals and multinational corporations. Unlike domestic law, which applies within a country's borders, international law transcends national boundaries and aims to regulate the conduct of states and international actors on the global stage.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

1. Introduce students to the fundamental principles, concepts, and sources of Public International Law.
2. Enable students to understand the legal framework governing the relations between states, international organizations, and other international actors.
3. Analyze and critically evaluate key areas of Public International Law such as human rights, international trade, and humanitarian law.
4. Develop the ability to apply Public International Law to real-world issues and current global challenges, such as international conflicts and environmental sustainability.
5. Foster an understanding of the role of international institutions and courts, such as the United Nations, the International Court of Justice, and the International Criminal Court.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Define Public International Law and explain its importance in regulating international relations.
2. Identify the primary sources of international law and explain their significance in the legal system.
3. Explain the legal status of states and other international actors as subjects of international law.

4. Analyze the principles of state sovereignty, non-intervention, and peaceful dispute resolution.
5. Examine the evolution of international law, including its historical development and key legal theories.
6. Critically assess the role of international institutions such as the United Nations and the World Trade Organization in global governance.
7. Discuss key issues and challenges in international law such as human rights protection, environmental sustainability, and the law of armed conflict.
8. Understand and apply the principles of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) to situations of armed conflict.
9. Evaluate the legal framework for international trade, including the rules and regulations under the World Trade Organization (WTO).
10. Assess the role and function of international courts like the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC).
11. Analyze contemporary challenges in international law such as global terrorism, migration, and transnational environmental issues.
12. Demonstrate the ability to apply international law principles to resolve hypothetical case studies and current global issues.

Module 1: Introduction to Public International Law

1. Overview of Public International Law and its importance in regulating international relations.
2. Sources of international law, including treaties, customary law, and general principles.
3. The evolution and historical development of international law.

Module 2: International Law and Municipal Law

- 2.1 Introduction, Meaning, Difference between International Law and Municipal Law
- 2.2 Theories on Relationship between Municipal Law and International Law
- 2.3 Municipal Role in International Law, International Law before Municipal Courts and Practice of States Regarding Relationship
- 2.4 Legal Personality, Characteristics of States and Special types of Personality
- 2.5 Controversial Candidatures

Module 3: States: Recognition and Succession

- 3.1 Introduction to States, Recognition of States and Governments and Continuation and Existence of States
- 3.2 Succession of States
- 3.3 States as subjects of International Law
- 3.4 Recognition of States and Government, De facto and de jure recognition, Types of Recognition, Withdrawal of Recognition, Non- Recognition and Legal effects of Recognition

Module 4: Jurisdiction, Treaties

- 4.1.Principle of Domestic Jurisdiction, Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction
- 4.2.War Crimes, Crime against peace and Humanity
- 4.3.Extradition, Extra territorial Jurisdiction and Immunities from Jurisdiction
- 4.4.Making of Treaties, Reservation to Treaties, The Application of Treaties, Amendments and Modification of Treaties and Invalidity, Termination and Suspension of operation of Treaties

Module 5:International Human Rights Law and Law of the Sea

- 5.1 Human Rights under United Nations system
- 5.2 Agencies- ILO, UNESCO, European Convention on Human Rights, American Convention on Human Rights, Arab Charter on Human Rights
- 5.3 UNCLOS, Territorial sea
- 5.4 Different Zones and their rights
- 5.5 Continental SHELF
- 5.6 The Regime of the high sea
- 5.7 Dispute Settlement

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for Public International Law is crafted to provide students with a robust understanding of the principles, sources, institutions, and contemporary challenges in international law, while cultivating analytical and practical skills necessary for global legal practice. The course delivery begins with conceptual lectures that introduce the foundational elements of international law—its nature, sources (such as treaties, customary law, and general principles), and the role of state and non-state actors. Emphasis is placed on understanding the distinction between domestic and international legal orders, the concept of state sovereignty, and the mechanisms of international dispute resolution.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge

2. I.A Shearer, Starke's Introduction to International Law, Oxford University Press
3. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press
4. S.K. Agrawal (Ed.) Essays on the Law of Treaties (1972)
5. Jessup, The Law of Territorial Waters and Maritime Jurisdiction
6. S.E. Nahlik, 'The Ground of Invalidity and TERMINATION OF Treaties, AJIL Vol 65 (1971) P. 749
7. Year Book of International Law Commission, 1966 Part II
8. McNair 'Law of Treaties' p. 199
9. Oppenheim's 'International Law', Vol. I, Ninth Edition (1992), p.2
10. Dr. H.O. Agarawal- International Law & Human Rights
11. Year Book of the International Law Commission, 1949, p.36
12. Westlake' International Law, Part I, Second Edition, p.14
13. Recognition in International Law, AJIL Vol 35 (1941) p. 605
14. O'Connell, International Law, Vol 1, p. 173

Course Code -		Course Title – IPR MANAGEMENT & LITIGATION	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

IPR MANAGEMENT & LITIGATION

INTRODUCTION:

The course IPR Management and Litigation is designed to equip law students with a comprehensive understanding of the strategic, legal, and procedural dimensions of intellectual property rights (IPR). In today's innovation-driven economy, the protection and management of intellectual assets are vital for individuals, corporations, and nations alike. This course explores how IPRs—such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, designs, and geographical indications—are effectively created, protected, commercialized, and enforced under the Indian legal framework and international regimes.

Students will gain insights into the lifecycle of various IPRs, including registration procedures, licensing and technology transfer, infringement analysis, and remedies. The litigation aspect of the course covers procedural laws, drafting of pleadings, jurisdictional issues, and the role of specialized tribunals and courts in adjudicating IP disputes. By blending theory with practice,

the course aims to develop the skills required to manage IPR portfolios and handle contentious IP matters. Through case studies, moot court exercises, and exposure to real-world litigation strategies, students will be prepared for careers in IP law, corporate consultancy, innovation management, and policy advisory roles.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of various forms of intellectual property rights (IPR) and their legal foundations.
2. To equip students with the knowledge to manage, protect, and commercialize intellectual property assets effectively.
3. To develop the ability to analyze and handle IP disputes, including pre-litigation strategies and litigation processes.
4. To introduce students to national and international legal frameworks governing IPR, including WIPO and TRIPS.
5. To enhance skills in IP litigation drafting, enforcement mechanisms, and dispute resolution techniques.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Identify and distinguish between various types of intellectual property rights (patents, trademarks, copyrights, etc.).
2. Explain the legal principles and statutory provisions governing IPR at national and international levels.
3. Analyze the lifecycle of an IP asset, from creation to registration, protection, and enforcement.
4. Apply IP laws in practical scenarios related to infringement, licensing, and commercialization.
5. Draft legal documents related to IPR, including notices, pleadings, and licensing agreements.
6. Conduct prior art searches and basic IP due diligence for potential infringements.
7. Evaluate IP management strategies in corporate and startup ecosystems.
8. Assess and interpret landmark judgments and case laws related to IPR.
9. Develop strategies for IP litigation and alternative dispute resolution in IP conflicts.
10. Understand the role of regulatory bodies like the Indian IP Office, WIPO, and others.

11. Critically examine the interface of IPR with technology, media, entertainment, and traditional knowledge.
12. Demonstrate research, advocacy, and analytical skills in dealing with complex IP legal issues.

MODULES

Module 1: Intellectual Property Rights-Overview

- 1.1 Introduction and the need for Intellectual Property Rights (IPR); Types of IPR: Copyright, Patent, Trademark, Design, Geographical Indication. Layout design, Plant varieties, Genetic resources and Traditional knowledge, Trade Secret,
- 1.2 Genesis and development of IPR at the international and national levels, Major international instruments concerning IPR: Paris Convention 1883, the Berne Convention 1886, the Universal Copyright Convention 1952, the WIPO Convention 1967, the Patent Cooperation Treaty 1970, The TRIPS Agreement 1994.
- 1.3 India's new IP Policy 2016; Government of India's steps towards promoting IPR; Government schemes in IPR;

Module 2: Patents and Design

- 2.1 Patents: Elements of Patentability: Novelty, Non obviousness (inventive steps), Industrial Application; Non-patentable subject matter; Registration procedure; Rights and duties of patentee;
- 2.2 Assignment and licence; Restoration of lapsed patents;
- 2.3 Surrender and revocation of patents; Infringement, remedies and penalties; Patent Office and Appellate Board.
- 2.4 Design: Meaning and concept of novel and original; Procedure for registration; effect of registration and term of protection.

Module 3: Copyright

- 3.1 Copyright: Nature and subject matter of copyright; Original literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works, cinematographic films and sound recordings;
- 3.2 Registration procedure; Term of protection; ownership of copyright;
- 3.3 Assignment and licence of copyright; Infringement, remedies and penalties; Related rights and distinction between related rights and copyright.
- 3.4 Layout Design: Meaning; Procedure for registration; effect of registration; and Term of protection.

Module-4: Trademarks and other forms of IPR

- 4.1. Trademarks: Concept of trademarks; different kinds of trademarks (brand names, logos, signatures, symbols, well known marks, and service marks); Non registrable trade marks; Registration of trademarks; Rights of holder, assignment and licencing of marks;
- 4.2. Infringement, remedies and penalties; Trademarks registry and Appellate Boards.
- 4.3. Geographical Indication (GI): Meaning of Geographical indications; difference between GI and trademarks; Procedure for registration; effect of registration; and term of protection.
- 4.4. Plant Variety Protection: Meaning; Benefit sharing; Farmers rights; Procedure for registration; effect of registration; and term of protection.

Module 5: Management and Litigation

- 5.1 Diversity of IP Issues, conflicts, resolution and legal remedies for the same;
- 5.2 Intellectual Property claims including dubious business practices, contract disputes.
- 5.3 IPR in current scenario with case studies.

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for IPR Management and Litigation follows a practice-oriented, interactive, and research-driven approach. The course is delivered through conceptual lectures that introduce the fundamentals of IPR, supported by statutory analysis of Indian laws (Patents Act, Trade Marks Act, Copyright Act, etc.) and international instruments (TRIPS, Berne Convention, WIPO treaties). Case method teaching is employed to explore major IP disputes and enforcement mechanisms through landmark judgments and recent litigation trends. Students engage in drafting exercises, including the preparation of cease-and-desist notices, licensing agreements, and pleadings for IP litigation, giving them practical exposure. To bridge theory and real-world practice, the course includes guest lectures by IP lawyers, patent agents, and in-house counsels. Workshops and simulation exercises on IP registration, portfolio management, and IP audits help students understand the commercial aspects of intellectual property.

TEXT READINGS

1. Nithyananda K. V; Intellectual Property Rights: Protection and Management (Cengage Learning India Pvt Ltd, India 2019)
2. Ahuja V. K.; Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights, (Lexis Nexis, India, 2017)

FAMILY LAW-II (MUSLIM LAW)

Course Code -		Course Title – FAMILY LAW II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The course *Muslim Law* introduces students to one of the oldest and most influential personal laws in India, which governs the rights and obligations of Muslims in matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, guardianship, maintenance, and succession. Rooted in the Qur'an, Hadith, and Islamic jurisprudential thought, Muslim Law is not only a subject of religious significance but also a vital component of the Indian legal system. This course aims to provide law students with a deep understanding of the principles, sources, and development of Muslim Law, while also exploring its interface with constitutional values, judicial interpretations, and statutory reforms. It examines both classical doctrines and contemporary issues, including gender justice, codification, and the role of the judiciary in interpreting Muslim personal law.

Through the study of relevant legal provisions, landmark judgments, and comparative perspectives, students will develop critical insights into the application of Muslim Law in modern India. The course will also encourage discussions on law reform, secularism, and the coexistence of personal laws within a pluralistic legal framework. By the end of the course, students will be well-equipped to understand, interpret, and apply Muslim Law in academic, professional, and judicial contexts, with sensitivity to cultural and constitutional dimensions.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide foundational knowledge of the sources, schools, and evolution of Muslim personal law.
2. To familiarize students with key principles governing marriage, divorce, inheritance, and maintenance under Muslim law.

3. To develop an understanding of the intersection between religion, tradition, and state regulation in Muslim personal law.
4. To analyze relevant statutory provisions, judicial decisions, and reforms related to Muslim law in India.
5. To equip students with interpretative skills to address personal law issues with sensitivity and legal accuracy.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Describe the historical development and sources of Muslim law, including the Quran, Hadith, Ijma, and Qiyas.
2. Identify and distinguish between different Sunni and Shia schools and their legal interpretations.
3. Explain the essential elements and legal effects of Muslim marriage (Nikah), including its comparison with civil marriage.
4. Analyze various forms of divorce in Muslim law, such as Talaq, Khula, Mubarat, and Faskh.
5. Evaluate the legal provisions and judicial stance on Triple Talaq and the impact of recent reforms.
6. Interpret the rules of maintenance, including the rights of wives, children, and parents.
7. Understand the principles governing inheritance and succession under Muslim law.
8. Examine the legal position of gifts (Hiba), wills (Wasiyat), and waqf (charitable endowments).
9. Analyze and apply relevant case law to personal law problems, especially in the context of family disputes.
10. Compare and contrast Muslim law with other personal law systems in India.
11. Discuss contemporary debates around codification, gender justice, and constitutional validity of personal laws.
12. Demonstrate basic legal drafting and advisory skills in matters governed by Muslim personal law.

MODULES

Module 1: Introduction to Muslim Law

- 1.1 Historical background and development of Muslim Law in India
- 1.2 Nature, scope, and application of Muslim Law
- 1.3 Sources of Muslim Law: Quran, Hadith, Ijma, Qiyas, and customs

- 1.4 Schools of Muslim Law: Sunni (Hanafi, Maliki, Shafi'i, Hanbali) and Shia (Ithna Ashari, Ismaili)

Module 2: Marriage and Its Dissolution

- 2.1 Essentials and legal requirements of Muslim marriage (Nikah)
2.2 Classification of marriage: valid, void, irregular
2.3 Dower (Mahr): concept, types, and enforcement
2.4 Divorce: Talaq (including *Triple Talaq*), Khula, Mubarat, Ila, Zihar, Lian, Faskh
2.5 Judicial pronouncements and legislative reforms (e.g., Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019)

Module 3: Maintenance and Guardianship

- 3.1 Maintenance: rights and obligations (wives, children, parents)
3.2 The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986
3.3 Guardianship under Muslim law: types, appointment, and powers of guardians
3.4 Custody of minor children (Hizanat) and the welfare principle

Module 4: Inheritance, Succession, and Gifts

- 4.1. General principles of inheritance under Sunni and Shia law
4.2. Sharers, residuaries, and doctrine of return
4.3. Testamentary succession and the concept of Wasayat (Will)
4.4. Hiba (Gift): essentials, types, and revocation
4.5. Comparative perspectives on succession

Module 5: Waqf and Contemporary Issues

- 5.1 Concept and creation of Waqf
5.2 Types of Waqf: public, private, family waqf
5.3 Role of Mutawalli and administration of Waqf
5.4 The Waqf Act, 1995 and Waqf Board
5.5 Contemporary debates: Codification of Muslim law, Uniform Civil Code, gender justice, and judicial activism

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The delivery of the "Introduction to Muslim Law" course emphasizes a mix of doctrinal teaching, comparative analysis, and critical engagement with socio-legal issues. The course begins with interactive lectures that explain the core concepts, historical roots, and sources of Muslim law. The approach is supplemented with case law analysis, particularly focusing on significant Supreme Court and High Court judgments affecting Muslim personal law (e.g., Shah Bano, Shayara Bano, Dania Sultana cases).

To ensure practical understanding, students are introduced to problem-based learning, where they apply legal principles to factual family law problems involving marriage, divorce, inheritance, and maintenance. Classroom debates and discussions are encouraged on topics such as polygamy, instant talaq, uniform civil code, and gender justice in personal laws.

TEXT READINGS

1. Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law – Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla
2. Outlines of Muhammadan Law – Asaf A.A. Fyzee
3. Muslim Law in Modern India – Paras Diwan
4. Family Law (Vol. I) – Prof. Kusum
5. Muslim Law – Rakesh Kumar Singh
6. Mohammedan Law – Aqil Ahmad
7. Textbook on Muslim Law – V.P. Bharatiya
8. The Muslim Law of India and Pakistan – Tahir Mahmood
9. Law and Practice of Muslim Law in India – B.R. Verma

SEMESTER VI

CORPORATE LAW II

Course Code -		Course Title – CORPORATE LAW II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

Company Law governs the formation, operation, and dissolution of companies. It regulates corporate entities, their structure, and the legal relationships between companies, shareholders, directors, and other stakeholders. The course introduces students to the legal framework surrounding business organizations, with a particular focus on companies. It explores key concepts such as incorporation, corporate governance, shareholder rights, the powers of directors, and the legal processes of mergers, acquisitions, and insolvency. Through case studies, students will learn the complexities of corporate law in practice, equipping them with the skills required to navigate the regulatory environment and understand the role of the law in ensuring corporate accountability, transparency, and ethical business practices.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a fundamental understanding of the principles and concepts of company law.
2. To enable students to comprehend the legal framework governing the formation, operation, and management of companies.
3. To examine the rights and duties of various corporate stakeholders, including shareholders, directors, and officers.
4. To introduce students to the various statutory provisions and regulations that shape corporate governance and compliance.
5. To develop critical skills for analyzing legal issues related to company formation, mergers, acquisitions, and corporate restructuring.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the historical development and evolution of company law.
2. Identify and define the different types of companies, including public, private, and limited liability companies.
3. Explain the process of company formation, including memorandum and articles of association.
4. Demonstrate knowledge of the powers, duties, and liabilities of directors and company officers.
5. Analyze the rights of shareholders, including the protection of minority interests.
6. Evaluate the legal aspects of corporate governance and ethical business practices.
7. Apply the principles of company law to real-life corporate scenarios and case studies.
8. Understand the legal procedures related to mergers, acquisitions, and demergers.

9. Examine the legal framework of corporate finance, including the issuance of shares, dividends, and capital structure.
10. Analyze the legal issues surrounding company insolvency and the liquidation process.
11. Assess the role of regulatory bodies such as the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) and the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA).
12. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of company law in promoting corporate social responsibility and sustainable business practices.

MODULES

Module 1: Investments, Loans, and Deposits

- 1.1 Investments
- 1.2 Loans to Directors
- 1.3 Deposits: Meaning, Definition, Acceptance from Public & Restrictions
- 1.4 Repayment of Deposits, Damages for Fraud

Module 2: Accounts and Audit

- 2.1 Books of Account
- 2.2 Audit: Need & Importance
- 2.3 Auditors: Appointment, Qualification, Disqualification, Term, Resignation, and Removal
Resignation and removal of auditors, their legal implications
- 2.4 Rights and Duties of Auditors

Module 3: Compromise, Arrangement, and Amalgamation

- 3.1 Concepts – Compromise, Arrangement, Amalgamation & Acquisition
- 3.2 Sections 230-240 of the Companies Act, 2013 – Scope and Extent
- 3.3 Merger: Meaning & Types
- 3.4 Demerger: Meaning and Types

Module 4: Regulatory Framework

- 4.1 NCLT & Appellate Tribunal: Constitution & Composition, Resignation & Removal of
- 4.2 Benches & Orders of Tribunal
- 4.3 Appeal from Orders of Tribunal, Expeditious Disposal, and Appeal to Supreme Court
- 4.4 Establishment of Special Courts, Offences Triable by Special Courts
- 4.5 Appeal & Revision
- 4.6 Mediation & Conciliation Panel
- 4.7 Registrar of Companies (ROC): Powers & Duties

4.8 SEBI

Module 5: Winding Up and Official Liquidator

- 5.1 Concepts: Winding Up, Dissolution, Bankruptcy & Insolvency
- 5.2 Modes of Winding Up: Compulsory and Voluntary
- 5.3 Consequences of Winding Up and Dissolution
- 5.4 Voluntary Winding Up
- 5.5 Types: Members Voluntary Winding Up & Creditor Winding Up
- 5.6 Compulsory Winding Up by Tribunal
- 5.7 Grounds & Other Procedures
- 5.8 Appointment, Powers & Functions of Official Liquidator
- 5.9 Summary Procedure for Liquidation
- 5.10 Appeal by Creditor
- 5.11 Order of Dissolution of Company

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for *Corporate Law II* is designed to deepen students' understanding of advanced corporate legal mechanisms, focusing on areas such as corporate governance, meetings, directors' responsibilities, corporate finance, SEBI regulations, and the winding-up process. Building upon the foundational concepts introduced in *Corporate Law I*, this course adopts a problem-solving and case-based approach to engage students in practical and analytical thinking. Interactive lectures will be delivered using statutes, case laws, and regulatory guidelines, with a strong emphasis on interpreting provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and SEBI regulations. Class sessions will regularly include discussions on recent amendments, circulars, and judicial decisions to keep students abreast of legal developments.

Students will participate in group discussions, legal drafting exercises (such as notices, resolutions, and board meeting minutes), and case study analyses to understand procedural and compliance requirements. Real-world corporate case studies, including governance failures and regulatory actions, will be used to develop a practical understanding of legal risks and corporate responsibility. To enhance practical exposure, the course will feature guest lectures by corporate lawyers, company secretaries, and compliance officers. Moot court simulations and mock shareholder meetings will provide experiential learning opportunities. Assessments will include class participation, assignments, legal research papers, quizzes, and presentations,

encouraging continuous engagement and the development of both doctrinal and practical legal skills essential for careers in corporate law and compliance.

TEXT READINGS

1. Company Law – Avtar Singh
2. Company Law – N.D. Kapoor
3. Company Law – M.C. Bhandari
4. Company Law: Principles, Policies, and Practice – A.K. Majumdar & G.K. Kapoor
5. Commentary on the Companies Act – R.P. Narayan
6. Company Law – S.M. Shah
7. Corporate Law – P. Leelakrishnan
8. Company Law – P.K. Jain & Nirmal Chandra
9. The Companies Act, 2013 – Taxmann
10. Guide to Company Law Procedures – S.C. Tripathi

Course Code -		Course Title – PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

INTRODUCTION

Private International Law or Conflict of Laws is the body of principles or rules which comes into play whenever a court or tribunal is faced with a case that contains a foreign element. The course deals with the principles and rules that a court applies in this context to determine primarily (i) whether it has jurisdiction to decide the case; and (ii) if so, what law is to be applied. Knowledge of Private International Law is essential for any lawyer who desires to take up international legal practice, whether as a specialist in litigation, arbitration, information technology, intellectual property or corporate, or any other area of practice that transcends national frontiers. The course will provide an opportunity to students to gain insights and grapple with contemporary legal debates and issues of private international law.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the foundational principles and theoretical frameworks of Private International Law, including jurisdiction, choice of law, and recognition of foreign judgments.
2. To develop an understanding of how legal systems address conflicts arising in cross-border civil and commercial matters.
3. To examine the role and application of international conventions, treaties, and domestic laws in resolving private legal disputes involving foreign elements.
4. To enhance students' ability to analyze and apply rules of conflict of laws in areas such as contracts, family law, and torts.
5. To equip students with the skills necessary to deal with legal issues in transnational contexts, including litigation strategy, forum selection, and enforcement of foreign decrees.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the basic concepts, scope, and significance of Private International Law.
2. Identify and apply rules relating to jurisdiction in cross-border civil and commercial matters.
3. Analyze principles of choice of law and how courts determine the applicable law in disputes involving foreign elements.
4. Examine the legal framework for recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments and arbitral awards.
5. Interpret and apply international conventions relevant to Private International Law, such as the Hague Conventions.
6. Assess the role of domicile, nationality, and residence in determining personal law in international disputes.
7. Evaluate legal issues arising from international contracts, including validity, performance, and breach.
8. Analyze conflicts in family law matters such as marriage, divorce, custody, and adoption across jurisdictions.
9. Apply conflict of law rules in matters relating to property, inheritance, and torts.

10. Develop legal reasoning and problem-solving skills to handle transnational legal disputes.
11. Understand the impact of globalization and comparative legal approaches in shaping Private International Law.
12. Prepare for professional legal practice involving international civil and commercial litigation and advisory work.

MODULES:

Module 1: DEFINITION, NATURE SCOPE AND SUBJECT MATTER

- 1.1 Definition, nature and scope
- 1.2 Historical development and Doctrines
- 1.3 Foreign element, Unification of Private International Law, Hague Conventions of Private International Law;
- 1.4 Choice of Law: Scope of application; characterisation, Doctrine of Renvoi.
- 1.5 Foreign Law: Nature, Proof, application and exclusion; Enforcement of foreign judgments.

Module 2: DOMICILE AND JURISDICTION OF COURTS

- 2.1 Domicile
- 2.2 Meaning in General, Meaning in the Indian Context – primary and secondary domicile
- 2.3 Domicile of Origin and Domicile of Choice
- 2.4 Domicile of Dependents, Fugitives and Corporations.
- 2.5 Jurisdiction of Courts
- 2.6 Jurisdiction of Courts: Lex fori and Lex loci, Immovable properties (Section 16, CPC); Admiralty-in rem jurisdiction; matrimonial matters; Custody of child-Guardians and Wards Act 1890 (S.9); In personam (section 20 CPC)

Module 3: PROPER LAW OF CONTRACT AND TORTS

- 3.1 Contract
- 3.2 Evolution of modern proper law theory, English Position and Indian Position
- 3.3 Theories, lex fori, lex loci delicti, proper law or social environmental theory, development of proper law of tort cases – UK and Indian Position
- 3.4 Choice of Law in Tort Under the Private International Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act

Module 4: FAMILY LAW

- 4.1. Marriage and Matrimonial Causes

4.2.Capacity and Formal validity of marriage, Divorce

4.3.Legitimacy and Legitimation

4.4.Adoption

4.5.Guardianship and custody of minor children

4.6.Succession

Module 5: Foreign judgements and arbiral awards

5.1 Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments

5.2 S.13 and S.44 A Civil Procedure Code, 1908

5.3 Law Commission's Sixty Fifth Report on "Recognition of Foreign Divorces in India"
(1977)

5.4 ARBITRAL AWARDS: Recognition and Enforcement

Course Pedagogy:

The pedagogy for *Private International Law* is designed to foster a nuanced understanding of legal conflicts involving foreign elements, such as cross-border contracts, family law matters, and jurisdictional issues. The course adopts a multi-dimensional teaching approach that blends theoretical foundations with case-based learning to prepare students for the complexities of transnational legal practice. Core concepts such as choice of law, recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, and jurisdictional principles will be taught through interactive lectures supported by case law analysis and statutory interpretation. Emphasis will be placed on understanding both Indian legal frameworks and comparative international practices.

Students will actively engage in case studies, problem-solving exercises, and hypothetical scenarios that simulate real-life cross-border legal disputes. These activities are aimed at developing critical thinking, legal reasoning, and the ability to resolve jurisdictional and conflict of laws issues effectively. The course will include discussions on international conventions, such as the Hague Conventions, and the role of treaties and international customary law in shaping domestic legal responses to foreign elements. Guest lectures by practitioners in international law and cross-border litigation will offer practical insights into handling private international disputes. Assessment will be continuous and include reflective essays, legal drafting tasks, moot court exercises on international legal disputes, class presentations, and written examinations, ensuring a holistic and applied understanding of the subject.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Paras Diwan, Private International Law, 4th Ed., Deep and Deep (1998)
2. Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, 3rd Ed., Lexis Nexis (2014)
3. V. C. Govindaraj, Conflict of Laws in India, 2nd Ed. Oxford University Press (2019)
4. Cheshire, North & Fawcett: Private International Law, 15th Ed. Oxford University Press (2017)

Course Code -		Course Title –BANKING LAW & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

BANKING LAW & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT

INTRODUCTION

Banking Law and the Negotiable Instruments Act introduces students to the legal framework governing banking operations and financial instruments in India. This course provides insight into the structure, functions, and regulatory mechanisms of banking institutions, the role of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), and the legal obligations of banks and customers. It also covers the key provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, focusing on instruments like cheques, promissory notes, and bills of exchange, including issues such as dishonour and liability. The course aims to develop a strong foundation in the regulatory and operational aspects of banking law essential for legal, financial, and commercial practice.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide foundational knowledge of the legal principles governing the banking sector.
2. To understand the role and functions of the Reserve Bank of India in regulating the banking system.
3. To study the types and characteristics of negotiable instruments under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

4. To examine the legal relationship between bankers and customers, including rights, duties, and liabilities.
5. To analyze the legal implications of dishonour, endorsement, and discharge of negotiable instruments.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the evolution and development of banking law in India.
2. Explain the structure and types of banking institutions regulated under Indian law.
3. Describe the legal framework governing the Reserve Bank of India and its regulatory powers.
4. Analyze the relationship between banks and customers, including contractual obligations and liabilities.
5. Identify and classify different types of negotiable instruments.
6. Interpret the rules regarding endorsement, negotiation, and presentment of negotiable instruments.
7. Understand the legal provisions related to dishonour of cheques and other instruments.
8. Apply the statutory remedies available in case of dishonour and criminal liability under Section 138 of the NI Act.
9. Evaluate the role of regulatory authorities such as RBI and SEBI in the banking sector.
10. Explain banking operations such as account opening, KYC, and anti-money laundering obligations.
11. Examine the legal procedures related to recovery of debts and non-performing assets.
12. Develop legal reasoning to handle banking and financial disputes in professional practice.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction

- 1.1 Nature and Development of Banking
- 1.2 History and evolution of banking in India
- 1.3 Different kinds of banks and their functions
- 1.4 Banking Regulation Act 1949

Module 2: Banker and Customer

- 2.1 Definition of Banker and Customer

2.2 Legal Relationship between Banker and Customer

2.3 Rights and obligations of Banks; Banker's lien;

2.4 Protection of paying banker and collecting Banker

2.5 Special class of customers: lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities

Module 3: Control over banking

3.1 Bank Nationalisation

3.2 Private ownership, nationalization and disinvestment

3.3 Bank Frauds

3.4 Banking as service and the Consumer Protection Act

Module 4: The Reserve Bank of India and Recent Trends in Banking Law

4.1 The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank: Organisational structure and functions

4.2 Regulation of monetary mechanism of the country;

4.3 Control of RBI over non-banking companies: Financial companies and non-financial companies;

4.4 Reserve Bank of India Act 1934

4.5 Recent trends of banking system in India: New technology, information technology, Automation, smart cards, credit cards.

4.6 Recommendations for reforms in Banking Law

Module 5: Negotiable Instruments Act

5.1 Definition, characteristics and Types of Negotiable Instruments: Promissory Notes, Bill of Exchange and Cheques;

5.2 Parties to a Negotiable Instrument; Capacity, Parties; Holder and holder in due course;

5.3 Negotiation; Assignment and Indorsement

5.4 Presentation of Negotiable Instruments for acceptance, for sight and for payment.

5.5 Dishonor and discharge of a Negotiable Instrument;

5.6 Hundis

Course Pedagogy: Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act

The pedagogy for *Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act* is structured to provide law students with both theoretical knowledge and practical insights into the legal and regulatory framework governing the banking sector and negotiable instruments in India. The course is delivered through a blended approach that combines conceptual clarity, case law analysis, and experiential learning. Interactive lectures will focus on key legislative provisions, including the Banking Regulation Act, 1949, the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, and the Negotiable

Instruments Act, 1881. Emphasis will be laid on understanding the functioning of commercial banks, the role of the Reserve Bank of India, and legal relationships between bankers and customers. To bridge theory with practice, students will engage in problem-based learning and case study discussions on real-life banking issues such as dishonour of cheques, electronic banking, money laundering, and cyber fraud. Landmark judgments and recent legal developments will be analyzed to illustrate the application of legal principles.

Practical learning will be further enhanced through drafting exercises, such as preparing legal notices and complaint petitions under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. Guest lectures by banking professionals and legal practitioners will offer industry perspectives and contemporary relevance. Collaborative projects, group presentations, and class debates on regulatory reforms, digital banking, and financial consumer rights will promote active participation and critical thinking. Assessment methods will include assignments, quizzes, class participation, case analysis, and examinations to ensure a comprehensive and outcome-based learning experience.

TEXT READINGS

1. M. L. Tannan; Banking Law and Practice in India
2. Avtar Singh; Negotiable Instrument □ Banking Law and Practice – M.L. Tannan
3. Banking Law and Negotiable Instruments Act – Avtar Singh
4. Banking Law – Dr. R.K. Bangia
5. Negotiable Instruments Act – Bhashyam and Adiga
6. Banking Law and Practice in India – M.C. Kuchhal
7. Law of Negotiable Instruments – Khergamvala
8. Banking Theory, Law and Practice – E. Gordon & K. Natarajan
9. Principles of Banking Law – Ross Cranston

Course Code -	Course Title –TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT
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TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4
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INTRODUCTION

The Transfer of Property Act saw the light of the day in 1882 and provided the basic principles for transfer of both movable and immovable properties. Based primarily on the English law of 'Real Property', it attempted to mould these principles to suit the Indian conditions; but certain provisions of the Act remained inapplicable to Hindus and Muslims, to start with. In order to put at rest, the confusion created by the conflicting decisions and extend the application of the Act in totality to Hindus, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 was amended in 1929. However, till date, the provisions of Chapter II of the Act that are inconsistent with the Quranic laws are inapplicable to Muslims. Moreover, a separate enactment titled the 'Sale of Goods Act, 1930' was passed to deal with transfer of movable property by sale. The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 contains the general principles of transfer of property and detailed rules with respect to specific transfer of immovable property by sale, exchange, mortgage, lease and gift. The present course will cover a study of important terms relevant to transfer of property, meaning of 'transfer' under the Act, general principles relating to transfer of property and definitions and rules relating to specific transfers of immovable properties by mortgage, lease and gift.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide comprehensive knowledge of the concepts, scope, and general principles of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.
2. To understand the various modes of transfer such as sale, mortgage, lease, gift, and exchange of property.
3. To analyze the legal rights and liabilities of transferors and transferees in different types of transactions.
4. To study the provisions of the Specific Relief Act, 1963 relating to remedies for civil wrongs and enforcement of rights.
5. To develop the ability to interpret statutory provisions and apply them to real-life legal scenarios involving immovable property.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the foundational principles and scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

2. Identify and explain different kinds of property transfers, including inter vivos transactions.
3. Analyze the legal implications and requirements for a valid transfer of immovable property.
4. Interpret and apply the rules relating to the doctrine of part performance and fraudulent transfer.
5. Explain the types of mortgages and their respective legal consequences.
6. Understand the rights and duties of mortgagor and mortgagee.
7. Describe the essentials and legal effects of lease and license under property law.
8. Evaluate the legal validity and enforceability of gifts under the Transfer of Property Act.
9. Understand and apply the remedies available under the Specific Relief Act, including specific performance and injunctions.
10. Examine the circumstances in which specific relief can be granted or refused by courts.
11. Demonstrate knowledge of declaratory decrees, rectification, and cancellation of instruments.
12. Apply legal reasoning and statutory interpretation to property disputes and civil remedies.

Module 1: Property, Attestation and Notice

- 1.1 Movable / Immovable Property (Sec. 3)- Concept of property; Definition of and distinction between movable and immovable property; Meaning of “things attached to earth” and Concept of “Doctrine of fixtures”
- 1.2 Attestation- Importance of attestation; who may be a competent witness; mode of attestation; attestation by a Pardanashin woman
- 1.3 Notice- Relevance of doctrine of Notice; Actual and Constructive Notice; Wilful abstention from making an inquiry and gross negligence; Actual Possession; Registration and Notice to agent as Constructive Notice

Module 2: Property and rules for transfer

- 2.1 Meaning of Transfer of Property (Sec. 5)- Meaning of ‘Transfer of Property’ under the Act; Transfer inter vivos; Living person distinguished from juristic person; Status of partition of joint family property
- 2.2 What Kind of Property can be transferred (Secs. 6(a) and 43)- Transfer of “Spes Successionis”; Transfer by heir apparent; Chance of a relation obtaining a legacy on

the death of a kinsman; Comparison with fraudulent and erroneous unauthorized transfers; Doctrine of “Feeding the grant by estoppel”; Status of bonafide transferee for consideration and without notice

Module 3: General rules relating to transfer

- 3.1 Conditional Transfer (Secs. 10 and 11)- Transfers subject to a condition or limitation; Absolute and partial restraints on transfer; Exception in case of lease and married women; Restrictions repugnant to interests created; General principles; Restrictions for beneficial enjoyment of one’s own land; Positive and negative covenants
- 3.2 Transfer for the benefit of unborn persons (Secs. 13-18)- Creation of prior interests and absolute interests in favour of unborn persons; Rule against perpetuity; Period of perpetuity; Rule of possible and actual events; Transfer to a class; Transfer when prior interest fails; Directions for accumulation of income; Exceptions
- 3.3 Vested and Contingent interests (Secs. 19 and 21)- Definition of and distinction between vested and contingent interests

Module 4: Rules relating to lis pendens and mortgages

- 4.1. Transfer during pendency of litigation (Sec. 52)- Concept of “Lis Pendens”, Meaning of proceedings; Collusive suits; Commencement and conclusion of suits; Specific rights in specific immovable property; Voluntary and involuntary alienations
- 4.2. Mortgage (Secs. 58-60, 100)- Definition of Mortgage; Kinds of mortgages; Mode of execution of mortgages; Redemption and Foreclosure of mortgages; Clog on equity of redemption; Distinction between mortgage and charge

Module 5: Leases and gifts

- 5.1 Lease and License (Secs. 105, 106 and Indian Easement Act, 1882 Sec. 52)- Definition of lease; Absolute and derivative lease; Lease for a specific time; Periodic lease and lease in perpetuity; Distinction between lease and license
- 5.2 Gift (Secs. 122-126)- Definition of gift; Mode of execution of gift; Suspension and Revocation of gifts

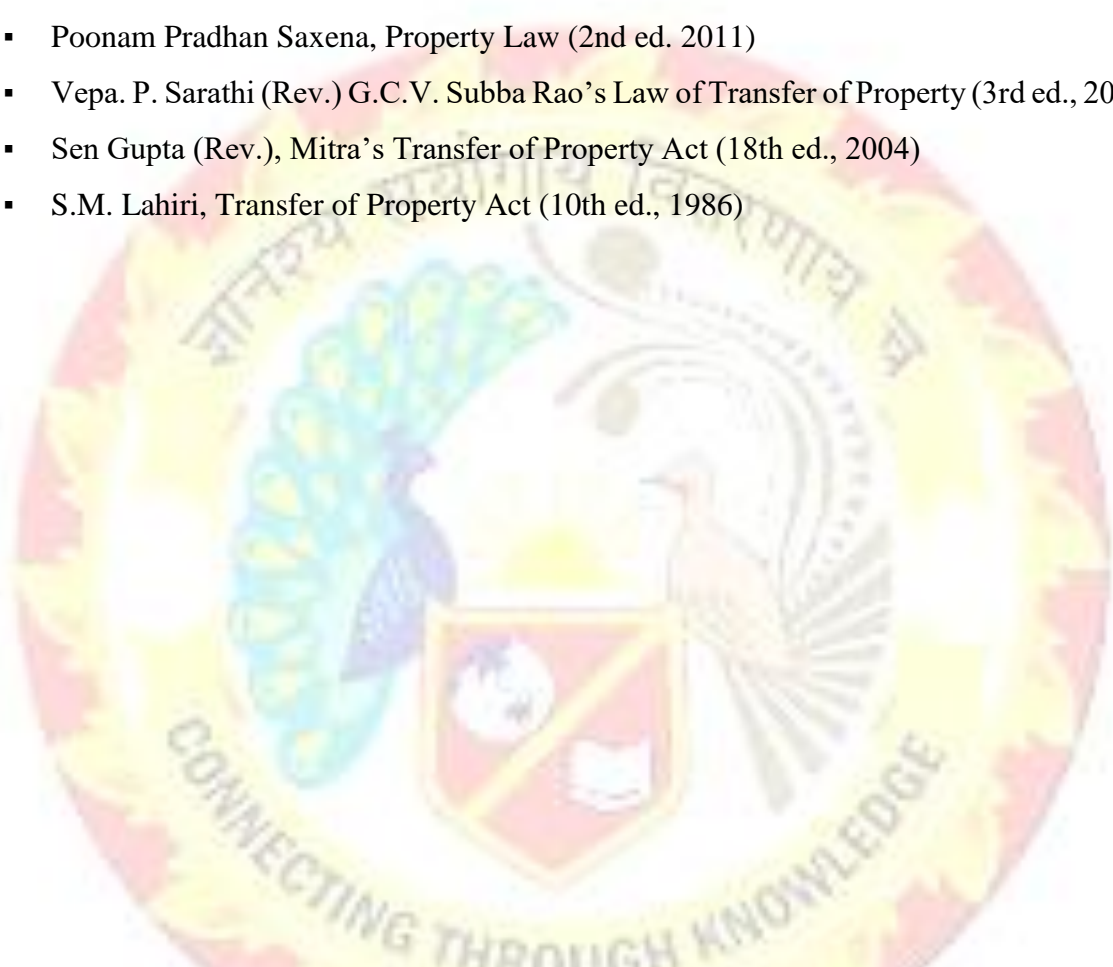
PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be taught using a blend of lectures, case law discussion, and practical exercises. Theoretical instruction will explain the statutory provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and Specific Relief Act, enriched with landmark judicial decisions to illustrate the application of law. Case studies and problem-solving exercises will help students apply concepts like transfer by ostensible owner, doctrine of lis pendens, and specific performance in practical contexts.

Group discussions and debates will focus on evolving legal interpretations and controversial property issues, such as digital property rights or equitable interests. Guest lectures by property lawyers and civil litigation experts will offer professional insights. Assignments and moot courts will involve drafting property transfer documents, lease agreements, and legal notices for specific relief.

TEXT READINGS

- Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law (2nd ed. 2011)
- Vepa. P. Sarathi (Rev.) G.C.V. Subba Rao's Law of Transfer of Property (3rd ed., 2002)
- Sen Gupta (Rev.), Mitra's Transfer of Property Act (18th ed., 2004)
- S.M. Lahiri, Transfer of Property Act (10th ed., 1986)



Course Code -	Course Title –CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT

INTRODUCTION

The Code of Civil Procedure (CPC) and the Limitation Act course is designed to provide students with a foundational understanding of the procedural framework governing civil litigation in India. The CPC outlines the rules, processes, and jurisdictional aspects of civil

courts, ensuring fair adjudication of disputes. Complementing this, the Limitation Act, 1963 prescribes the time limits within which legal remedies must be sought, emphasizing the importance of diligence and finality in judicial proceedings. This course equips learners with the procedural tools necessary for effective practice in civil courts and helps them understand the strategic application of limitation laws in litigation.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To familiarize students with the structure and functioning of civil courts under the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. To explain the procedural steps involved in filing, trial, and disposal of civil suits.
3. To examine the concepts of jurisdiction, res judicata, and execution of decrees.
4. To provide a detailed understanding of the Limitation Act and its application in civil litigation.
5. To develop analytical skills for applying procedural and limitation rules in practical legal contexts.

COURSE OUTCOMES (COS)

1. Understand the scope and objectives of the Code of Civil Procedure.
2. Explain the jurisdiction of civil courts and rules relating to institution of suits.
3. Describe the procedural stages of a civil suit, from filing to decree.
4. Analyze key provisions such as res judicata, res sub judice, and cause of action.
5. Evaluate the principles governing pleadings, amendment of pleadings, and framing of issues.
6. Understand the law relating to summons, appearance, and examination of parties.
7. Explain the procedures for discovery, inspection, and production of documents.
8. Describe the provisions related to interim orders, injunctions, and attachment before judgment.
9. Understand the execution of decrees and orders, including modes and challenges.
10. Apply the provisions of the Limitation Act to various legal claims and understand their legal consequences.
11. Analyze the rules for computation of limitation periods and condonation of delay.

12. Apply procedural and limitation rules effectively in drafting, advocacy, and litigation strategy.

MODULES

Module 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Definitions
- 1.2 Jurisdiction of Civil Courts, Principles of Res Sub Judice and Res Judicata
- 1.3 Foreign Judgment
- 1.4 Place of Suing & Transfer of Suits
- 1.5 Suit
- 1.6 Parties to Suit, Frame of Suit

Module 2: PLEADINGS AND TRIAL

- 2.1 Pleadings & Amendment of Pleadings
- 2.2 Plaint, Summons, Written Statement, Set-off & Counter Claim
- 2.3 Appearance & Non-Appearance of Parties
- 2.4 First Hearing & Trial
- 2.5 Discovery, Inspection, Production & Admission of Documents

Module 3: INTERIM POWERS AND INHERENT POWERS OF COURTS

- 3.1 Interim Orders & Temporary Injunctions
- 3.2 Withdrawal & Compromise of Suits
- 3.3 Death, Marriage & Insolvency of Parties
- 3.4 Judgement & Decree
- 3.5 Suits by Pauper and minor
- 3.6 Restitution, Caveat, Inherent Powers of the Court

Module 4: APPEALS, REFERENCE, REVIEW, REVISION AND EXECUTION

- 4.1. First Appeals, Second Appeals, Appeals from Orders, Appeals to Supreme Court
- 4.2. Reference
- 4.3. Review
- 4.4. Revision
- 4.5. Execution: Courts by which Decree may be executed; Application, Mode & Stay of Execution
- 4.6. Arrest, Detention & Attachment of Property

Module 5: Limitation Act 1963

- 5.1 Salient feature and object of limitation Act 1963

- 5.2 Limitation of suits, Appeals and Applications (Sections 3 to 5)
- 5.3 Computation of Limitation (Sections 12, 17 to 19, 21)
- 5.4 Acquisition and Ownership by possession (Sections 15 to 27)
- 5.5 Condonation of delay, Legal disability, Acknowledgement
- 5.6 Any suit for which no period of limitation is provided elsewhere (Article 113)
- 5.7 Limitation, where no period is prescribed (Article 137)

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through a blend of lectures, interactive discussions, and practical exercises. Key provisions of CPC and the Limitation Act will be explained using illustrative examples and case law, enabling students to connect theory with courtroom practice. Judicial decisions will be analyzed to understand procedural doctrines like res judicata, constructive res judicata, and limitation defences. Simulated drafting sessions will allow students to practice preparing complaints, written statements, applications, and affidavits. Group activities and mock trials will help learners engage with the practicalities of civil procedure such as filing suits, interlocutory applications, and executing decrees. Real-world problems will be used to teach limitation computation and the filing of condonation applications under Section 5 of the Limitation Act.

TEXT READINGS

1. Dinshaw Fardauzi Mulla, Mulla’s Code of Civil Procedure, Lexis Nexis (18th Edn)
2. Sudipto Sarkar & V.R. Manohar, Sarkar’s Code of Civil Procedure (2 Vols), LexisNexis India (11th Edn)
3. C. K. Takwani, Code of Civil Procedure
4. R. Malik, Ganguly’s Civil Court, Practice and Procedure, Eastern Law House, 2012
5. Universal’s Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Bare Act)
6. P. Tandon, Code of Civil Procedure, Allahabad Law Agency, 2005

PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW

Course Code -		Course Title –PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION LAW	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

Taxation is one of the most important and established part of any economy. Tax law has the potential to directly impact people, businesses, and their reputations. As such, tax lawyers have the potential to advise their clients in such a way as to understand and achieve their best interests. The taxation system of our country is very vast and complex. This makes the task of the students and the professionals in the field of tax law very difficult. Anyone in this field requires constant study and updating of knowledge of the system. Hence this course has been designed in such a way that the students have the basic understanding of the tax laws in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts and principles of taxation.
2. To understand the constitutional framework and legislative powers related to taxation in India.
3. To explore various types of taxes, including direct and indirect taxes, and their implications.
4. To examine the principles of tax planning, tax avoidance, and tax evasion.
5. To develop the ability to analyze the impact of tax policies on individuals, businesses, and the economy.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the concept, objectives, and historical development of taxation.
2. Explain the different types and classifications of taxes in India.
3. Describe the constitutional provisions governing the power to levy and collect taxes.
4. Analyze the key canons and principles of a sound tax system.
5. Understand the concepts of tax incidence, shifting, and impact.
6. Evaluate the role of taxation in economic development and redistribution of income.
7. Differentiate between tax planning, tax avoidance, and tax evasion.
8. Explain the basic structure and features of direct and indirect tax systems.
9. Apply theoretical knowledge to practical scenarios involving tax liabilities.
10. Understand the legal and ethical obligations of taxpayers and tax practitioners.
11. Examine the role of tax authorities and dispute resolution mechanisms.
12. Develop analytical skills to assess the implications of changes in tax laws and policies.

MODULES

Module 1 – Introduction to Taxation Law

- 1.1 History and development of Tax Laws in India
- 1.2 Need and Rationale of taxes
- 1.3 Types of Taxes – Direct and Indirect Taxes
- 1.4 Constitutional Provisions with respect to taxation in India
- 1.5 Distinction between tax, fees and cess
- 1.6 Tax Planning, Tax Management and Tax Evasion

Module 2– Direct Tax – Income Tax (Part I)

- 2.1 Introduction and Basic concepts of Income Tax
- 2.2 Concepts – Income, Previous Year, Assessment Year, Financial Year, Person, Assessee, Total Income
- 2.3 Residential Status and Tax Incidence
- 2.4 Rate of Income Tax
- 2.5 Income exempted from tax
- 2.6 IT Authorities – Powers and Functions

Module 3– Direct Tax – Income Tax (Part II)

- 3.1 Income under the head ‘Salaries’
- 3.2 Income under the head ‘Income from House Property’
- 3.3 Income under the head ‘Capital Gains’
- 3.4 Income under the head ‘Income from other Sources’
- 3.5 Income under the head ‘Profits and gains of business or profession’
- 3.6 Deductions under the Income Tax Act, 1961
- 3.7 Filings of Returns and Procedure for Assessment

Module 4- Indirect Tax – Goods and Services Tax (Part I)

- 4.1 Concept of GST and History
- 4.2 The Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2017.
- 4.3 Types of GST – CGST, SGST, IGST, UTGST
- 4.4 GST Council
- 4.5 Benefits of GST to trade, industry, e-commerce and service sector.
- 4.6 Impact of GST on GDP of India

Module 5– Indirect Tax – Goods and Services Tax (Part II)

- 5.1 IGST – Levied by the Central Government
- 5.2 Inter State transactions and imported goods or services
- 5.3 State GST law
- 5.4 Power of Central Government to levy tax on interstate taxable supply

5.5 Impact of GST on State Revenue

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through lectures, case analysis, and real-world examples. Core principles and legal frameworks will be taught using interactive sessions, supported by discussions on current tax issues and reforms. Conceptual clarity will be ensured through diagrammatic explanations, flowcharts, and comparative analysis of tax types and principles. Students will engage in problem-solving exercises based on hypothetical tax scenarios and budgetary case studies.

TEXT READINGS

1. Chaturvedi & Pithisaria Income Tax Law, 5th Edition Reprint 2010 Wadhwa & Company.
2. V.K. Singhania, Direct Tax Law & Practice, Professional Edition, 2020-2021 Taxmann.
3. Iyengar, Sampath (1998) Law of Income Tax. Bharath Law House; New Delhi.
4. Palkivala, N.A. (1999) The Law & Practice of Income Tax. Wadha Publication; Nagpur.
5. Parameswaran, K. (1987) Power of Taxation under the Constitution. Eastern Book Company; Lucknow.
6. Sharma, Remesh (1998) Supreme Court on Direct Taxes. Bharath Law House; New Delhi.
7. Singh, S.D. (1973) Principles of Law of Sales Tax. Eastern Book Company; Lucknow.
8. Sumit Dutt Majumder, GST in India, 2nd Ed. Centax Publication Pvt. Ltd.; New Delhi.
9. R.K. Jha and P.K. Singh, A Bird's Eye View of GST, 1st Ed. Asia Law House; Hyderabad.

SEMESTER VII

Course Code -		Course Title – CLINICAL PAPER I ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

CLINICAL PAPER I: (ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

INTRODUCTION

The course on Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) is designed to introduce students to the non-adversarial methods of resolving disputes outside traditional courtroom litigation. ADR mechanisms such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, negotiation, and Lok Adalats offer flexible, cost-effective, and time-efficient alternatives for settling disputes. This course provides a theoretical foundation as well as practical exposure to these mechanisms, focusing on their legal framework, procedures, enforceability of awards, and institutional support in India and globally. The aim is to equip students with the necessary skills and knowledge to understand, analyze, and apply ADR techniques in various legal and commercial contexts.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the philosophy and evolution of ADR mechanisms.
2. To familiarize students with different forms of ADR including arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation.
3. To explain the statutory and procedural frameworks governing ADR in India.
4. To develop the skills necessary to engage effectively in ADR processes, including drafting and advocacy.
5. To encourage critical evaluation of ADR's role in reducing litigation burden and promoting access to justice.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the concept, objectives, and significance of ADR in the justice delivery system.
2. Identify and differentiate between various forms of ADR such as arbitration, mediation, and negotiation.
3. Explain the legal framework governing arbitration in India, including the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
4. Analyze the process and effectiveness of mediation and conciliation in resolving civil and commercial disputes.
5. Understand the structure and functioning of Lok Adalats and their role in legal aid and dispute resolution.

6. Evaluate the enforceability and binding nature of arbitral awards and mediated settlements.
7. Apply ADR techniques to hypothetical legal disputes and real-life case scenarios.
8. Critically assess the strengths and limitations of ADR compared to traditional litigation.
9. Understand the role of courts in supporting and supervising ADR mechanisms.
10. Examine international developments and treaties related to arbitration and cross-border dispute resolution.
11. Develop skills in negotiation and communication necessary for effective participation in ADR.
12. Draft arbitration agreements, mediation clauses, and conciliation notices with legal precision.

MODULES

Module 1: INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Introduction to Alternate Dispute Resolution: Differences between Litigation, Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation and Negotiation
- 1.2 Techniques and Processes, Unilateral Bilateral-Triadic (Third Party intervention) Advantages - Limitations- Distinction between Judicial settlement and Alternate Dispute Resolution
- 1.3 International Instruments-Jay Treaty; Alabama Claims; Hague Convention 1899;
- 1.4 Permanent Court of arbitration; ICJ;
- 1.5 UNCITRAL Rules 1976 Revised in 2010; UNCITRAL Model Law 1985-Revised in Dec 2006 Geneva Protocol 1923 and 1927 culminated in New York Convention of 1958 for recognition and enforcement of foreign awards.

Module 2: ARBITRATION

- 2.1 Concept, Evolution and Constitutional Validity
- 2.2 Making of an arbitral award; definition and kinds of awards; Form and contents of award;
- 2.3 International Commercial Arbitration
- 2.4 Correction and interpretation of award; additional award. termination of arbitral proceedings,
- 2.5 Setting aside of an award - Grounds for- Finality
- 2.6 Interim Measures

Module 3: NEGOTIATION

- 3.1 Introduction -Meaning, Advantages of Negotiation Negotiation behavior different styles and approaches to negotiation,
- 3.2 Characteristics-Alternate plans for negotiation BATNA & WATNA
- 3.3 Barriers to successful negotiation
- 3.4 The Seven Elements of Negotiation

Module 4: MEDIATION and CONCILIATION

- 4.1.Introduction - Mediation - meaning– Advantages- qualities of mediator, Types of mediation
- 4.2.Application of Sec 89 CPC in Mediation
- 4.3.Essential characteristics of mediation process, role and ethics of a mediators
- 4.4.Introduction -Conciliation - Scope meaning & different kinds of conciliation – Sec 89 CPC Application
- 4.5.Conciliation procedure.
- 4.6.Written invitation and Acceptance-Effect of rejection of invitation -Appointment of Conciliators - Role of Conciliator in conciliation proceedings - Independence and impartiality
- 4.7.Conciliation proceedings
- 4.8.Submission of Statements-Communication between conciliators and parties-suggestion for settlement-confidentiality of information.

Module 5: LOK ADALATS AND ODR

- 5.1 Introduction Lok Adalat – Background - Impact on dispute resolution – Statutory recognition
- 5.2 Jurisdiction and power of the Lok Adalat -Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 - Permanent Lok Adalat
- 5.3 Introduction - Concept, Whether effective tool in resolution of disputes
- 5.4 Major hurdles in implementation –future of ODR in India

Course Pedagogy: Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)

The pedagogy for *Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)* is designed to equip law students with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills related to non-adversarial methods of resolving disputes. The course adopts an experiential and participatory teaching approach to help students understand the core techniques of ADR—such as arbitration, mediation, conciliation, and negotiation—and their increasing relevance in the modern legal landscape. The course will begin with interactive lectures that lay a strong conceptual foundation by exploring the legal

framework governing ADR mechanisms in India and globally, including the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. Case law analysis and statutory interpretation will help students connect legal provisions with real-world applications. A strong emphasis will be placed on practical learning through simulation exercises, role plays, and mock mediation and arbitration sessions. These activities will give students hands-on experience in drafting arbitration agreements, mediation clauses, notices, and settlements. Group discussions, debates, and presentations will promote collaborative learning and enhance communication and negotiation skills.

Guest lectures and workshops by ADR practitioners, arbitrators, and legal experts will expose students to industry practices and contemporary issues in dispute resolution. Real-life case studies and comparative legal practices will be used to contextualize ADR within the broader justice delivery system. Assessment will be continuous and dynamic, including practical exercises, reflective journals, legal drafting assignments, viva voce, and written examinations. The aim is to develop not just legal understanding but also the soft skills essential for effective dispute resolution.

TEXT READINGS

1. P.C Rao & William Sheffield, Alternate Dispute Resolution What it is and how it was Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2006
2. Madabhushi Sridhar, Alternate Dispute Resolution Negotiation and Mediation. Lexis-Nexis New Delhi
3. Rajan, R.D, A primer on alternative dispute resolution (ADR), Jain Book Agency Delhi
4. 4. NK Acharya, Law relating to Arbitration & ADR Jain Book Agency Delhi
5. CR Datta, Law relating to Commercial & Domestic Arbitration (Along with ADR) - (With Specimen Forms and Precedents). Jain Book Agency Delhi
6. Nolan-Haley, Jacqueline M. Alternative dispute resolution. St Paul, Minn: West Group, 2001.
7. Markanda, P.C. 7th ed. Law relating to arbitration and conciliation: commentary on the arbitration and conciliation act, 1996. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa Nagpur, 2009.
8. Malhotra, O.P. The law and practice of arbitration and conciliation. 2nded. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths, 2006.

9. Chawla, S.K. Law of Arbitration & Conciliation: Practice and Procedure. 2nd ed. Kolkata: Eastern law House, 2004.
10. Bansal, Ashwinie K. Arbitration: Procedure and Practice. New Delhi: LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2009.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Course Code -	Course Title – ENVIRONMENTAL LAW		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

There are three reasons for studying the state of the environment. First, the need for information that clarifies modern environmental concepts such as the need to conserve biodiversity, the need to lead more sustainable lifestyles and the need to use resources more equitably. Second, there is a need to change the way in which we view our own environment by a practical approach based on observation and self-learning. Third, there is the need to create a concern for our environment that will trigger pro-environmental action, including activities we can do in our daily life to protect it. With the growing public awareness of the importance of the environment and environmentally friendly procedures, the discipline of environmental law has emerged as a key area of study in the legal field. Environmental law and legislation are central in protecting us humans as well as the different plants and animals in the greater ecosystem that we exist in. Environmental law ensures that individuals, governments and cooperates do not cause harm to the environment or its ecosystems. Therefore, this course has been designed in such a manner as to give a wide range of ideas to the students with respect to – environmental studies and environmental laws (national as well as international).

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the fundamental principles and philosophy underpinning environmental protection laws at national and international levels.
2. To examine the constitutional, statutory, and judicial frameworks for environmental governance in India.

3. To analyze the role of key institutions and authorities responsible for enforcing environmental standards and policies.
4. To understand the legal mechanisms available for addressing environmental harm, including public interest litigation and environmental tribunals.
5. To cultivate an appreciation of sustainable development and promote legal thinking aligned with ecological justice.

COURSE OUTCOMES – ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

1. Understand the historical evolution and philosophical foundations of environmental law.
2. Interpret key constitutional provisions related to the environment, including Articles 21, 48A, and 51A(g).
3. Identify and analyze the major environmental statutes in India, such as the Environment Protection Act, Water Act, Air Act, and Forest Conservation Act.
4. Explain the functioning and powers of statutory bodies like the Central and State Pollution Control Boards.
5. Analyze landmark Supreme Court and High Court judgments on environmental issues.
6. Evaluate the principles of environmental law, including the precautionary principle, polluter pays principle, and intergenerational equity.
7. Understand the role of public interest litigation (PIL) in environmental protection.
8. Discuss the legal framework and procedures for environmental impact assessment (EIA).
9. Understand the structure and jurisdiction of the National Green Tribunal (NGT).
10. Compare India's environmental laws with international environmental conventions and treaties.
11. Assess the challenges in enforcement and compliance of environmental regulations.
12. Formulate legally sound arguments and proposals for better environmental governance and sustainable development.

MODULES

Module 1– Environmental Studies and Its Important Concepts

- 1.1 Scope, Importance and Need of Environmental Studies

- 1.2 Ecosystem – Structure, Function, Energy Flow
- 1.3 Natural Resources – Renewable and Non-renewable
- 1.4 Environmental Pollution – Types, Causes, Effects and Control
- 1.5 Climate Change
- 1.6 Sustainable development: Development v. Environment
- 1.7 Important Principles of Environmental Protection - Precautionary Principle, Polluter Pays Principle, Public Trust Doctrine

Module 2– Constitutional Provisions and Judicial Activism

- 2.1 Indian Constitution and Environmental Protection- Fundamental Rights – Article 14 (Right to equality, non-arbitrary and non- discriminatory treatment), Article 21 (Right to life, livelihood and wholesome environment) and Article 32 (Right to Constitutional remedies)
- 2.2 Directive Principles of State Policy – Article 47, 48-A
- 2.3 Fundamental Duty – Article 51-A(g)
- 2.4 Article 226 (Powers of High Courts)
- 2.5 Public Interest Litigation and Judicial Response towards Environmental Protection
- 2.6 Role of NGO's for the promotion and protection of Environment.

Module-3: International Environmental Law

- 3.1 Development of international environmental law
- 3.2 U.N. Conference on Human Environment, 1972 – Stockholm Principles
- 3.3 Establishment of Environmental Institutions like UNEP, World Charter for Nature, 1982
- 3.4 Ozone Protection – Montreal Protocol for the Protection of Ozone Layer, 1987
- 3.5 U.N. Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 – Rio Principles
- 3.6 U.N. Convention on Climate Change 1992, Kyoto Protocol, 1997
- 3.7 Johannesburg Conference, 2002
- 3.8 Rio+20- United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Module-4: National Legislations

- 4.1.Environment (Protection) Act, 1986: Salient Features, Powers of Central Government under EPA, Prevention, Control & abatement of environmental pollution under EPA and Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- 4.2.Water ((Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974: Salient Features, Powers and Functions of CPCB & SPCB under Water Act

4.3. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, Powers and Functions of CPCB & SPCB under Air Act

4.4. Noise pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000

Module-5: National Legislations (Part II)

- 5.1 Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Salient Features
- 5.2 Protected Areas and Trade & Commerce under WPA
- 5.3 National Forest Policy
- 5.4 Forest Conservation Act, 1986
- 5.5 Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- 5.6 National Green Tribunal: Powers and functions; jurisdiction; locus standi; remedies

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom lectures, discussions & presentation with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. The students will be provided with the material and cases before hand and will be expected to be well versed with them for a better interaction in the class. The students are advised to carry the required bare acts with them for the class.

TEXT READINGS

- 1. Shibani Ghosh ed., Indian Environmental Law: Key Concepts and Principles (2019).
- 2. Geetanjay Sahu, Environmental Jurisprudence and the Supreme Court: Litigation, Interpretation, Implementation (2014)
- 3. Shyam Diwan and Armin Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India– Cases, Materials and Statutes (2nd ed., 2001)
- 4. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law Case Book (2nd ed., 2010)
- 5. Gurdip Singh, Environmental Law in India (2nd ed 2016)
- 6. P. Leelakrishnan, Environmental Law in India (5th ed., 2019)

INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES

Course Code -		Course Title – INTERPRETATION OF STATUTES	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE

The course on Interpretation of Statutes aims to provide students with a deep understanding of how laws are read, understood, and applied by courts. Since legislative drafting often contains ambiguity, the role of interpretation becomes essential in determining legislative intent and ensuring justice. This course explores the general principles of interpretation, internal and external aids, presumptions, and various rules and approaches used by courts to interpret statutes. It also covers interpretation of penal, taxing, and remedial statutes, along with the evolving judicial trends. By equipping students with these interpretative tools, the course lays a crucial foundation for all branches of legal study and practice.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce the fundamental concepts and significance of statutory interpretation in legal practice.
2. To explain various rules, maxims, and approaches used by courts in interpreting statutes.
3. To develop an understanding of internal and external aids to interpretation.
4. To examine judicial decisions to analyze how interpretation principles are applied in real-life cases.
5. To enable students to apply interpretative methods to resolve statutory ambiguities and legal disputes.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Define the importance and purpose of statutory interpretation.
2. Distinguish between different kinds of statutes such as remedial, penal, and taxing statutes.
3. Identify and apply the literal, golden, and mischief rules of interpretation.
4. Use internal aids such as headings, punctuation, provisos, and illustrations in interpreting statutory text.
5. Apply external aids such as legislative history, dictionaries, and international documents to clarify statutory meaning.
6. Understand the meaning and application of legal maxims commonly used in interpretation.
7. Analyze judicial precedents that showcase different interpretative approaches.
8. Interpret ambiguous or conflicting provisions in a statute.
9. Apply the principles of interpretation to delegated legislation and subordinate rules.

10. Understand the concept of legislative intent and its relevance in statutory construction.
11. Evaluate how courts balance literal interpretation with social justice considerations.
12. Demonstrate interpretative skills through moot court arguments, written submissions, or problem-solving exercises.

MODULE 1: Principles of Legislation and the Foundations of Interpretation

A. Principles of Legislation

1. Process of Legislation and Types
2. Individualism, Philosophy and the Enlightenment Tradition
3. Utilitarianism – Philosophy, Criticism and Contemporary Relevance
4. The Theory of Justice – John Rawls

B. Concept and Importance of Interpretation

1. What is a Statute? Typologies and Parts of a Statute
2. Reading the Letter of the Law
3. Ambiguity in Law – Types of Ambiguities
4. Hermeneutics of Law – Mimansa Rules and their Application

MODULE 2: RULES OF INTERPRETATION AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSTRUCTION

A. Literal and Purposive Interpretation

1. Literal Rule – Ordinary Meaning and Rules of Grammar
2. Purposive Construction and the Golden Rule
3. Heydon's Case and the Mischief Rule
4. Rule of Harmonious Construction

B. Important Principles of Construction

1. Intention of the Legislature
2. Reading the Statute as a Whole – Contextual and Structural Integration
3. Technical Meaning of Words in Context

MODULE 3: Legal Maxims and Presumptions in Interpretation

A. Application of Important Maxims

1. *Ut res magis valeat quam pareat*
2. *Expressio unius est exclusio alterius*
3. *Noscitur a sociis*
4. *Ejusdem generis*

5. *Generalia specialibus non derogant*

6. *Reddendo singula singulis*

B. Important Presumptions in Interpretation

1. Territorial Nexus Principle
2. *Casus Omissus – jus dare vs jus dicere*
3. Presumption of *Mens Rea* and its Exclusion
4. Presumption Against Redundancy and Non-alteration

MODULE 4: AIDS TO INTERPRETATION

A. Internal Aids to Interpretation

1. Preamble
2. Titles and Headings
3. Marginal Notes
4. Provisos and Saving Clauses
5. Illustrations and Explanations
6. Punctuations and Brackets

B. External Aids to Interpretation

1. Dictionaries
2. *Travaux Préparatoires* and Parliamentary History
3. Earlier and Later Acts
4. Statutes *in pari materia*
5. *Contemporanea Expositio*

MODULE 5: INTERPRETATION OF SPECIFIC STATUTES AND THE GENERAL CLAUSES ACT

A. Application of Strict and Beneficial Rules

1. Strict Interpretation of Penal and Taxing Statutes
2. Beneficial Interpretation and Welfare Legislation

B. Interpretation of Constitutional Provisions

1. Presumption of Constitutionality
2. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
3. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation
4. Doctrine of Eclipse

C. General Clauses Act

1. Definitions and Commencement
2. Operation and Computation of Time

3. Repeal and Effect
4. Rule-making and Previous Publications
5. Overlapping Offences under Multiple Enactments
6. Meaning and Effect of Service by Post

Course Pedagogy: Interpretation of Statutes

The pedagogy for *Interpretation of Statutes* is designed to build a foundational and practical understanding of how legal texts are interpreted and applied by courts and legal practitioners. The course emphasizes a skill-based approach, enabling law students to grasp the art and science of statutory interpretation through doctrinal study, case analysis, and applied exercises. Teaching will be primarily conducted through interactive lectures focusing on principles, maxims, and rules of interpretation—literal, golden, and mischief rules—along with internal and external aids to interpretation. These foundational concepts will be reinforced through landmark judicial decisions that illustrate their practical application. Students will engage in critical analysis of case law to understand how courts resolve ambiguities and apply interpretive tools. Exercises involving the interpretation of sample statutory provisions will be regularly conducted to encourage hands-on application of the learned principles. Collaborative learning will be encouraged through group presentations, debates, and discussions on contemporary legal issues and legislative intent. The course will also include statutory drafting simulations and the interpretation of delegated legislation, helping students appreciate the legislative process and the judiciary's role in giving effect to the law.

Guest lectures from judges, legal scholars, and experienced practitioners will provide professional insights into interpretive challenges in real courtrooms. Continuous assessment will include quizzes, class participation, written assignments, interpretive essays, and end-term exams aimed at measuring both conceptual understanding and analytical skills.

TEXT READINGS

1. K.L. Sarkar's *Mimansa Rules of Interpretation*, Edited by Justice Markandey Katju, Tagore Law Lecture Series 1905, 3rd Ed., 2008
2. Maxwell- *Interpretation of Statutes*, 12th Ed., LexisNexis Butterworths.,2006
3. Cross- *Statutory Interpretation*, Edited by Sir Rupert Cross, Sir George Engle, Butterworths, 1995
4. Vepa P. Sarathi- *Interpretation of Statutes*, 5th Ed., Eastern Book Company,2010

5. G.P. Singh- Interpretation of Statutes, 13th Ed., LexisNexis Butterworths, 2012
6. Bindra- Interpretation of Statutes,10th Ed., LexisNexis Butterworths Wadha, 2008
7. Bindra- General Clauses Act, 10th Ed., LexisNexis Butterworths Wadha, 2002.
8. The Least Examined Branch-The Role of Legislatures in the Constitutional State, Edited by Richard W. Bauman, Tsvi Kahana, Cambridge University Press, 2006
9. U. Baxi, Introduction to Justice K.K. Mathew's, Democracy Equality and Freedom (1978) Eastern, Lucknow
10. Bentham's Theory of Legislation by Upendra Baxi LexisNexis Butterworths 7th Edition (2006).

LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER I

Course Code -	Course Title – LABOUR AND INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER I		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The course *Labour and Industrial Law – Paper I* is designed to provide law students with an in-depth understanding of the legal framework governing industrial relations in India. This paper primarily focuses on the laws regulating the relationship between employers, employees, and trade unions, aiming to balance the rights and obligations of all stakeholders in the industrial sector. Students will study the evolution and objectives of labour legislation in India, with a focus on key statutes such as the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926. These laws are fundamental to maintaining industrial peace, ensuring fair treatment of workers, and promoting economic development through harmonious labour-management relations.

The course covers vital topics including industrial disputes, mechanisms for dispute resolution, strikes, lockouts, retrenchment, and the legal status and functioning of trade unions. Special emphasis is placed on the role of labour courts, tribunals, conciliation officers, and other dispute resolution authorities. By examining statutory provisions, judicial interpretations, and case studies, students will develop the ability to analyze legal problems in industrial settings and propose practical solutions. This course lays a strong foundation for advanced studies in labour law and prepares students for careers in legal practice, corporate HR, industrial compliance, and public policy.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution, objectives, and significance of labour and industrial laws in India.
2. To familiarize students with key legislations such as the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926, including their principles and procedures.
3. To enable students to understand the legal mechanisms for the resolution of industrial disputes and the role of various adjudicatory and conciliatory authorities.
4. To examine the rights, duties, and liabilities of employers, employees, and trade unions in the context of industrial relations.
5. To develop analytical and interpretive skills in applying statutory provisions and judicial decisions to real-world labour and industrial law issues.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the historical development and constitutional basis of labour and industrial laws in India.
2. Explain the objectives, scope, and application of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and the Trade Unions Act, 1926.
3. Identify and analyze the causes of industrial disputes and the legal methods available for their resolution.
4. Understand the structure, powers, and functions of conciliation officers, labour courts, and industrial tribunals.
5. Evaluate the legality and implications of strikes, lockouts, layoffs, retrenchment, and closures.
6. Explain the process of registration, recognition, and rights of trade unions under the law.
7. Analyze the role of trade unions in collective bargaining and promoting workers' rights.
8. Interpret relevant legal provisions through judicial decisions and apply them to hypothetical situations.
9. Assess the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks in ensuring industrial harmony and protecting labour rights.

10. Develop legal drafting skills related to industrial dispute notices, settlements, and union registration.
11. Demonstrate awareness of recent developments and reforms in labour laws and their socio-economic impact.
12. Prepare for professional roles in labour law litigation, corporate HR compliance, and legal consultancy.

MODULES:

Unit I Introduction

- 1.1 The rise and growth of trade union movement in USA, UK and India
- 1.2 International Labour Organisation – its influence in bringing changes in national legislations.
- 1.3 Constitutional freedom to form associations and unions – Constitution of India, Articles 19 (1) (c), (4) and 33
- 1.4 Industrial Relation, Labour Problem and Labour Policy in India
- 1.5 The Trade Union Act, 1926: Definition of Trade Union, workman and Trade Dispute.

Unit II Code on Wages 2019

- 2.1 Background of the Law
- 2.2 Definitions
- 2.3 Right to Equality and Prohibition of Discrimination
- 2.4 Minimum Wages
- 2.5 Payment of Wages

Unit III Code on Wages 2019

- 3.1 Payment of Bonus
- 3.2 Advisory Board
- 3.3 Payment of Dues Claims and Audit
- 3.4 Inspector cum Facilitator
- 3.5 Offences and Penalties, Miscellaneous Provisions

Unit IV Industrial Relations Code 2020

- 4.1 Definitions
- 4.2 Bipartite Forums

- 4.3 Trade Unions
- 4.4 Standing Orders
- 3.5 Notice of Change

Unit V Industrial Relations Code 2020

- 5.1 Voluntary reference of disputes to arbitration
- 5.2 Mechanism for resolution of industrial disputes
- 5.3 Strikes and Lockouts
- 5.4 Lay off retrenchment and Closure, unfair labour Practices
- 5.5 Offences and Penalties, Miscellaneous

Course Pedagogy: Labour and Industrial Law – Paper I

The pedagogy for *Labour and Industrial Law – Paper I* is designed to provide law students with a balanced blend of theoretical foundation and practical insights into the framework of industrial relations and labour rights in India. The teaching methodology adopts a student-centric and participatory approach, encouraging active engagement with legal texts, judicial pronouncements, and real-world industrial scenarios. Core concepts will be taught through interactive lectures, supported by PowerPoint presentations and discussions on the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Trade Unions Act, 1926, and relevant case laws. Emphasis will be laid on the interpretation of statutory provisions and their application in resolving industrial disputes.

To promote experiential learning, students will participate in case study analyses, role plays, group discussions, and simulation exercises such as mock conciliation or tribunal proceedings. Judgments from labour courts and industrial tribunals will be critically analyzed to help students understand the evolving judicial approach toward labour issues. Guest lectures by legal professionals, HR practitioners, and trade union leaders will provide industry insights and bridge the gap between legal theory and workplace realities. Students will also engage in assignments, legal drafting tasks, and class presentations to reinforce practical understanding. Assessment will be both formative and summative, including internal evaluations through class participation, presentations, written submissions, and end-semester examinations, ensuring a holistic understanding of the subject and its practical relevance.

Suggested Reading:

- Report of the National Commission on Labour (1969)
- Report of the Second National Commission on Labour (2002)
- C. Srivastava (Rev.) Labour Law and Labour Relations: Cases and Materials (Indian Law Institute, 2007)
- Sethi S.B.: Law of Trade Unions, Allahabad, Law Book Company, 1966 (Suppl.) 1973.
- Rao S.B.: Law Relating to Strikes, Lockouts, Lay Off -Retrenchment, Labour Law Agency, Bombay, 1983.
- Labour Law and Labour Relations: India Law Institute, New Delhi; N.M. Tripathi Private Ltd., Bombay.
- Khan & Khan: Commentary on Labour and Industrial Laws, Asia Law House, Hyd.

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER I	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The course *International Trade Law* is designed to provide law students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal and institutional framework governing trade between nations. As

globalization continues to deepen economic interdependence, it has become essential for aspiring legal professionals to understand the rules, principles, and mechanisms that regulate international commerce.

This course explores the core concepts and legal instruments of international trade law, focusing primarily on the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its key agreements, such as GATT, GATS, and TRIPS. Students will examine the principles of free trade, most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment, national treatment, dispute settlement mechanisms, and trade remedies such as anti-dumping and countervailing measures. In addition to WTO law, the course delves into the role of regional trade agreements, trade and development, and contemporary issues such as digital trade, environmental standards, and labour rights in trade law. Case studies, WTO dispute settlement reports, and real-world trade conflicts will be analyzed to provide practical insights and critical thinking opportunities. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to understand and engage with international trade rules, assess the legal implications of trade policies, and pursue advanced academic or professional careers in trade law, international business, or diplomacy.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the legal principles and institutional framework governing international trade.
2. To examine the role, structure, and functioning of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and its core agreements, including GATT, GATS, and TRIPS.
3. To analyze key principles such as non-discrimination, most-favoured-nation treatment, national treatment, and trade liberalization.
4. To develop the ability to interpret and apply international trade rules in resolving disputes and evaluating trade policies.
5. To critically assess the intersection of international trade law with contemporary issues such as sustainable development, digital trade, and human rights.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the historical evolution and purpose of international trade law.
2. Explain the structure, roles, and functions of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

3. Interpret the key provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), General Agreement on Trade in Services (GATS), and Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS).
4. Analyze the core principles of non-discrimination, most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment, and national treatment.
5. Evaluate the legal framework for dispute settlement under the WTO's Dispute Settlement Understanding (DSU).
6. Examine trade remedies including anti-dumping, countervailing duties, and safeguard measures.
7. Understand the impact of regional trade agreements and their relation to multilateral trade rules.
8. Assess the challenges and implications of trade barriers and protectionist policies.
9. Apply international trade law concepts to real-world disputes and case studies.
10. Explore the interplay between international trade and domestic regulatory autonomy.
11. Discuss contemporary issues in trade law, including e-commerce, environmental protection, and labour rights.
12. Demonstrate readiness for legal practice, policy advisory, or further academic study in the field of international trade law.

MODULES:

UNIT I INTRODUCTION: EVOLUTION OF GATT AND WTO

- 1.1 Introduction to International Trade Laws
- 1.2 Economics of Trade
- 1.3 Free Trade Vs Protectionism
- 1.4 Historical aspect of multilateral trading system.
- 1.5 GATT: History and Genesis (Rounds of Negotiation Including Doha Round)
- 1.6 The WTO: Uruguay Round 1986 to 1994)

UNIT 2: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT PROCEDURES UNDER GATT AND WTO

- 2.1 Dispute settlement under GATT: Article XXII, Article XXIII, its merit & de-merit
- 2.2, Appellate Body, Implementation of findings/decisions of WTO Dispute Settlement Body (Refer Article XXV GATT)

UNIT 3: Remedies for Fair and Unfair Trade Practices

- 3.1 Subsidies and Countervailing measures
- 3.2 Dumping and Anti-dumping measures
- 3.3 Safeguards

UNIT 4: General Agreement on Trade and Services (GATS)

- 4.1 The scope of GATS
- 4.2 General obligations and disciplines i. MFN Principle (GATS Article II & Annex)
ii. Domestic regulations (GATS Article VI) iii. Exceptions (GATS Article XIV)

UNIT 5: GATT Obligations and Exceptions

- 5.1 Concept of tariffs and quotas
- 5.2 MFN and National Treatment
- 5.3 Bilateral/Regional Trade Agreements
- 5.4 The Article XX – General exceptions

UNIT 6: Trade Beyond Goods

- 6.1 SPS and TBT Agreements
- 6.2 Trade in Services
- 6.3 Trade and Investment
- 6.4 Government procurement
- 6.5 Trade and Intellectual Property

Unit 7: BASICS OF FOREIGN TRADE

- 7.1 Basics of Exports: What, Where, Why & How?
- 7.2 Export Procedure / Documentation
- 7.3 Trade facilitation
- 7.4 Trade Blocks and Regional Cooperation NAFTA, SAARC, ACU, APEC
- 7.5 FOREIGN TRADE POLICY

UNIT 8: Legal Aspects of Foreign Trade

- 8.1 UNCITRAL Law on E-commerce and Trade Facilitation
- 8.2 Foreign Exchange Management Act
- 8.3 Trade Barriers
- 8.4 EXIM Policy
- 8.5 Special Economic Zones

Course Pedagogy:

The pedagogy for *International Trade Law* is designed to foster a deep and practical understanding of the rules and institutions that govern global trade. The teaching approach combines doctrinal learning with interactive and experiential methodologies to help students grasp both the theory and practice of international trade regulation. Core topics will be delivered through interactive lectures supported by multimedia presentations, reading materials, and discussions of WTO agreements and key trade-related treaties. Emphasis will be placed on the interpretation of legal texts, understanding trade principles, and analyzing the implications of trade policies on national and international levels. Case-based learning will form a key part of the pedagogy, with students analyzing real WTO dispute settlement cases and regional trade conflicts. Students will also participate in simulated trade negotiations and mock dispute resolution sessions to build practical legal and negotiation skills. Guest lectures by trade law experts, diplomats, and professionals from international organizations will be integrated into the course to expose students to the real-world challenges and evolving nature of trade law. Regular group discussions and presentations will encourage collaborative learning and critical thinking on contemporary trade issues such as digital commerce, sustainability, and global inequality. Assessment will be continuous, comprising written assignments, class participation, case briefings, presentations, and end-term examinations, ensuring that students are evaluated on both their theoretical knowledge and applied legal reasoning.

Suggested Reading:

1. Raj Bhala, *International Trade Law: An Interdisciplinary Non-Western Textbook* (Vols 1 & 2) Lexis Nexis (2015)
2. Schnitzer Simone, *Understanding International Trade Law* (2nd ed.) Universal (2010)
3. Carole Murray, David Holloway, *The Law and Practice of International Trade*, (12th edn.) Sweet & Maxwell (2015)
3. Autar Krishen Kaul, *A Guide to the W.T.O. and GATT: Economics, Law, and Politics*, Kluwer Law International (2006)
4. Dr. S.R. Myneni, *International Trade Law (International Business Law)* (3rd edn.) Allahabad Law Agency (2014)
5. S Lester, B Mercurio et al (2012), *World Trade Law: Text, Materials and Commentary* (Hart Publishing: Oxford)

6. Peter Van den Bossche and Werner Zduoc (2013), 'The Law and Policy of the World Trade Organization' (CUP: Cambridge)

SEMESTER VIII

CLINICAL P-II (DRAFTING PLEADING CONVEYANCING)

Course Code -		Course Title – CLINICAL P-II DRAFTING PLEADING CONVEYANCE	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION TO THE COURSE:

The course on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing is designed to provide law students with practical knowledge and skills essential for legal drafting and procedural writing. It aims to bridge the gap between theoretical legal studies and real-world legal practice. This course emphasizes the importance of language, structure, and legal principles in drafting various pleadings and conveyancing documents used in civil, criminal, matrimonial, constitutional, and commercial legal processes. It also enhances a student's ability to critically analyze legal situations and translate them into appropriate legal formats.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop foundational skills in legal drafting and procedural writing.
2. To understand the structure and content of various legal pleadings and conveyancing documents.
3. To familiarize students with statutory provisions related to pleadings and documents.
4. To equip students to apply drafting skills in civil, criminal, matrimonial, and property matters.
5. To instill professional competence and ethical considerations in legal writing.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Identify and understand various forms of legal documents and pleadings.
2. Draft civil pleadings such as complaints, written statements, and injunction applications.
3. Draft criminal complaints, bail applications, and other related documents.
4. Prepare matrimonial petitions under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955.
5. Draft petitions under the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

6. Compose writ petitions and special leave petitions under constitutional law.
7. Draft conveyancing documents such as sale deeds, wills, and powers of attorney.
8. Understand the procedural requirements and legal terminologies involved in drafting.
9. Demonstrate clarity, precision, and professionalism in legal writing.
10. Apply legal reasoning to convert facts into structured legal documents.
11. Analyze and critique sample drafts for accuracy and completeness.
12. Exhibit ethical responsibility in the preparation and use of legal documents.

MODULES

Module-1: DRAFTING PLEADINGS

- 1.1 Pleading: meaning and concept
- 1.2 Drafting rules and skills

Module-2: Forms of pleadings -civil pleadings

- 2.1 Civil Suit Pleadings under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- 2.2 Matrimonial Pleadings under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
- 2.3 Succession Law Pleadings under Indian Succession Act, 1925
- 2.4 Constitutional Law Petitions
- 2.5 Supreme Court Practice – Special Leave and Related Petitions

Module-3: Forms of pleadings - criminal pleadings & other miscellaneous pleadings

- 3.1 Application for Regular Bail
- 3.2 Application for Anticipatory Bail
- 3.3 Complaint under section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- 3.4 Application under section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1972
- 3.5 Reply to the Application U/s 125 Cr.P.C
- 3.6 Rejoinder to the Reply to the Application under section 125 Cr.P.C.
- 3.7 Contempt Petition under Section 11 and 12 of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971

Module-3:- CONVEYANCING- Part I

- 4.1.Component parts of a deed
- 4.2.Will, General Power of Attorney, Special Power of Attorney to execute Sale Deed, Agreement to Sell, Sale Deed, Lease Deed, Mortgage Deed, Partnership Deed, Deed of Dissolution of Partnership.

Module-5: - CONVEYANCING- Part II

- 5.1 Deed of Family Settlement between rival claimants of an Estate
- 5.2 Relinquishment Deed

- 5.3 Notice under section 106 of The Transfer of Property Act, 1882
- 5.4 Notice under section 80 of Civil Procedure Code, 1908
- 5.5 Notice under Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- 5.6 Reply to Legal Notice under Section 138 of Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy of the Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing course is designed to blend theoretical understanding with hands-on practical training. It involves a mix of interactive lectures, real-time drafting exercises, and critical discussions aimed at developing students' drafting proficiency and legal reasoning. The course emphasizes experiential learning through workshops, where students actively draft various legal documents including pleadings, affidavits, deeds, and petitions. Case study analysis and peer reviews are incorporated to encourage analytical thinking and constructive feedback. To further enhance practical exposure, the course may include court visits or interactions with legal practitioners, providing insights into the procedural and professional aspects of drafting. This multi-pronged approach ensures that students not only learn the formats and language of legal documents but also develop the confidence and competence to apply these skills in real-life legal practice.

TEXT READINGS

1. Banerjee B. N.: Criminal Pleading
2. Batukal: Law of Evidence
3. Bindra N. S.: Conveyancing Draftsman Interpretation Deed – Law Book Publication (Allahabad)
4. Chaturvedi A. N.: Law of Pleadings Conveyancing Allahabad Law Agency, Calcutta (1999)
5. D'souza: Conveyancing; Eastern Law House Agency
6. G. M. Kothari: Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading
6. Mogha P. C.: Indian Conveyancing; Eastern Law House - Calcutta
7. Mogha's: Law of Pleading; Eastern Law House – (1992) Calcutta
8. Shiva Gopal: Conveyancing Precedent and Forms
9. Stone and Iyer: Pleading
10. Tijoriwala M. T.: Law and Practice of Conveyancing; Snow White Publication
11. Retwade: Legal Drafting (Paper book). - (HLH) Pune.

12. Mukherjee: Law of Civil Appeals, Revisions References and law of Criminal appeals, Revisions
13. Banerjee and Awasthi: Guide to Drafting
14. D'souza: Conveyancing; Eastern Law House Agency 6. G. M. Kothari: Drafting, Conveyancing and Pleading
15. Mogha P. C.: Indian Conveyancing; Eastern Law House - Calcutta
16. Mogha's: Law of Pleading; Eastern Law House – (1992) Calcutta
17. Shiva Gopal: Conveyancing Precedent and Forms
18. Stone and Iyer: Pleading
19. Tijoriwala M. T.: Law and Practice of Conveyancing; Snow White Publication
20. Retwade: Legal Drafting (Paper book). - (HLH) Pune.
21. Mukherjee: Law of Civil Appeals, Revisions References and law of Criminal appeals, Revisions
22. Banerjee and Awasthi: Guide to Drafting

Course Code -		Course Title – LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER II	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER II

INTRODUCTION

The Labour and Industrial Law course explores the legal framework governing the relationship between employers, employees, and trade unions in India. It provides a comprehensive understanding of the rights and obligations of workers and employers, industrial relations, dispute resolution mechanisms, and the role of state and legal institutions in regulating labour. With the rise of globalization, industrialization, and evolving labour standards, this course also delves into contemporary challenges such as informal labour, gig economy, and the impact of labour codes. It equips students with both conceptual clarity and practical insights into the functioning of labour laws in maintaining industrial peace and promoting social justice.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental principles and evolution of labour and industrial laws in India.
2. To provide knowledge of key labour legislations and the new Labour Codes.
3. To understand the legal mechanisms for resolving industrial disputes and promoting industrial harmony.
4. To analyze the role of trade unions, collective bargaining, and workers' rights in the labour law regime.
5. To develop the ability to critically examine labour law issues in the context of economic, social, and constitutional frameworks.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Demonstrate a clear understanding of the history and objectives of labour legislation in India.
2. Interpret and apply the provisions of major labour laws and industrial law statutes.
3. Analyze the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and other relevant laws governing employment relations.
4. Explain the role and functions of trade unions and their legal recognition.
5. Examine the laws related to wages, working conditions, and social security.
6. Understand and apply the provisions of the four Labour Codes:
 - Code on Wages,
 - Industrial Relations Code,
 - Code on Social Security, and
 - Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code.
7. Evaluate mechanisms for dispute resolution such as conciliation, adjudication, and arbitration.
8. Assess the constitutional dimensions of labour rights, particularly Articles 14, 19, 21 and 23.
9. Examine recent developments and judicial pronouncements in labour jurisprudence.
10. Identify the legal challenges faced by workers in the informal and gig economy.
11. Apply legal reasoning to contemporary workplace issues like layoffs, retrenchment, and strikes.

12. Develop research and advocacy skills relevant to labour rights and industrial regulation.

MODULES:

Module I: Introduction to Social Security under the Code on Social Security, 2020

1.1 Concept, Evolution and Constituents of Social Security

1.2 Object of Social Security Laws

1.3 ILO Guidelines on Social Security

1.4 Constitutional Provisions on Social Security

1.5 Important Definitions under the Code

1.6 Social Security Organisations

Module II: Key Provisions under the Code on Social Security, 2020

2.1 Employees' Provident Fund

2.2 Gratuity

2.3 Maternity Benefit

2.4 Employees' Compensation

2.5 Social Security and Cess for Building and Other Construction Workers

2.6 Social Security for Unorganised Workers

2.7 Finance and Accounts

2.8 Offences and Penalties

2.9 Employment Information and Monitoring, Miscellaneous Provisions

Module III: Introduction to the Occupational Health, Safety and Working Conditions Code, 2020

3.1 Introduction and Key Definitions

3.2 Registration of Establishments

3.3 Duties of Employers and Employees

3.4 Occupational Health and Safety

3.5 Health, Safety, and Working Conditions

Module IV: Regulatory and Welfare Provisions under the Occupational Health, Safety and Working Conditions Code, 2020

- 4.1 Welfare Provisions
- 4.2 Hours of Work and Annual Leave with Wages
- 4.3 Maintenance of Registers, Records and Returns
- 4.4 Inspectors-cum-Facilitators and Other Authorities
- 4.5 Special Provisions Relating to Women
- 4.6 Provisions for Contract Labour and Inter-State Migrant Workers

Module V: Sector-Specific Provisions and Compliance Mechanisms under the Occupational Health, Safety and Working Conditions Code, 2020

- 5.1 Contract Labour
- 5.2 Inter-State Migrant Workers
- 5.3 Audio-Visual Workers
- 5.4 Mines
- 5.5 Beedi and Cigar Workers, Plantation Workers
- 5.6 Offences, Penalties and Miscellaneous Provisions

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course is delivered through a combination of lectures, case law analysis, and interactive classroom discussions. Emphasis is placed on understanding statutory provisions alongside landmark judgments that shape labour jurisprudence. Practical learning is fostered through simulations, role-plays (e.g., mock labour court sessions or collective bargaining exercises), and project work on current labour issues. Students will also engage in critical reading of legislative texts, research articles, and policy documents. Guest lectures by labour law practitioners, trade union leaders, or industrial relations experts may be incorporated to provide real-world perspectives. Continuous assessment through presentations, drafting exercises, and quizzes ensures a well-rounded learning experience that prepares students for academic and professional engagement with labour and industrial law.

TEXT READINGS

1. Indian Law Institute, Cases and Materials on Labour Law and Labour Relations
2. Chaturvedi, Labour and Industrial Law, 2004
3. K.D. Srivastava, Commentaries on Minimum Wages Act, 1995, Eastern Book Co.
4. K.D. Srivastava, Commentaries on Payment of Wages Act, 1998, Eastern Book Co.
5. Madhavan Pillai: Labour and Industrial Law

6. PL Malik, Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, 2013
7. S.B. Rao, Law and Practice on Minimum Wages, 1999
8. S.C. Srivastava, Commentaries on the Factories Act, 1948, Universal Law Publishing House, Delhi
9. S.C. Srivastava: Social Security and Labour Laws
10. S.C. Srivastava, Industrial Relations and Labour Law, Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
11. Surya Narayan Misra, An Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, Allahabad Law Agency, 1978
12. Dr. Goswami, Labour and Industrial Law, Central Law Agency, 2011

HUMAN RIGHTS LAW, LEGAL AID & PIL

Course Code -	Course Title – HUMAN RIGHTS LAW,LEGAL AID & PIL		
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION

The ideas of freedom and rights have been part of human societies since the birth of the first civilizations. Human rights were conceived rather narrowly as mere freedom from arbitrary government in the past. It was realised later and much more so during last fifty years since the end of the Second World War that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the state alone. Although this concept is pledged naturally and intuitive in people's way of thinking, the modern understanding of human rights differs fundamentally. A greater awareness of human rights, not only as negative restrictions on the state but as positive obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary. Today our modern world relies on this fundamental perception to save itself from injustice. Human rights are universal and demand compassion and respect for others. They cannot be taken from a person. Today the United Nations and their Charter are defining the international

law, which protects the fundamental freedoms. The rules they follow, create a complex system of organizations, which can keep you safe in case of unfairness or discrimination.

The understanding of human rights is the foundation for the development of a responsible citizen and a knowledgeable legal professional. The Global community's concerns about human rights have been expressed through various conventions. On the national levels, they are contained in constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction. Human rights acquire much more comprehensive and wider meaning. Other than these constitutional provisions, new concepts have been developed to enhance the way in which implementation of human rights are offered. Public interest litigation and legal aid are some of those concepts. The students shall also be familiarized with these concepts for a better understanding of implementation of human right laws in the country.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the concept, nature, and evolution of human rights in national and international contexts.
2. To familiarize students with the statutory and constitutional provisions for legal aid in India.
3. To explain the scope, procedure, and jurisprudence of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.
4. To analyze the role of institutions like the NHRC, Legal Services Authorities, and judiciary in enforcing human rights and legal aid.
5. To develop critical thinking and advocacy skills necessary to engage with human rights and social justice issues.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand and explain the concept and historical development of human rights.
2. Identify key international instruments and conventions relating to human rights protection.
3. Demonstrate knowledge of constitutional provisions and fundamental rights in the Indian legal framework.
4. Explain the concept and importance of legal aid as part of the right to access justice.

5. Analyze the functioning of the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) and State Legal Services Authorities.
6. Understand the philosophy, objectives, and procedural aspects of Public Interest Litigation.
7. Critically evaluate landmark Supreme Court judgments on PIL and legal aid.
8. Examine the challenges and limitations faced in the implementation of legal aid programs.
9. Discuss the role of NGOs, legal aid clinics, and legal literacy in community empowerment.
10. Apply legal reasoning to hypothetical or real-world problems involving human rights violations.
11. Develop skills to draft and file PILs and legal aid applications.
12. Engage in community-based legal education and social justice advocacy.

MODULES

Module 1 – Introductory Concepts – Human Rights

- 1.1 Human Rights: Introduction, Meaning, Definition & Brief History.
- 1.2 The Basic Concepts: Individual, Group, State, Non-State Actors, Civil Society, Liberty, Freedom, Equality, Rights, Justice
- 1.3 Human rights as universal, inherent, inalienable rights and moral rights
- 1.4 Human Values: Humanity, Compassion, Virtues, Human Dignity and Human Duties
- 1.5 Evolution of the composite culture of India, contribution of diverse religions
- 1.6 Concepts of human welfare, rights and duties, totality of the cosmology of universe with human beings as its intrinsic part, Human rights and duties in contemporary India: Law, politics and society, Social movements of the 19th and 20th centuries, independence movement, Gandhi, Nehru, Ambedkar etc., Making of the Constitution
- 1.7 The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 and National Human Rights Commission

Module 2– History and Development of International Human Rights Regime

- 2.1 International Bill of Human Rights, 1948
- 2.2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
- 2.3 History, Structure and Legal Significance of the Declaration
- 2.4 First Generation Human Rights like - the right to life; Equality before the law; Freedom of speech; The right to a fair trial; Freedom of religion; Voting rights

- 2.5 Second Generation Human Rights like Economic, Social and Cultural in nature.
- 2.6 Important documents like - International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.

Module 3– Development, Underdevelopment and Social Action

- 3.1 Need for Collective Action in Developing Societies and Methods of Social Action
- 3.2 Land, Water and Forest Issues with special reference to India
- 3.3 Social Movements: Political, Social and Religious Reform
- 3.4 National Commission for Women, Children, Minorities, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- 3.5 Backward Class, Dalit and Women Movements
- 3.6 Right to a Healthy Environment
- 3.7 Ecological and Environment Movements
- 3.8 Civil Societies and NGOs; Role of NGOs of India

Module 4– Public Interest Litigation

- 4.1. Introduction - Public Interest Litigation
- 4.2. Public interest litigation in judicial activism and public welfare
- 4.3. Merits and demerits of public interest litigation
- 4.4. *Locus standi* and public interest litigation
- 4.5. Human right and public interest litigation
- 4.6. Prison and Prisoners and public interest litigation
- 4.7. Environmental protection and public interest litigation
- 4.8. Legal system and public interest litigation

Module 5 – Human Rights and Legal Aid

- 5.1 Introduction - Legal aid
- 5.2 Legal aid under Criminal Procedure Code and Rights of Accused
- 5.3 National Legal Service Authority and State Legal Service Authority - Constitution, functions and powers
- 5.4 Lok-adalat system - justice of the door steps of people
- 5.5 Organization of lok-adalat, its power and nature of its award
- 5.6 Objects and necessity of Legal aid camps and legal literacy

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom lectures, discussions & presentation with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. The students will be provided with the material and cases before hand and will be expected to be well versed with them for a better interaction in the class. The students are advised to carry the required bare acts with them for the class.

TEXT READINGS:

- UN, Declaration of the Right to Development (New York: UN Department of Public Information, 1988).
- UN Centre for Human Rights, Civil and Political Rights: The Human Rights Committee (Geneva: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1997)
- Declaration of Human Rights (New York: UN Publication Division, 1990).
- International Human Rights: Law, Policy, and Process. David Weissbrodt, Joan Fitzpatrick, Frank C. Newman, LexisNexis, 2009
- Rehman, M.M. and others, Human Rights and Human Development: Concepts and Contexts (New Delhi: Manak Publications, 2000).
- Subbian, A., Human Rights Complaints Systems: International and Regional (New Delhi: Deep and Deep, 2000).
- Selected International Human Rights Instruments and Bibliography for Research on International Human Rights Law, by Weissbrodt, David and Joan Fitzpatrick, LexisNexis.
- D.D. Basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law, (New Delhi: Prentice Hall, 1994)
- Moolchand Sharma, Constitutionalism, Human rights and Rule of Law – Essays in Honour of Soli J. Sorabji (Delhi: Universal Book Publishing)
- P.M. Bakshi, Public interest litigation (Whytes & Co., 5th Ed.)
- Dr. Kailash Rai, Public Interest Lawyering, Legal, Aid & Para Legal Service (Central Law Publications, 7th Ed.)

Course Code -		Course Title – LAW & MEDICINE	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

LAW & MEDICINE

INTRODUCTION

The course "**Law and Medicine**" explores the dynamic intersection between the legal and medical professions, focusing on how law regulates and interacts with the practice of medicine. It addresses critical issues such as medical negligence, consent, euthanasia, reproductive rights, mental health law, organ transplantation, and the legal responsibilities of healthcare professionals. Through case laws, statutory frameworks, and ethical debates, this course equips students to understand and evaluate the legal dimensions of healthcare, patient rights, and the ethical dilemmas encountered in medical practice.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the fundamental legal principles governing medical practice and healthcare in India.
2. To familiarize students with patient rights, duties of medical professionals, and the law relating to medical negligence.
3. To examine the legal and ethical aspects of critical issues such as consent, abortion, euthanasia, and organ transplantation.
4. To provide insight into the statutory and regulatory frameworks guiding medical professionals and institutions.
5. To develop analytical skills to deal with medico-legal issues through case analysis and interdisciplinary learning.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the basic legal framework regulating the medical profession in India.
2. Identify and explain patient rights and the legal obligations of healthcare providers.
3. Analyze the concept and judicial interpretation of medical negligence and liability.
4. Discuss the legal requirements and implications of informed consent in medical treatment.

5. Examine the laws and ethics surrounding reproductive health, abortion, and surrogacy.
6. Understand the legal debates and frameworks surrounding euthanasia and end-of-life decisions.
7. Explain the legal process and safeguards for organ donation and transplantation.
8. Analyze issues related to mental health law, especially in the context of patient autonomy and institutional care.
9. Understand the role and regulation of medical councils and professional ethics.
10. Evaluate landmark cases involving medical malpractice and bioethics.
11. Apply legal reasoning to hypothetical medico-legal scenarios.
12. Engage in informed discussions and advocacy regarding public health policies and rights-based healthcare access.

MODULES

Module-1 Introduction

- 1.1 Medico- Legal Partnerships and the Social Determinants of Health
- 1.2 Pharmaceutical Policies - Global Policy and Practices
- 1.3 Patient's Rights
- 1.4 Sources of law- Constitution, Law of Contract, Criminal Law, Labour Law,
- 1.5 Medical Ethics

Module-2 Concept of Informed Consent and Medical Negligence

- 2.1 Consent and Informed Consent, Exceptions to the consent requirement- Emergency doctrine, Extension doctrine, Therapeutic privilege
- 2.2 Informed consent and the medical student/junior resident;
- 2.3 Product liability for defective medicine – contractual liability, tortious liability, liabilities
- 2.4 Medical Professional – Judicial Trend about Medical Negligence

Module-3 Confidentiality and Professional Accountability

- 3.1 Confidentiality- The standard of care
- 3.2 Professional Accountability- Professional Liability: Adjudicative Process;
- 3.3 Medical Establishment Liability: Adjudicative Process;
- 3.4 Legal Procedure and Evidentiary Implications: An Overview
- 3.5 Legal aid and Advice to Doctors

Module-4 Regulation of Medicines

- 4.1. Right to access of medicine

4.2. Drug policies of India- Drug Policy, 1987; Drug Policy, 2002; National Pharmaceutical Pricing Policy, 2012

4.3. The Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940,

4.4. TRIPs Agreement and Policy on Essential Drugs

4.5. Regulations for Generic and Spurious drugs

4.6. Salient features of- The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985

4.7. IPR Issues relating to Vaccine manufacture and Distribution

4.8. Pharmaceutical Patents and Practice

Module-5 Emerging Issues and Challenges

5.1 Genetics- DNA Profiling

5.2 Generic exclusivity/ Abbreviated New Drug Application (ANDA)

5.3 Orphan drug

5.4 Issues and Challenges of Telemedicine – Present Regulations

5.5 Artificial insemination and Surrogacy

5.6 Euthanasia and Physician assisted Suicide

Course Pedagogy: Law & Medicine

The pedagogy for *Law & Medicine* is structured to provide law students with a multidisciplinary understanding of the intersection between legal principles and medical practice. The course adopts an interactive and practice-oriented approach to explore the ethical, legal, and regulatory dimensions of healthcare and medical decision-making. Foundational concepts will be delivered through engaging lectures, incorporating real-life case studies, statutory frameworks, and judicial pronouncements that highlight the complexities of medical law. Topics such as medical negligence, patient consent, bioethics, reproductive rights, mental health laws, organ transplantation, and end-of-life care will be taught with a comparative and contemporary perspective.

Interactive classroom discussions and debates will allow students to critically engage with controversial issues in medicine, such as euthanasia, surrogacy, and genetic engineering. Case law analysis will be a core component, helping students interpret judicial trends and apply legal reasoning to medical disputes. The course will also include guest lectures by legal professionals, medical practitioners, and bioethics experts to provide practical insights and interdisciplinary viewpoints. Students will participate in field visits (such as to hospitals or medical boards, where feasible), simulation exercises, and problem-solving workshops to

enhance experiential learning. Assessment methods will include case commentaries, reflective writing, research projects, class participation, and written examinations. The pedagogy aims to nurture critical thinking, ethical awareness, and legal advocacy skills relevant to the rapidly evolving field of medical jurisprudence.

TEXT READINGS

1. S K Joshi, “Law and the practice of Medicine”, Jaypee Brothers Medical Publishers, New Delhi, 2010
2. Dr. Lily Srivastava, Law and Medicine, Universal Law Book Agency, New Delhi;
3. Malik, Surendra, & Sudeep, Supreme Court on Drugs, Medical Laws and Medical Negligence, Eastern Book Company, New Delhi. 2014;
4. Nandita Adhikari, Law & Medicine, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 4th Ed. 2015.
5. Siddhartha Mukherjee, The Laws of Medicine, TED Books
6. Emily Jackson, Law and the Regulation of Medicines, Hart Publishing House
7. Sheila A M Mclean, Contemporary issues in Law, Medicine and Ethics, Dartmouth Publishing Company Limited, Hampshire, 1996
8. Jose Miola, Medical Ethics and Medical Law: A Symbiotic Relationship, Hart Publishing, Portland, 2007
9. Sheila A M Mclean, Pioneering Healthcare Law, Routledge, London, 2016

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER III	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

HONOURS PAPER III
INSURANCE LAW

INTRODUCTION

This course delves into the general principles and legal practices that govern the business of insurance. It aims to provide students with a foundational understanding of the formation and structure of insurance contracts, classification of their terms, legal implications of breach, and available remedies. The course also explores how insurance covers and quantifies losses, and

how the principle of indemnity operates within various branches of insurance law, including life, marine, fire, motor, and other miscellaneous policies. By blending statutory provisions, regulatory frameworks, and judicial precedents, the course prepares students for both litigation and corporate advisory roles in the insurance domain.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the legal nature and development of insurance contracts.
2. To explore the essential principles underlying insurance law, such as indemnity, insurable interest, and utmost good faith.
3. To analyze the different types of insurance, their specific legal issues, and statutory requirements.
4. To interpret key regulatory frameworks and institutional mechanisms governing insurance law in India.
5. To equip students with the ability to handle insurance-related disputes and claim processes.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Explain key insurance terminologies and the historical development of insurance in India.
2. Understand and analyze the core principles governing insurance contracts.
3. Classify and interpret various types of insurance and their legal characteristics.
4. Assess the legal implications of non-disclosure, misrepresentation, and breach in insurance contracts.
5. Examine the nature and structure of life, marine, fire, and motor insurance policies.
6. Apply principles such as indemnity, subrogation, and causa proxima to real-life case scenarios.
7. Understand the statutory provisions under the Motor Vehicles Act relevant to insurance.
8. Evaluate the role and powers of regulatory bodies such as IRDAI and the Insurance Ombudsman.
9. Interpret claim settlement procedures and identify the legal rights of claimants.
10. Analyze judicial pronouncements in insurance-related litigation.
11. Discuss the scope and legal issues associated with emerging areas like space, aviation, and crop insurance.

12. Develop legal reasoning and advisory skills to address insurance contract disputes.

MODULE

Module 1: History and Concept of Insurance

1.1 Insurance Terminology

- Abandonment, Accident, Barratry, Insurable Interest, Insurer, Insured, Jettison, Nominee, Risk, Surrender Value, Salvage

1.2 Historical Background and Contractual Nature

- History and Development of Insurance in India
- Nature and Characteristics of Insurance Contracts
- Concept of Indemnity, Risk Management
- Re-insurance and Double Insurance

Module 2: General Principles of Insurance & Regulatory Framework

2.1 Core Legal Principles

- Principle of Probability, Co-operation
- Principle of Insurable Interest, Utmost Good Faith
- Principle of Indemnity, Subrogation, Contribution, Causa Proxima

2.2 Institutional Framework

- Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDAI): Composition, Powers, Functions
- Role of Insurance Ombudsman: Redressal of Public Grievances Rules, 1998

Module 3: Life Insurance

3.1 Contractual Elements

- Nature and Scope of Life Insurance
- Insurable Interest, Misrepresentation and Non-disclosure
- Kinds of Life Insurance Policies
- Events Insured, Risk Factors

3.2 Claims and Benefits

- Amount Recoverable, Persons Entitled to Payment
- Assignment, Nomination, and Settlement Procedures

Module 4: Marine Insurance and Fire Insurance

4.1 Marine Insurance

- Nature and Classification of Marine Policies
- Insurable Interest, Perils Covered
- Voyage and Deviation, Marine Warranties
- Loss, Abandonment and Salvage

4.2 Fire Insurance

- Nature and Scope of Fire Insurance Contracts
- Risk Management and Control
- Application of General Principles: Indemnity, Subrogation, etc.
- Excluded Perils

Module 5: Motor Insurance & Miscellaneous Insurance

5.1 Motor Insurance

- Introduction to Motor Vehicles Act, 1988
- Compulsory Insurance and Claims [Secs. 140–144, 145–155, 157–163B]
- Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal [Secs. 165–172]

5.2 Other Emerging Insurance Sectors

- Crop Insurance
- Space and Aviation Insurance
- Public Liability Insurance

PEDAGOGY

The course will be delivered through a blend of interactive lectures, case law discussions, and problem-based learning. Real-life insurance disputes and case studies will be analyzed to facilitate application-oriented learning. Students will engage in simulation exercises such as drafting claim applications and policy documents. Guest lectures from industry experts and insurance regulators will be incorporated to provide practical insights. The use of audiovisuals, legislative texts, and landmark judgments will enhance comprehension and critical thinking. Assessments will include written assignments, quizzes, group discussions, and a final research project.

TEXT READINGS

1. Arnould's Law of Marine Insurance and Average – Jonathan Gilman & Robert Merkin, Thomson Sweet & Maxwell, 17th Edition, 2008.
2. Birds' Modern Insurance Law - John Birds, Sweet & Maxwell, 1st South Asian Edition, 2011

3. Butterworths Insurance Law Handbook – Andrew Barton, Lexis Nexis, 2011.
4. Colinvaux’s Law of Insurance – Robert Merkin, Sweet & Maxwell, 8th Edition, 2006.
5. Insurance Products (Including Pension Products) - Indian Institute of Banking & Finance, Taxmann Publication (P.) Ltd., 2nd Edition, 2007.
6. Law of Insurance- J.V.N. Jaiswal, Eastern Book Company, 2008
7. MacGillivray on Insurance Law – Nicholas Legh-Jones, Sweet & Maxwell, 11th Edition, 2008.

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER IV	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

HONOURS PAPER IV
COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY (B.4)

INTRODUCTION

Competition law involves the use of legal tools to control the exercise of market power by economic actors, in order to protect the competitive forces within the market. The course aims to study the developments of the policy of free and fair competition in India. The course will provide an analysis of the legal developments, from MRTP to the Competition Act. The course will analyze the progress of the Competition Law in various legal systems and also determine the role of WTO in its policies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts, history, and development of insurance and its legal framework in India.
2. To impart knowledge of the general legal principles governing insurance contracts such as utmost good faith, indemnity, and insurable interest.
3. To analyze the structure and distinctive features of various types of insurance such as life, marine, fire, and motor insurance.
4. To understand the regulatory mechanisms governing the insurance industry, including the role of IRDAI and the Insurance Ombudsman.

5. To develop skills for identifying, evaluating, and resolving legal issues related to insurance claims, breaches, and liabilities.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Explain key terminologies and concepts related to insurance.
2. Trace the historical evolution of insurance law in India.
3. Understand and apply the essential legal principles of insurance contracts.
4. Distinguish between different types of insurance and understand their specific legal features.
5. Evaluate the consequences of non-disclosure, misrepresentation, and breach in insurance contracts.
6. Analyze policy structures and claim procedures in life insurance.
7. Interpret the legal framework and core principles in marine and fire insurance.
8. Understand the legal requirements and liabilities under motor insurance, including tribunal processes.
9. Examine the scope and statutory guidelines of emerging insurance sectors such as crop and space insurance.
10. Analyze the functioning and jurisdiction of IRDAI and the Insurance Ombudsman.
11. Apply statutory provisions and legal reasoning to real-world insurance dispute scenarios.
12. Demonstrate the ability to draft insurance-related legal documents, including notices, claims, and policy interpretations.

MODULE 1: DEVELOPMENT OF COMPETITION LAW

- 1.1. Concept of market, Open market- Regulated market, Market functions of role of competition law
- 1.2. Nature & Scope of competition law and policy
- 1.3. Evolution & Growth of competition law
- 1.4. Theoretical foundations of competition law
- 1.5. Difference between MRTP Act and Competition Act, Salient feature of Competition Act
- 1.6. Competition Act, 2002- overview, definitions and ideas of agreement, dominant position, combination and effects of anti- competitive activities

MODULE 2: ANTI- COMPETITIVE AGREEMENTS

- 2.1 Anti-competitive agreements: Concept, forms and treatment in India
- 2.2 Parallel import
- 2.3 Treatment of anti- competitive agreements under USA, EU, UK, Australia

MODULE 3: ABUSE OF DOMINANT POSITION

- 3.1. Abuse of dominant position: Concept, forms and treatment in India
- 3.2. Essential facilities doctrine
- 3.3. Refusal and abuse of dominant position.
- 3.4. Pricing strategies and abuse of dominant position
- 3.5. Treatment of abuse of dominant position under USA, EU, UK, Australia

MODULE 4: COMBINATIONS

- 4.1. Combinations: Concept, forms, reasons and regulatory framework in India
- 4.2. Different tests for studying the impacts of combinations in the market
- 4.3. Unilateral and co- ordinate effects of combinations
- 4.4. Foreclosure
- 4.5. Regulation of Cross- border combinations
- 4.6. Treatment of combinations under USA, EU, UK, Australia

MODULE 5: WORKING OF CCI

- 5.1. Composition, powers and function of CCI
- 5.2. Role of the DG
- 5.3. Appellate Tribunal
- 5.4. Penalties and remedies

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The pedagogy for the Insurance Law course is designed to combine theoretical foundations with practical application, enabling students to grasp both the doctrinal and functional aspects of insurance law. The course will be delivered through a blend of lectures, interactive discussions, and case law analysis to encourage conceptual clarity and legal reasoning. Emphasis will be placed on problem-based learning through real and hypothetical scenarios to develop the ability to apply legal principles to practical situations. Drafting exercises, simulations of claim procedures, and role-plays involving tribunals and ombudsman hearings will enhance practical skills. Guest lectures by legal professionals and industry experts will provide real-world insights into the insurance sector. Students will also engage in group presentations, debates, and research-based assignments to foster critical thinking and

collaborative learning. Continuous assessment through quizzes, written submissions, and class participation will ensure active engagement and progressive learning throughout the course.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Richard Whish and David Bailey, Competition Law, 8th ed.- Oxford University Press, 2015. Vinod Dhall (ed.), Competition Law Today, Oxford University Press, 2007.
2. Mark Furse, Competition Law of the EC and UK, 6th ed., Oxford University Press, 2008.
3. S.M. Dugar, Commentary on MRTP Law, Competition Law & Consumer Protection Law, 4th ed., Wadhwa Nagpur, 2006.
4. Abir Roy & Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Kluwer Law International B. V., 2016.
5. Satyanarayana Prasad, Competition Law and Cartels, Amicus Books, ICFAI University Press,
6. Philips E. Areeda & H. Hovenkoup, Fundamentals of Anti-Trust Law, ASPEAN Publications, 2006.
7. Srinivasan Parthasara, Competition Law in India, 4th ed., Kluwer Law International B.V., 2017.
8. T Ramappa, Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues and Developments, 3rded., Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2014.
9. Alexandra Karmerling, Restrictive Covenants Under Common and Competition Law: London Sweet and Maxwell 2007.
10. Alphen aan den Rijn, The reform of EC competition law: new challenges
11. Avtar Singh; Competition Law; Eastern Law House, 2012-11-27

SEMESTER IX

GENDER JUSTICE & JURISPRUDENCE

Course Code -		Course Title – GENDER JUSTICE & JURISPRUDENCE	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The course *Gender Justice & Jurisprudence* explores the relationship between law, gender, and social justice through a critical and interdisciplinary lens. It aims to sensitize law students to the structural and systemic inequalities that exist within legal and social institutions, while equipping them with the analytical tools to understand and challenge gender-based discrimination. This course delves into feminist legal theories, human rights perspectives, and the constitutional mandate of equality. It examines how law has historically shaped and been shaped by patriarchal values, and how jurisprudence can be a tool for empowerment, transformation, and inclusion.

Students will study key legal frameworks addressing gender justice, including laws on domestic violence, sexual harassment, reproductive rights, property rights, and personal laws, with a focus on both national and international developments. The course also addresses intersectionality, recognizing how caste, class, religion, sexuality, and disability intersect with gender to affect access to justice. Through the study of landmark judgments, critical texts, legislative reforms, and social movements, students will be encouraged to question existing legal structures and advocate for a more inclusive and equitable legal system. The course aims to develop a rights-based and empathetic approach in future legal professionals who will play a pivotal role in advancing gender justice in society.

Course Objectives:

1. To introduce students to the theoretical foundations of gender justice and feminist jurisprudence within the legal framework.
2. To critically analyze the role of law in perpetuating or challenging gender-based inequalities in various social, political, and economic contexts.
3. To examine key legislations, constitutional provisions, and judicial decisions that impact gender rights and justice in India and internationally.
4. To encourage an intersectional understanding of how gender interacts with caste, class, religion, sexuality, and other social identities in accessing justice.
5. To develop the ability to engage in legal advocacy and policy discourse aimed at achieving gender equality and upholding human dignity.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the concept of gender justice and its evolution within legal theory and practice.
2. Explain various schools of feminist jurisprudence and their critiques of traditional legal systems.
3. Analyze constitutional provisions related to gender equality, including Articles 14, 15, and 21 of the Indian Constitution.
4. Evaluate national and international legal instruments addressing gender discrimination and human rights.
5. Understand the legal responses to issues such as domestic violence, sexual harassment, and reproductive rights.
6. Interpret landmark judicial decisions that have advanced or hindered gender justice in India.
7. Examine how personal laws impact gender equality in areas such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, and maintenance.
8. Assess the effectiveness of legal reforms and government policies aimed at promoting gender justice.
9. Identify the intersectionality of gender with caste, class, religion, sexuality, and disability in legal discourse.
10. Develop critical thinking skills to analyze and critique laws and legal systems from a gender-sensitive perspective.
11. Demonstrate the ability to apply feminist legal reasoning to hypothetical and real-life legal problems.
12. Prepare for roles in legal practice, public policy, human rights advocacy, or academic research focused on gender and law.

Module 1: Introduction to Gender Justice

- | | | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|-------------------|-------------|
| 1.1 | What | is | Gender | Justice |
| 1.2 | Notions | of | Sex | and Gender |
| 1.3 | Deconstructing | ‘Man’, | ‘Woman’, | and ‘Other’ |
| 1.4 | | Private-Public | | Dichotomy |
| 1.5 | Women in Ancient, | Medieval, | and Modern India: | An Overview |
| 1.6 | Indicators of Status: | | | |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1.6.1 Likelihood of Survival and Female Foeticide ● 1.6.2 Assigned Human Worth and Control over Property | | | |

- **1.6.3** Access to Valued Goods and Services
- **1.6.4** Working Conditions and Information Access
- **1.6.5** Participation in Political Processes and Symbolic Representation
- **1.6.6** Autonomy Over Body, Lifestyle, and Reproductive Processes

Module 2: Patriarchy and Feminist Jurisprudence

- 2.1** Understanding Patriarchy
- 2.2** Issues and Contradictions in Feminism
- 2.3** The Sameness and Difference Debate
- 2.4** Liberal Feminism
- 2.5** Radical Feminism
- 2.6** Socialist and Marxist Feminist Approaches

Module 3: LGBTQIA+ Rights and International Human Rights Instruments

- 3.1** Understanding LGBTQIA+: Meaning and Scope
- 3.2** Indian Penal Code and Landmark Judgments on Section 377
- 3.3** Key International Human Rights Instruments:
 - **3.3.1** Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)
 - **3.3.2** International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - **3.3.3** International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - **3.3.4** UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- 3.4** UN Resolutions on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity:
 - **3.4.1** UNHRC Resolution on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity (2011)
 - **3.4.2** Subsequent Human Rights Council Resolutions on SOGI Issues

Module 4: Sexuality, Morality, and Reproductive Rights in Law

- 4.1** Criminal Law and Morality:
 - **4.1.1** Indian Penal Code, 1860
 - **4.1.2** Rape Laws
 - **4.1.3** Adultery
 - **4.1.4** Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 read with Section 370 IPC

- 4.1.5 Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986

4.2 Reproductive Rights Framework:

- 4.2.1 Provisions under IPC, 1860
- 4.2.2 Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) Act, 1971
- 4.2.3 Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
- 4.2.4 Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PC & PNDT) Act, 1994

Module 5: Economic Empowerment and Gender Equality in Labour Law

5.1 Gender and Labour Laws in India:

- 5.1.1 Gender Protective Laws
- 5.1.2 Gender Neutral Laws
- 5.1.3 Gender Corrective Laws

5.2 Workplace Rights and Protection:

- 5.2.1 The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013

Course Pedagogy: Gender Justice & Jurisprudence

The pedagogy for *Gender Justice & Jurisprudence* is designed to foster critical thinking, legal sensitivity, and an intersectional understanding of gender within the legal system. The course adopts a multidisciplinary and participatory approach that combines theoretical frameworks with practical analysis to examine the dynamic interplay between gender and law. Interactive lectures will introduce students to foundational concepts, feminist legal theories, and key legislative and judicial developments. The teaching will be supplemented with curated readings from scholarly articles, case laws, statutes, and international instruments to provide a well-rounded perspective on issues related to gender justice.

Classroom discussions, group presentations, and debates will encourage students to engage with contemporary social and legal challenges, such as gender-based violence, reproductive rights, workplace discrimination, and LGBTQIA+ rights. Special emphasis will be placed on analyzing landmark judgments and policies through a gender-sensitive lens. To bridge theory and practice, the course will incorporate experiential learning methods such as case study analysis, role plays, and simulations. Students will be encouraged to reflect on real-world case studies and grassroots movements to understand the lived experiences of marginalized genders. Guest lectures by experts in law, gender studies, and public policy, along with audio-visual

content and field assignments (where feasible), will enhance exposure to diverse perspectives and current trends. Continuous assessment through written assignments, class participation, and project work will ensure holistic learning and application of the subject matter. The pedagogy aims to equip students with the analytical tools, empathy, and legal reasoning skills necessary to contribute meaningfully to the pursuit of gender justice and equality in legal practice and policymaking.

SUGGESTED BOOKS

1. Sarla Gopalan, TOWARDS EQUALITY – THE UNFINISHED AGENDA – STATUS OF WOMEN IN INDIA 2001. National Commission for Women.
2. Amita Dhanda, Archana Parashar (ed) ENGENDERING LAW ESSAYS IN HONOUR OF
 - a. LOTIKA SARKAR (1999). Eastern Book Depot.
3. Ratna Kapur and Brendia Cossman, SUBVERSIVE SITES: FEMINIST ENGAGEMENTS WITH
 - a. LAW IN INDIA (1996).
4. TOWARDS EQUALITY Report of the Committee of Status in India Government of India (1974).
5. Kalapana Kannabhiran (ed), WOMEN AND LAW CRITICAL FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES (Sage Publications India 2014)
6. Usha Tandon (ed), Gender Justice: A Reality or Fragile Myth (2015)
7. Rajesh Talwar, The Third Sex and Human Rights (2016)
8. National Family Health Survey-4 (2017)

Course Code -		Course Title – ADMINISTRATIVE LAW	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

Today we are living in a ‘administrative age’ where there is rising tendency to transfer more and more powers to executive which include quasi-judicial as well as quasi-legislative which has become inevitable in modern democratic state. Therefore, there has been a tremendous increase in powers and functions of the administrative authorities and the obvious result is full of danger of its degeneration and unwanted encroachment on human rights and liberties. Hence, there requires adequate control, safeguard through procedural fairness, judicial review and remedies to those affected by the administration.

Administrative law has evolved into a separate branch of law taking into its fold complex and intricate issues and exercise of fundamental principles of law and justice. Its rapid growth in the 20th century is regarded as the most significant development in the field of law. It deals with the adjective form of the legal framework governing public administration and the principles to control executive power to avoid arbitrariness.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

The aim of the syllabus is:

- (a) To explain to the students, the special features of the law distinct from the Constitutional Law.
- (b) To introduce the basic principles which are specifically followed to render justice i.e., Principles of natural justice, their kinds and exceptions.
- (c) To analyze the reasons and evolution of delegated legislation and the functioning of the delegated authorities within the ambit of the power conferred to them.
- (d) To discuss the functioning of the special bodies constituted as alternative means for administering justice viz., Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayukta, Lokpal.

Course Outcomes: Administrative Law

1. Understand the nature, scope, and evolution of administrative law as a distinct branch of public law.
2. Identify the constitutional foundations and principles that govern administrative actions in India.
3. Explain the doctrine of separation of powers and the concept of rule of law in the context of administrative functions.
4. Analyze the functioning and powers of administrative authorities, including delegated legislation and administrative adjudication.
5. Evaluate the procedural fairness and principles of natural justice in administrative decision-making.
6. Interpret key judicial decisions that have shaped administrative law and its practices in India.
7. Examine the role, powers, and functions of tribunals and quasi-judicial bodies in administrative processes.
8. Understand the legal remedies available against administrative actions, including writs and other judicial controls.
9. Assess the scope and limitations of judicial review in matters involving administrative discretion and policy decisions.
10. Explore the accountability mechanisms such as the Right to Information (RTI) Act, Ombudsman, Lokpal, and Lokayuktas.
11. Develop a comparative understanding of administrative law frameworks in other jurisdictions.
12. Apply legal reasoning and critical analysis to hypothetical and real-world administrative law problems.

COURSE MODULES:

The course is divided into five modules.

Module I – Introductory concepts of Administrative Law

- 1.1 The concept of Public Law and Private Law; Constitutional Law and Administrative Law
- 1.2 Rule of law and Supremacy of Law
- 1.3 Organs and functions of government; Doctrine of separation of powers – USA v. India

1.4 Administrative Authorities

1.5 Classification of Administrative – Legislative, Executive, Judicial and administrative

Case Laws -

- *Delhi Laws Act, in Re, AIR.1951.SC.332*
- *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raja Narain 1973 Supp.SCC.1*
- *Electricity Board of Rajasthan Vs. Mohan Lal AIR 1967 S.C. 1857*
- *Ajaya Hasia V. Khalid Mujib A I R 1981 S.C. 487; (1981) 1 S C C 722*
- *Zee Tele Films Ltd Vs. Union of India (2005) 4 S C C 649; AIR 2005 SC 2667*
- *Bharat Bank Ltd Vs. Employees Employees A I R 1950 S.C. 188*
- *State of Punjab Vs. Tehal Singh (2002) 2. S C C 7; AIR 2002 S.C. 533*

Module II – Delegated Legislation

2.1 Meaning and Need

2.2 Norms governing the delegation of legislative powers

2.3 Constitutionality of the delegation of legislative power

2.4 Sub delegation – *delegatus non protest delegare*

2.5 Restraints on Delegation of Legislative Power

2.6 Parliamentary and Judicial controls of delegated legislation –the Ultra Vires doctrine

Case Laws:

- *R Vs Burah I L R 4 Cal; 172 (1879); (1878) 3 A.C. 889*
- *Emperor V. Benori Lal AIR 1945 P.C. 48]*
- *Delhi Laws Act, In Re, AIR 1951 S C 332*
- *Jalan Trading Co. V Mill Mazdoor Sabha AIR 1967 S.C 691*
- *Kerala SEB v. Indian Aluminum Co. (1976) 1 SCC 466; AIR 1976 SC 1031*
- *Kerala Samsthanam Chethu Thozhilali Union v. State of Kerala (2006) 4 SCC 327*
- *U.P. State Electricity Board v. Abdul Shkoor AIR 1981 SC 1708*
- *Raja Narayan Singh Vs. Chairman Patna Administrative Committee A I R 1954 SC569*
- *Hamdard Dava Khana vs. Union of India AIR 1960 SC 554*
- *Mohini Jain vs. State of Karnataka (1992) 3 SCC 666; AIR 1992 SC 1858*
- *Air India Vs. Nergesh Meerza (1981) 4 SCC 335; AIR 1981 SC 1824*
- *Kerala Samsthanam Chethu Thozhilali Union v. State of Kerala (2006) 4 SCC 327*

- *Dwaraka Nath Vs. Municipal Corporation (1971) 2 SCC 314; AIR 1971 SC 1844*
- *Ibrahim Vs. Regional Transport Authority AIR 1953 SC 79*
- *Sophy Kelly vs. State of Maharastra (1967) 69 Bm L.R. 186: AIR 1968 Bom 156*
- *District Collector Chittoor Vs. Chittoor District Groundnut Traders Association (1989) 2 SCC 58*

Module III – Administrative Tribunals

3.1 Growth of tribunals; Classification of tribunals; Problems of tribunals

3.2 Tribunal and Court: Similarity and Difference

3.3 Exercise of jurisdiction – Error of Law

3.4 Control of Tribunals by Higher Tribunals and Courts

3.5 Working of the Administrative Tribunal Administrative Tribunals under Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985

Case Laws:

- *J.K. Choudhuri v R. K. Dutta Gupta A.I.R. 1958 S. E. 722*
- *White and Collins v Minister of Health (1939) 2 K B 838*
- *Raja Anand v U.P AIR (1967) SE 1085*
- *Shamquin Singh v Desa Singh AIR 1970 SE 672; (1970) 3 SCC 881*
- *Hari Vishnu Kamath v Syed Ahmed Ishaque AIR 1955 SC 233*
- *Sayed Yaqoob v Radhakrishnan AIR 1964 SC 479*
- *Anisminic Ltd v Foreign Compensation Commission (1969) 1 ALL ER 208*
- *Union of India v Tara Chand Gupta (1971) 1 SCC 486*
- *Union of India v H. C. Goel AIR 1966 SE 364*
- *State of Haryana v Rattan Singh (1977) 2 SCC 491*

Module IV – Principles of Natural Justice

4.1 Concept, Evolution and Importance

4.2 Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against Bias (*Nemo Judex in Causa Sua*) and Rule of Fair Hearing (*Audi Alteram Partem*)

4.3 Exceptions to notice and hearing

4.4 Violations of Natural Justice

4.5 Application of Natural Justice in India

Case Laws:

- R. Vs. Sussex Justices ex parte Mc carthy (1924) 1 K.B. 256; (1923) ALL E.R. Rep. 233
- A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India A I R 1970 S C 150
- R v. Hendon Rural District Council Ex. P. Chorley 1933 2 K.B. 696; (1933) All E. Rep. 20
- Jeejeebhag v. Asst. Collector, Shana A I R 1965 S.C. 1096
- R V. Mulvihill; (1990 1) 1 All E. R. 436
- Gullopalli Nageswar Rao V. A.P. S R TC A IR 1959 S C 1376
- T Govindaraj Muduliar V. State of Tamil Nadu A IR 1973 SC 974
- Indian Cashew Factory Workers Union v. Kerala State Cashew Development Corporation Ltd; (2006) 5 SC C 201
- Board of Education V. Rice (1911) ALL E.R. Rep. P36
- R v. Electricity Commission (1924) K.B. 171; (1923) ALL E.R. Rep. 150
- Nakuda Ali v. Jai Ratana 1951 A C 66
- Selvrajan v Race Relations Board (1976) 1 All E.R. 13
- Cooper V. Wandsworth Board of Works (1863) 14 C.B. (N.S.) 180
- State of Karnatak v. Magalore University Non-teaching employee's association (2002) 3 SCC 302
- Union of India v. Narendra Singh (2008) 2 SCC 750
- R. B. Shreeram Durga Prasad V. Settlement Commission (I.T. & W.T.); (1989) 2 S C C 505
- Southern Painters V. Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd; 1994 Supp (2) SCC 699

Module V – Administrative Liability and Remedies

Unit 1 – Administrative Liability

- 5.1.1 Breach of duties
- 5.1.2 Liability in tort - Pre and Post Constitutional Period
- 5.1.3 Liability in Contract
- 5.1.4 Public interest immunities - whether state is bound by the statute
- 5.1.5 Privileges in litigation – Impact of RTI Act-2002
- 5.1.6 Crown privilege

Case Laws –

- *Bhilwandi Municipality V K.S. Works AIR 1975 SC 29*
- *Municipal Council Ratlam V Vardichan and others (1980) a SCC 162*
- *P&O steam Navigation Company V Secretary of State. 5Bombay H.C.R. Appendix-1 (1861) (Decided by Calcutta Supreme Court)*
- *Nobin Chandre Dey V Secretary of State (1876) ILR 1 Calcutta 11*
- *Secretary of state V Haribhanj (1882) 5 ILR Mad 273*
- *Gujurat V Vora fiddali AIR 1964 SC 1043*
- *Barma Oil Company Ltd. V Lord advocate (1965) AC 75 (1964) 2 ALL E.R.348(H.L.)*
- *State Rajasthan V Vidya Wati AIR 1962 S.C. 933*
- *Kasturilal V Uttarpredesh AIR 1965 SC 1039*
- *N. Nagendra Rao & Company V State of A.P. (1994) 6 SCC 205*
- *K.P Choudhury V Madhya Predesh AIR 1967 SC 203*
- *Chaturbhuj V Vital das Moreshore AIR 1954 SC 236*
- *Union of India V Indo Afghan Agencies AIR 1968 SC 718*
- *Motilal padanpat Sugar Mills V State of U.P. AIR 1971 SC 621*
- *Gujarat State Financial Cooperation V Lotus Hotels (PVT.) LTD. AIR 1983 SC 848 (1983) 3 SCC 379*
- *Duncan V Cammell Laird and Company Ltd. (1941) 1 ALL E.R. 437*
- *Conway V Rimmer (1967) 2 ALL E.R. 1260*
- *Newyork Times V United States 345 U.S. 1 (1952)*
- *U.S. V Nixon (1974) 418 U.S. 683*
- *S.P. Gupta V Union of India AIR 1982 S.C. 149, (1981) Supp. SCC 87*
- *U.P. V Raj Narayan AIR 1975 S.C. 1975*

Unit 2 – Administrative Remedies

5.2.1 Public law remedies – Article 226, 27,32, and 136 of the Indian Constitution

5.2.2 Writ - *habeas corpus*, certiorari, prohibition, mandamus, Quo Warranto- developments in England; Petition for Judicial Review

5.2.3 Private Law & Statutory remedies

5.2.4 Remedies against mal administration –

- i. Ombudsman
- ii. Lokpal & Lokyukta

- iii. Central Vigilance Commission
- iv. Human Rights Commission
- v. Minority Commission
- vi. Commission for the welfare of the women and children
- vii. Backward class commission; SC & ST Commission
- viii. Right to Information Act -2005

Case Laws:

- Laches Trilokchand Motichand Vs H.B. Munshi (1961)1 SSC 110, AIR 1970 SC 898
- State of UP Vs Mohd Nooh AIR 1959 SC 86
- Himmat Lal Vs State of UP AIR 1954 SC 403
- Daryao Singh Vs State of UP AIR 1961 SC 1457
- Fertilizer Corporation Kamgar Union Vs Union of India (1981)1 SCC 568
- Sunil Batra Vs Delhi Admn (1980)3 SCC488, AIR 1980 SC 1579
- D.K. Basu Vs State of W.B (1997)1 SCC 416
- State of Bombay Vs. A.R.S. Vaidya AIR 1951 SC 157
- Ebrahim Abu Baker V. Custodian General of evacittee Property AIR 1952 SC 319
- State of Punjab v. K R Erry (1973)1 SCC 120, AIR 1973 SC 834
- Munuramapa & Sons Vs Custodian Evacuee Property AIR 1962 SC 289
- Mandamus Comptroller and Auditor General V K.S. Jagannathan AIR 1987 SC 537
- University of Mysore V Govinda Rao 1965 SC 491
- Ganga Narayan Vs Municipal Board ILR (1897) 19 ALL 313
- Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. Vs Hindustan Lever Ltd. AIR 1999 SC 3105 (1999) 7 SCC 1
- Mysore SRT Corporation V Mirja Khasim AIR 1977 SC 747 (1977) 2 SCC 457
- Anne Basent National Girls High School Vs Deputy Director of public instruction AIR 1983 SC 526; (1983) 1 SCC 200
- Union of India Vs Association for democratic reforms (2002) 5 SCC 294
- Peoples Union of Civil Vs Union of India (2003) 4 SCC 399
- Onkar Lal Bajaj Vs Union of India (2003) 2 SCC 673

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom lectures, discussions & presentation with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. The students will be provided with the material and cases before hand and will be expected to be well versed with them for a better interaction in the class.

SUGGESTED BOOKS:

1. I.P. Massey – Administrative Law-7th edition –Eastern Book Company
2. S.P. Sathe -Administrative Law-7th edition –Lexis Nexis –Butterwarths Wuadawanagar
3. T.K. Takwani-Letuers on Administrative Law- 4th Edition – Eastern Book Company
4. M.C. Jain Kagzi – The Indian Administrative Law-6th Edition- Universal Law Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd
5. M.P Jain and S.N. Jain – Principles off administrative Law -6th Edition in two volumes
6. Durga Das Basu-Administrative Law-Sixth Edition,2004- Second Reprint 2010-Kamala Law House- Kolkata
7. C. K. Thakker, Administrative Law (Second Edition) 2012: Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
8. Bhagawati Prasad Banerjee; Judicial Control of Administrative Action (Second Edition) 2012: Lexis Nexis – Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
9. M.P. Jain – cases and materials on Indian Administrative Law in three volumes- Wadavas, Nagpur.

Course Code -		Course Title – BANKRUPTCY & INSOLVENCY	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INTRODUCTION:

The *Bankruptcy & Insolvency Law* course is designed to provide law students with an in-depth understanding of the legal framework governing financial distress, debt resolution, and insolvency processes in India. It explores the rights, obligations, and remedies available to creditors and debtors, while examining the evolving role of regulatory bodies and judicial institutions in insolvency matters. With the enactment of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC), India witnessed a paradigm shift in its approach to insolvency resolution. This course aims to critically examine the IBC, its objectives, structure, and practical implementation. Students will be introduced to key concepts such as corporate insolvency resolution process (CIRP), liquidation, individual insolvency, moratorium, resolution professionals, and the adjudicatory mechanisms involving the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).

In addition, the course discusses cross-border insolvency, pre-packaged insolvency processes, and the treatment of different classes of creditors. Through the study of case laws, regulatory updates, and real-life resolution cases, students will gain practical insights into the operation and challenges of insolvency law in India. The course also encourages a comparative perspective by exploring insolvency frameworks in other jurisdictions, thereby enabling students to contextualize India's position in the global insolvency landscape. Upon completion, students will be equipped to understand, interpret, and apply insolvency law in both advisory and litigation contexts.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the principles and legal framework governing insolvency and bankruptcy in India.
2. To familiarize students with the structure, objectives, and practical application of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.
3. To analyze the roles of stakeholders in insolvency proceedings, including creditors, debtors, insolvency professionals, and adjudicatory authorities.
4. To enable students to critically evaluate judicial decisions, case laws, and regulatory developments in the field of insolvency law.

5. To develop students' ability to apply insolvency laws to real-world scenarios and assess comparative international insolvency regimes.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and objectives of insolvency and bankruptcy laws in India.
2. Explain the structure and functioning of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (IBC).
3. Identify the different stages and procedures under the Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP).
4. Analyze the roles and responsibilities of insolvency professionals, creditors' committees, and resolution applicants.
5. Evaluate the legal provisions related to liquidation and distribution of assets under the IBC.
6. Understand the mechanisms of individual insolvency and the differences from corporate insolvency procedures.
7. Interpret the powers and jurisdiction of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) and National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT).
8. Assess the impact of recent case laws and judicial interpretations on insolvency practice and policy.
9. Examine the regulatory and institutional framework, including the role of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (IBBI).
10. Apply legal knowledge to solve practical problems and draft legal opinions or strategies in insolvency matters.
11. Develop a comparative understanding of insolvency regimes in other jurisdictions and international best practices.
12. Demonstrate critical thinking and legal reasoning in evaluating the effectiveness and challenges of insolvency resolution in India.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Bankruptcy and Insolvency

- 1.1 Concept and Meaning of Bankruptcy and Insolvency
- 1.2 Inability to Pay Debt
- 1.3 Acts of Insolvency

- 1.4 Filing of Insolvency Petition
- 1.5 Order of Adjudication
- 1.6 Discharge of Insolvent

Module 2: Corporate Insolvency

- 2.1 Basic Principles of Corporate Insolvency
- 2.2 Corporate Borrowing: Failures and the Need for Insolvency Law
- 2.3 Dealing with Insolvency:
 - 2.3.1 Insolvency and Liquidation
 - 2.3.2 Winding Up/Liquidation of Companies
 - a. Voluntary Winding Up
 - b. Compulsory Winding Up
- 2.4 Compromise, Arrangement, and Restructuring
 - 2.4.1 Legal Powers of Courts
 - 2.4.2 Procedural Aspects
 - 2.4.3 Legal Consequences

Module 3: Debt Restructuring Mechanisms

- 3.1 Corporate Debt Restructuring (CDR)
- 3.2 Methods of CDR:
 - 3.2.1 Direct Negotiations
 - 3.2.2 Voluntary Arrangements
 - 3.2.3 Standstill Agreements
- 3.3 CDR under RBI Guidelines
- 3.4 Asset Reconstruction under SARFAESI Act, 2002

Module 4: Cross Border Insolvency

- 4.1 Meaning and Scope of Cross Border Insolvency
- 4.2 Key Issues in Cross Border Insolvency:
 - 4.2.1 Universalism vs. Territoriality
 - 4.2.2 Treatment of Security Rights
- 4.3 UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross Border Insolvency
- 4.4 Limitations of Indian Legal Framework
- 4.5 Regulation and Ethics:

- 4.5.1 Regulation of Company Liquidators
- 4.5.2 Code of Ethics for Insolvency Practitioners
- 4.6 Group Insolvency:
- 4.6.1 Issues in Corporate Group Insolvency
- 4.6.2 Directors' Liability in Insolvent Trading
- 4.7 Impact of Insolvency on Employees

Module 5: SARFAESI Act and Debt Recovery Tribunals (DRT)

- 5.1 Recovery Proceedings under SARFAESI Act
- 5.2 Enforcement of Security Interest (Section 13 of SARFAESI Act)
- 5.3 Rights and Priorities:
- 5.3.1 Priorities and Sharing of Proceeds
- 5.3.2 Rights of Borrowers
- 5.4 Key Institutions and Participants:
- 5.4.1 Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs)
- 5.4.2 Asset Reconstruction Companies (ARCs)
- 5.4.3 Qualified Institutional Buyers (QIBs)
- 5.5 Proceedings Before Debt Recovery Tribunal (DRT)
- 5.6 Winding Up Proceedings and Tribunal Process
- 5.7 Compromises and Arrangements with Banks and Creditors
- 5.8 Exploring Alternative Rights and Remedies

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The *Bankruptcy & Insolvency Law* course will be delivered through a combination of lectures, interactive discussions, and practical learning methods. The lectures will introduce foundational concepts, followed by discussions that encourage students to analyze the practical implications of insolvency law. Case study analysis will be integral, focusing on real-world examples to highlight legal challenges and applications. Students will also participate in courtroom simulations and role plays to gain hands-on experience with insolvency proceedings and tribunals.

Guest lectures by industry professionals will provide valuable insights into the practicalities of insolvency law, while group projects will enable students to research and present on specific legal aspects, fostering collaborative learning. The course will also emphasize continuous assessment through written assignments, presentations, and a final exam to test students' understanding and application of key concepts. Relevant reading materials, including textbooks, case laws, and online resources, will support their learning journey.

By the end of the course, students will have developed a robust understanding of insolvency law, equipped with both theoretical knowledge and practical skills for real-world application in legal practice and corporate advisory roles.

SUGGESTED BOOKS

Professor Ian F Fletcher, Law of Insolvency

1. Law of Insolvency- Avtar Singh
2. Law of Insolvency (Bankruptcy)- Justice P.S. Narayana
3. Principles of Corporate Insolvency Law – Royston Miles Goode, Sweet & Maxwell, 2005
4. Corporate Insolvency Law and Practice – 3rd Ed., Edward Bailey & Hugo Groves, LexisNexis Butterworths, 2007
5. The Logic and Limits of Bankruptcy Law – Thomas H. Jackson, Cambridge, Mass; Harvard University, 1986
6. The Law of Insolvency – Ian F. Fletcher, Sweet & Maxwell, 2006
7. The Law of Insolvency in India – Mulla
8. Corporate Bankruptcy in India – A Comparative Perspective – Omkar Goswami, OECD, 1996
9. Corporate Bankruptcy – Economic and Legal Perspectives – Bhandari and Weiss
10. Corporate Insolvency Law – Perspectives and Principles – 2nd Ed., Vanessa Finch
11. Corporate Rescue – 1st Ed., Rebecca Parry

CLINICAL PAPER V- MEDIATION WITH CONCIALATION

Course Code -	Course Title – CLINICAL PAPER V- MEDIATION WITH CONCIALATION
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INTRODUCTION:

Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4
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The *Mediation with Conciliation* course aims to introduce law students to alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms, focusing primarily on mediation and conciliation as methods of resolving disputes outside of the traditional courtroom setting. As the legal system continues to evolve, there is an increasing emphasis on more efficient, cost-effective, and less adversarial ways to resolve conflicts. Mediation and conciliation serve as crucial tools in this transformation, offering a platform for parties to reach mutually acceptable solutions while preserving relationships and minimizing the emotional and financial costs of litigation.

The course will cover the principles and practices of mediation and conciliation, highlighting their differences and similarities. Students will gain a deep understanding of the roles of mediators and conciliators, the ethical considerations involved, and the various stages of the mediation/conciliation process. Through theoretical discussions and practical training, students will develop skills in negotiation, communication, and problem-solving, which are essential for mediators and conciliators in resolving disputes across diverse areas of law, including family law, commercial law, and labor law. In addition to theoretical learning, students will engage in role-plays, case studies, and simulations to practice their mediation and conciliation skills, preparing them for real-life dispute resolution scenarios. The course will also address the legal framework governing mediation and conciliation, including relevant statutes, regulations, and judicial precedents. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to understand, facilitate, and implement mediation and conciliation processes effectively, enhancing their ability to contribute to the growing field of ADR in India and globally.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of mediation and conciliation as alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms and their role in the legal system.
2. To familiarize students with the principles, processes, and techniques used in mediation and conciliation, including the roles of the mediator and conciliator.
3. To develop students' practical skills in negotiation, conflict resolution, and communication through simulations, role-plays, and case studies.
4. To analyze the legal framework governing mediation and conciliation, including relevant statutes, rules, and judicial decisions.

5. To foster an understanding of the ethical considerations and challenges in mediation and conciliation, enabling students to conduct fair and impartial dispute resolution processes.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the concept and significance of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), with a focus on mediation and conciliation.
2. Describe the differences and similarities between mediation, conciliation, and other dispute resolution methods like arbitration and litigation.
3. Develop the ability to identify suitable cases for mediation and conciliation, recognizing when these methods can be most effective.
4. Explain the roles, functions, and responsibilities of mediators and conciliators in dispute resolution processes.
5. Demonstrate proficiency in the various stages of the mediation and conciliation processes, including initiation, negotiation, settlement, and closure.
6. Acquire the skills to manage conflicts effectively by applying negotiation and communication techniques in mediation and conciliation settings.
7. Analyze and evaluate the legal framework and statutory provisions governing mediation and conciliation in India and internationally.
8. Apply theoretical knowledge to practical situations through role-plays, case studies, and simulations of mediation and conciliation sessions.
9. Understand and address the ethical dilemmas and challenges involved in mediation and conciliation, ensuring impartiality and fairness.
10. Foster an understanding of the role of mediation and conciliation in resolving family, commercial, labor, and civil disputes.
11. Demonstrate the ability to draft mediation and conciliation agreements, ensuring clarity, enforceability, and mutual satisfaction of the parties involved.
12. Critically assess the effectiveness of mediation and conciliation in reducing the burden on courts and promoting harmonious resolution of disputes in society.

COURSE CONTENT:

Module 1: Introduction to Conflict and Dispute Resolution

1. Understanding Conflict and Disputes

- Causes for conflict
- Kinds of conflict
- Escalation and De-escalation of conflict
- Dispute as a manifestation or starting point of conflict
- The role of Law and Society in ensuring settlement of disputes and effective conflict resolution

2. Modes of Dispute Resolution

- Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration, and Adjudication: Scope and relative merits
- Limitations of the adversarial process and need for consensual resolution
- Mediation as the preferred ADR mode
- Importance of Mediation: Pendency of cases in India, its causes and consequences
- The need for Alternative Dispute Resolution: Mediation as a flexible, timely, cost-effective mode of resolution

3. Mediation and Restorative Justice

- Theory of restorative justice and its application
- Gandhian principles of non-violent conflict resolution
- Traditional mediation practices in India and abroad
- Promoting dialogue, reconciliation, healing, and mutual agreement in the pursuit of justice
- Concept of Ubuntu and South Africa's Truth & Reconciliation Commission
- The Abunzi mediators and the Gacaca courts of Rwanda
- Traditional Mediation Practices in India: Mediation by Mahajans, Panchas, and religious leaders
- Traditional Mediation Practices in Other Societies: Village elders in ancient Greece, interlocutors under Roman law, Confucianism and Taoism's influence on mediation in China, role of community leaders in Malaysia, and Nordic countries

Module 2: Mediation Laws and Concepts

4. Mediation Laws in India

- Judicial interpretation and relevant case law

- Dispute resolution institutions in India
- Statutes and regulations on Mediation and ADR (The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996; Conciliation provisions, Sec 89 CPC 1908; Model Rules under Sec 89)
- The Commercial Courts Act 2015 and its rules
- The Consumer Protection Act 2019 and relevant regulations
- Difference between Mediation and Conciliation, key case law like *Afcons Infrastructure v Cherian Varkey*
- Dispute Resolution Institutions in India: Panchayats, Lok Adalats, Ombudsmen, Grievance Cells

5. Key Concepts in Mediation

- Elements of Mediation: Definitions and key characteristics
- Nature of mediation: voluntary, consensual, non-coercive, confidential, and risk-free
- Process of Mediation: Problem-defining, problem-solving, and settlement stages
- Approaches to Mediation: Facilitative, Evaluative, and Transformative Mediation
- The role of the mediator: Neutral facilitator, impartial moderator, but never a legal advisor

Module 3: Communication in Mediation

6. Importance of Communication

- Communication styles: Verbal and non-verbal communication
- Elements of effective communication: Choice of words, clarity of thought, body language
- Effective and ineffective communication techniques: Active listening, building rapport, empathy
- Techniques: Open-ended questions, neutral rephrasing, factual summarizing

7. Conducting Effective Mediation

- Decision-making techniques and problem-solving tactics
- Summarizing facts, understanding positions, recognizing interests
- Empathizing with underlying emotions

- Techniques: Neutral reframing, identifying interests, generating and exploring options
- Ensuring positive outcomes: Distributive vs. Integrative negotiation
- Expanding the pie and developing win-win solutions

Module 4: Skills and Ethical Practices in Mediation

8. Qualities and Skills of Mediators

- Ideal qualities: Neutral, impartial, communicative, empathetic, diplomatic
- Mediation skills: Building rapport, gaining trust, formulating solutions
- Code of Ethics for Mediators: Importance of ethical conduct during mediation
- Confidentiality Requirements: Maintaining confidentiality in all stages of mediation

9. Status of Mediated Agreements

- Drafting mediated agreements: Clear, unambiguous terms, and measurable outcomes
- Enforcement of mediated agreements: Court decree for court-annexed mediation settlements
- Vitiating factors: Fraud, coercion, incapacity, public policy violations
- Need for Mediation-specific legislation to regulate and give legal sanctity to mediated settlements

Module 5: Developments in Mediation

10. Important Developments in Mediation

- Growth of virtual dispute resolution (ODR)
- The rise of Pre-Institution Mediation and its role in commercial cases
- The UNCITRAL Model Law and the Singapore Convention on Mediation
- Online Dispute Resolution (ODR): Legal and technical viability, overcoming jurisdictional barriers
- Advantages of ODR: Speed, cost-effectiveness, eco-friendly processes

11. Key Developments in Mediation

- Pre-Institution Mediation and the Commercial Courts (Pre-Institution Mediation and Settlement) Rules 2018
- Legal Framework of ODR: Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Information Technology Act, Indian Evidence Act

- Mediation training and international accreditation
- International standards in mediation practices

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The *Mediation with Conciliation* course will be delivered through a combination of lectures, interactive sessions, and practical learning methods. Theoretical concepts will be introduced through engaging lectures that explain the principles, processes, and legal frameworks of mediation and conciliation. Students will actively participate in role plays, case studies, and simulations to develop hands-on skills in negotiation, conflict resolution, and communication. Guest lectures from experienced mediators and practitioners will provide real-world insights into the field. The course will focus on both the legal and ethical aspects of dispute resolution, encouraging students to critically assess and apply mediation and conciliation techniques in various contexts. Assessments will include assignments, presentations, and a final exam to evaluate both theoretical knowledge and practical competence in dispute resolution.

RECOMMENDED BOOKS

1. Mediation Practice & Law: The Path to Successful Dispute Resolution (Author: Sriram Panchu)
2. Mediation Training Manual of India
3. (Authors: Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India)
4. Getting to Yes: How to Negotiate Agreement Without Giving In
5. (Authors: Roger Fisher, William Ury and Bruce Patton)
6. The Art of Negotiation and Mediation - A Wishbone, Funny bone and a Backbone (Authors: Anuroop Omkar and Kritika Krishnamurthy)
7. An Asian Perspective on Mediation (Authors: Joel Lee and The Hwee Hwee)
8. The Mediation Process: Practical Strategies for Resolving Conflict (Author: Christopher Moore)
9. Introduction to Non-Violence (Author: Ramin Jahanbegloo)

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER V	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

TAXATION – NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND DISPUTE RESOLUTION

INTRODUCTION

Taxation is one of the most important and established part of any economy. Tax law has the potential to directly impact people, businesses, and their reputations. As such, tax lawyers have the potential to advise their clients in such a way as to understand and achieve their best interests. The taxation system of our country is vast and complex. This makes the task of the students and the professionals in the field of tax law very difficult. Anyone in this field requires constant study and updating of knowledge of the system. Hence this course has been designed in such a way that the students have the basic understanding of the tax laws in India.

Since this is an advanced course for the commercial laws hons. Students, this paper has been designed in a manner to familiarize the students with an overall concept of national and international taxation as well as adjudication related to tax disputes.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand the Framework of National Taxation Laws: To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the Indian taxation system, including direct and indirect taxes, their structure, and the applicable laws governing them, such as the Income Tax Act, GST, and other relevant national tax legislations.
2. Examine International Taxation Principles: To equip students with knowledge of the principles of international taxation, including double taxation avoidance treaties (DTAA), transfer pricing, and the global tax system, and the impact of these on cross-border transactions and tax liabilities.
3. Explore Tax Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: To analyze the various dispute resolution mechanisms in the tax context, including the role of tax tribunals, appellate authorities, and international forums, focusing on methods of resolving tax disputes at both national and international levels.
4. Evaluate the Interaction Between Domestic and International Tax Laws: To help students understand the interplay between domestic tax laws and international tax principles, with an emphasis on issues like tax evasion, tax avoidance, and the impact of global tax reforms on national taxation policies.
5. Develop Critical Thinking on Taxation Issues: To enhance students' ability to critically analyze current issues in taxation, including the challenges of taxation in the digital

economy, transfer pricing concerns, and the evolving international tax landscape, encouraging them to propose solutions to complex tax disputes.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Grasp National Taxation Laws: Students will gain a strong understanding of the structure, functions, and principles of the national taxation system, including income tax, GST, and other relevant statutes.
2. Interpret Direct and Indirect Taxes: Students will be able to distinguish between direct and indirect taxes, analyze their implications, and apply legal provisions to real-life tax scenarios.
3. Analyze the Legal Framework for Taxation: Students will develop the ability to critically examine the legal provisions and judicial interpretations that govern taxation in India, and the role of authorities such as the Income Tax Department.
4. Understand International Tax Principles: Students will acquire knowledge of international taxation concepts, including tax treaties, transfer pricing, double taxation avoidance agreements (DTAA), and international tax policies.
5. Evaluate Cross-Border Taxation Issues: Students will be able to analyze the complexities of cross-border taxation, including the challenges of tax evasion, avoidance, and the implications of international tax planning strategies.
6. Examine Dispute Resolution Mechanisms in Taxation: Students will develop the ability to assess various tax dispute resolution mechanisms, including litigation, arbitration, and mediation in national and international contexts.
7. Apply Taxation Law to Real-World Scenarios: Students will demonstrate the ability to apply their knowledge of national and international taxation laws to hypothetical case studies and actual taxation issues.
8. Understand Taxpayer Rights and Obligations: Students will be able to understand and articulate the rights and obligations of taxpayers under the Indian tax system and international tax law.
9. Appreciate the Role of International Organizations in Taxation: Students will gain insight into the role of global organizations such as the OECD and the United Nations in shaping international tax standards and reform efforts.
10. Develop Solutions for Tax Disputes: Students will be equipped to identify tax disputes and apply appropriate legal and procedural strategies for resolving them, either through administrative mechanisms or litigation.

11. Analyze Legal Instruments in International Taxation: Students will be able to interpret key international tax instruments, including treaties, conventions, and agreements, and understand their impact on global trade and cross-border taxation.
12. Critically Assess Tax Reform Proposals: Students will develop the ability to critically analyze current issues and challenges in taxation, such as digital economy taxation, base erosion, profit shifting, and propose policy solutions or legal reforms.

COURSE MODULES:

The course is divided into five modules.

Module I – Introductory Concepts

- 1.1 History and development of Tax Laws in India
- 1.2 Need and Rationale of taxes
- 1.3 Types of Taxes – Direct and Indirect Taxes
- 1.4 Constitutional Provisions with respect to taxation in India
- 1.5 Distinction between tax, fees and cess
- 1.6 Tax Planning, Tax Management and Tax Evasion

Module II – Direct Taxation

- 2.1 Basic Concepts
- 2.2 Computation of Taxable Income and Tax Liability of an Assessee
- 2.4 Determination of Residential Status [Section 6]
- 2.5 Scope of Total Income [Section 5]
- 2.6 Various Heads of Income - Income under the Head Salaries (Section 15 to 17); Income from House Property (Section 22 to 27); Profits and Gains of Business or Profession (Section 28 to 44DB); Capital Gains; Income from other Sources
- 2.7 Clubbing of Income
- 2.8 Set off and Carry Forward of Losses
- 2.9 Deductions from Gross Total Income u/s 80C to 80U

Module III – Indirect Taxation

- 3.1 Concept of GST and History
- 3.2 The Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2017.
- 3.3 Types of GST – CGST, SGST, IGST, UTGST
- 3.4 GST Council

- 3.5 Benefits of GST to trade, industry, e-commerce and service sector.
- 3.6 IGST – Levied by the Central Government
- 3.7 Inter State transactions and imported goods or services
- 3.8 State GST law
- 3.9 Power of Central Government to levy tax on interstate taxable supply
- 3.10 Offences and Penalties under GST

Module IV – International Taxation

Unit 1:

- 4.1.1 Who is a Non-Resident?
- 4.1.2 Tax Incidence on Non-Resident (Section 5)
- 4.1.3 Incomes Exempt in the hands of Non-Resident/Foreign company [Section 10]
- 4.1.4 Special provisions for computing profits and gains in case of Non-Residents [Deemed/Presumptive Income/Taxation]
- 4.1.5 Charge of Tax on Incomes Arising to Non-Residents or Foreign Companies –
- 4.1.6 Special Rates [Section 115A to 115BBA]
- 4.1.7 Special Provisions Relating to Certain Incomes of Non-Resident Indian

Unit 2:

- 4.2.1 Agreements with Foreign Countries or Specified Territories (Section 90)
- 4.2.2 Adoption by Central Government of Agreement between Specified
- 4.2.3 Associations for Double Taxation Relief (Section 90A)
- 4.2.4 Countries with which no Agreement Exists (Section 91)
- 4.2.5 Necessity for DTAA
- 4.2.6 Taxation of Income from Air and Shipping Transport under DTAA
- 4.2.7 Permanent Establishment (PE)
- 4.2.8 Treaty Shopping
- 4.2.9 Foreign Tax Credit

Module V – Adjudication of Tax-Related Disputes

- 5.1 Disputes related to Taxation
- 5.2 Important bodies - Assessing Officer; Commissioner of Income Tax; Income Tax Appellate Tribunal.
- 5.3 Settlement Commission
- 5.4 Advance Ruling
- 5.5 Dispute Resolution Panel

5.6 Mutual Agreement Procedure

5.7 Advance Pricing Agreement

5.8 Voluntary Income Disclosure Scheme

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The course instructor aims to explain various concepts through classroom lectures, discussions & presentation with special emphasis on cases and problems as well as live case studies to offer a hands-on learning experience. Each student will be expected to prepare thoroughly and to participate actively in class discussion. The students will be provided with the material and cases before hand and will be expected to be well versed with them for a better interaction in the class. The students are advised to carry the required bare acts with them for the class.

Suggested Books:

- Girish Ahuja & Ravi Gupta: Professional Approach to Direct Taxes-Law and Practice; Bharat Law House (P) Ltd. 22, Tarun Enclave, Pitampura, New Delhi-110034.
- E. A. Srinivas: Corporate Tax Planning; McGraw Hill Education (India) Ltd., B-4, Sector-63, Noida – 201 301.
- B.B. Lal and N. Vashist: Direct Taxes, Income Tax, Wealth Tax and Tax Planning; Darling Kindersley (India) Pvt. Ltd., 482, FIE, Patparganj, Delhi – 110092
- Chaturvedi & Pithisaria *Income Tax Law*, 5th Editon Reprint 2010 Wadhwa & Company.
- V.K. Singhania, *Direct Tax Law & Practice, Professional Edition*, 2020-2021 Taxmann.
- Iyengar, Sampath (1998) *Law of Income Tax*. Bharath Law House; New Delhi.
- Palkivala, N.A. (1999) *The Law & Practice of Income Tax*. Wadha Publication; Nagpur.
- Parameswaran, K. (1987) *Power of Taxation under the Constitution*. Eastern Book Company; Lucknow.
- Sharma, Remesh (1998) *Supreme Court on Direct Taxes*. Bharath Law House; New Delhi.
- Singh, S.D. (1973) *Principles of Law of Sales Tax*. Eastern Book Company; Lucknow.
- Sumit Dutt Majumder, *GST in India*, 2nd Ed. Centax Publication Pvt. Ltd.; New Delhi.
- R.K. Jha and P.K. Singh, *A Bird's Eye View of GST*, 1st Ed. Asia Law House; Hyderabad.

Course Code -		Course Title – HONOURS PAPER VI	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits – 4

INVESTMENT LAW (B.6)

Investment Law is an essential field of study for understanding the legal framework that governs the flow of capital across borders. It covers a wide range of topics, from international treaties and bilateral investment agreements (BIAs) to national laws and regulations that govern foreign direct investments (FDI) and portfolio investments. This course is designed to provide law students with an in-depth understanding of the principles, policies, and regulations that shape the investment environment, both at the national and international levels.

Students will explore the role of investment law in fostering economic development, its impact on international relations, and the legal protections provided to foreign investors. The course will cover issues such as the rights of investors, dispute resolution mechanisms, investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS), and the role of international organizations like the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation (IFC), and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in shaping investment policies and treaties. Through case studies, critical analysis, and a study of landmark investment treaties and agreements, this course will help students understand the dynamics between governments, international organizations, and private investors. The goal is to equip students with the legal knowledge and analytical skills required to navigate the complex and evolving landscape of investment law, enabling them to address challenges such as investor protection, state sovereignty, and sustainable development.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. **Understand the Legal Framework of Investment:** To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of national and international investment laws, including bilateral investment treaties (BITs), multilateral agreements, and the regulatory frameworks governing foreign direct investment (FDI) and portfolio investments.
2. **Analyze Investment Dispute Resolution Mechanisms:** To familiarize students with the various mechanisms for resolving investment disputes, particularly through Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) and arbitration, and to critically evaluate their advantages and challenges.
3. **Examine the Rights and Protections of Investors:** To explore the legal protections available to foreign investors under investment treaties, focusing on issues such as expropriation, fair and equitable treatment, and protection from discriminatory practices.

4. Evaluate the Impact of Investment Law on National Sovereignty: To assess the tension between state sovereignty and the rights of investors, examining how international investment agreements affect domestic laws, policies, and the regulatory space of countries.
5. Critically Assess Current Trends in Investment Law: To equip students with the skills to critically analyze contemporary issues in investment law, such as sustainable investment, environmental concerns, and the evolving role of international organizations like the World Bank and UNCTAD in shaping investment policies and practices.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the Structure of Investment Law: Students will develop a comprehensive understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks governing both national and international investment law.
2. Interpret Investment Agreements: Students will be able to critically analyze and interpret bilateral investment treaties (BITs), multilateral agreements, and national laws regulating foreign investments.
3. Evaluate the Role of International Organizations: Students will gain the ability to assess the role of international organizations, such as the World Bank, IFC, and UNCTAD, in shaping investment law and promoting cross-border investments.
4. Analyze Investor Protection Mechanisms: Students will be able to identify and analyze the legal protections afforded to investors, including protections against expropriation, discrimination, and the guarantee of fair and equitable treatment.
5. Navigate Investment Dispute Resolution Mechanisms: Students will develop a thorough understanding of investment dispute resolution methods, including the principles and practice of Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) and investment arbitration.
6. Critically Assess Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS): Students will be able to critically evaluate the effectiveness, fairness, and challenges associated with ISDS in protecting investor rights while balancing state sovereignty.
7. Understand the Relationship Between Investment Law and Sovereignty: Students will examine how investment treaties impact the regulatory sovereignty of states and analyze the tension between investor rights and state regulatory powers.

8. Apply Legal Principles to Investment Cases: Students will demonstrate the ability to apply investment law principles to real-world case studies and hypothetical scenarios, addressing issues such as expropriation, dispute resolution, and the protection of investor interests.
9. Assess the Impact of Investment Law on Sustainable Development: Students will evaluate how investment law interacts with sustainable development goals, considering issues like environmental protection, social responsibility, and human rights in investment projects.
10. Understand the Evolution of International Investment Law: Students will gain insight into the historical development of international investment law and its evolving trends, particularly in the context of globalization and the increasing significance of foreign investment.
11. Recognize the Challenges of Modern Investment Law: Students will be able to identify and analyze contemporary challenges in investment law, including issues such as investor protection in developing countries, the role of multinational corporations, and emerging legal principles like corporate social responsibility (CSR).
12. Propose Solutions to Investment Law Issues: Students will develop the ability to propose legal reforms and policy solutions to current challenges in investment law, such as balancing state sovereignty with investor protection and promoting sustainable investments.

MODULES:

UNIT I: Domestic Investment

1.1 Investors and Investments: meaning and concept

1.2 Inter-corporate loans and investment

UNIT II: Investors Protection

2.1 Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992

2.2 Recognition of Stock Exchange

2.3 Listing of Securities

2.4 Collective Investment Scheme

2.5 Mutual Fund

2.6 Credit Rating Agency

2.7 Depository Protection

2.8 SEBI (Investor Protection and Education Fund) Regulations, 2009

UNIT III: Foreign Exchange Management in India: its rules and regulation

3.1 Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

3.2 Object of the act

3.3 Concept of foreign exchange regulation

3.4 Role of Reserve Bank of India

UNIT IV: Foreign Direct Investment and Foreign Institutional Investors

4.1 Foreign Direct Investment

4.2 The Foreign Investment Promotion board

4.3 FDI policy currently in force

4.4 Investment by FIIs

UNIT V: TRIMs

5.1 The Agreement

5.2 Uruguay round negotiations TRIMs

5.3 Limitation of coverage on goods

TRIMs Agreement and Regulation of Foreign Investment

5.4 TRIMs after GATT: Value Addition

5.5 Flaws in TRIMs agreement

5.6 Various Contributions of TRIMs

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The pedagogy for the Investment Law course combines theoretical learning with practical application to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the subject. The course begins with structured lectures that introduce the fundamental concepts of investment law, covering both national and international frameworks. Real-world case studies will be used to illustrate complex legal principles and demonstrate their practical applications, helping students understand the intricacies of investment treaties and disputes. Interactive discussions and debates will encourage critical thinking, allowing students to explore various perspectives on issues like investor protection and state sovereignty.

Independent research assignments will foster analytical skills and deepen students' understanding of contemporary investment law topics. Guest lectures and expert sessions will provide insights from industry professionals, adding real-world perspectives to the academic

experience. Practical exercises, such as moot court simulations, will enable students to hone their legal argumentation and advocacy skills. The course will also integrate multimedia resources and online tools to enhance learning. Assessments will include written assignments, case analyses, class participation, and a final exam, ensuring students can apply legal principles effectively and critically engage with the subject.

SUGGESTED BOOKS

- Surya P. Subedi, International Investment Law: Reconciling Policy and Principle (Hart Publishing, Oxford, 2008).
- Dolzer, R and C. Schreuer (2008). Principles of International Investment Law (Oxford University Press: Oxford).
- M. Sornarajah, The International Law on Foreign Investment (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 2004)
- Oxford Handbook of International Investment Law, Peter Muchlinski, Multinational Enterprises and the Law (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2007).
- Andreas Lowenfeld, International Economic Law (Oxford University Press, 2008).
- Sharpe Alexander Bailey, Investments, ed. 6th, 2005
- Dr. V.A. Avadhani, Investment and Securities Markets in India, ed. 8th, 2008
- Dr. Guruswamy, Capital Market, ed.2nd 2009.
- Tadashi Endo, The Indian Securities Market, ed.1st 1998
- International Investment Protection, Paparinskis Martins, Hart Publishing
- Sharad Kumar Chaturvedi, Foreign Investment Law and its Impact on Labour, 2007
- Taxmann, Guide to Foreign Direct Investments in India, 2011
- Dr. SR Myneni, Law of Investment and securities, ed. 1st, 2006
- R. Krishnan, Handbook on Foreign Collaborations and Investments in India, 2000

SEMESTER X

Course Code -		Course Title –Clinical Paper III Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Clinical Paper III Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

Course Introduction: Professional Ethics Paper for Law Students

The Professional Ethics paper is designed to provide law students with a deep understanding of the ethical standards, professional conduct, and responsibilities that govern the legal profession. The course will explore the moral and ethical dilemmas faced by legal professionals and examine the rules of conduct that help guide lawyers in navigating these challenges. The objective is to enable students to develop a strong sense of professional integrity, responsibility, and accountability, fostering a commitment to ethical practices in their future careers.

The course will cover various aspects of professional ethics, including the role of lawyers in society, the relationship between lawyers and clients, confidentiality, conflicts of interest, and the legal profession's social responsibilities. It will also delve into the ethical guidelines provided by legal bodies such as the Bar Council of India and various international standards. By understanding these ethical principles, students will be equipped to handle ethical dilemmas and maintain the public's trust in the legal profession.

5 Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the ethical principles that govern the legal profession.
2. To equip students with the knowledge of the rules of professional conduct, confidentiality, and conflict of interest.
3. To analyze the role of lawyers in ensuring justice, upholding the law, and maintaining ethical practices in legal representation.
4. To foster an understanding of the moral and ethical dilemmas faced by lawyers and how to navigate these challenges professionally.
5. To instill a sense of social responsibility and ethical integrity among students, preparing them for their roles as future legal professionals.

12 Course Outcomes:

1. Students will be able to identify and explain key ethical principles governing legal practice.
2. Students will demonstrate knowledge of the professional conduct rules set by regulatory bodies such as the Bar Council of India.
3. Students will critically analyze ethical dilemmas and propose solutions grounded in professional ethics.
4. Students will understand the role of lawyers in maintaining justice and social order

through ethical legal practices.

5. Students will be able to assess situations involving conflicts of interest and propose ethical resolutions.
6. Students will recognize the importance of confidentiality in the lawyer-client relationship and understand its limitations.
7. Students will be familiar with the ethical responsibilities of lawyers towards their clients, the courts, and society.
8. Students will be able to evaluate the relationship between ethics and the public's trust in the legal profession.
9. Students will develop a practical understanding of professional ethics through real-world case studies.
10. Students will comprehend the ethical obligations of lawyers in different areas of legal practice, including litigation, corporate law, and family law.
11. Students will understand the ethical standards governing legal advertising, solicitation, and fee arrangements.
12. Students will apply ethical reasoning to resolve dilemmas involving professional misconduct, malpractice, and violations of legal ethics.

5 Modules to be Taught to Law Students:

Module 1: Introduction to Professional Ethics

- The concept of professional ethics in the legal profession
- Historical development of legal ethics and professional conduct
- Importance of ethics in the legal profession
- Regulatory bodies and ethical standards: Bar Council of India and international standards

Module 2: Rules of Professional Conduct

- Understanding the professional code of conduct for lawyers
- Confidentiality and lawyer-client privilege
- Conflicts of interest and ethical duties towards clients and the court
- Legal malpractice and professional misconduct

Module 3: Lawyer-Client Relationship

- Duties and responsibilities of lawyers towards their clients
- Principles of trust, loyalty, and fidelity
- Ethical challenges in client representation
- Handling client funds, fees, and other ethical obligations

Module 4: Ethical Dilemmas and Professional Decision-Making

- Identifying and analyzing ethical dilemmas in legal practice
- Balancing personal morals with professional duties
- Ethical decision-making models for lawyers
- Case studies of ethical challenges in legal practice

Module 5: Social Responsibility and the Role of Lawyers in Society

- Lawyers as social engineers and their role in promoting justice
- The responsibility of lawyers in advocating for public interest
- Ethical considerations in pro bono work and public service
- Lawyer's role in upholding human rights and social justice

Course Pedagogy:

The course on Professional Ethics will use a combination of lectures, case studies, discussions, and practical assignments to engage students in understanding ethical principles in the legal profession. Lectures will provide a foundational understanding of ethical rules and concepts, while case studies will allow students to critically analyze real-world ethical dilemmas faced by legal professionals. Group discussions and debates will help students examine differing perspectives on ethical issues, enhancing their critical thinking skills. Additionally, guest lectures from legal professionals and role-playing activities such as mock ethical decision-making scenarios will provide students with practical experience. The course aims to foster a deep understanding of ethical principles and their application in daily legal practice, preparing

students to act responsibly and ethically as future lawyers.

List of Readings:

3. Books:

- "Professional Ethics and Legal Ethics" by Dr. S.K. Verma & K. M. Sharma
- "Legal Ethics and the Legal Profession" by N.S. Bindra
- "Ethical Problems in the Practice of Law" by Lisa G. Lerman and Philip G. Schrag
- "Lawyer's Ethics and Professional Responsibility" by Richard D. S. Bingham

4. Statutes and Regulations:

- The Advocates Act, 1961
- Bar Council of India Rules
- Code of Ethics of the Bar Council of India
- United Nations Principles of Legal Ethics

5. Case Law:

- *Re: K.K. Verma (2007)*
- *Bar Council of India v. A.K. Balaji (2018)*
- *Indian Council of Legal Aid v. Bar Council of India (2001)*

6. Articles and Journals:

- "Professional Ethics in Law: A Global Perspective" - Journal of Legal Ethics
- "The Role of Ethics in the Practice of Law" - Harvard Law Review

Course Code -		Course Title –Clinical Paper IV Moot Court Exercise and Internship	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Clinical Paper IV
Moot Court Exercise and Internship

INTRODUCTION

The Moot Court syllabus is designed to provide law students with essential practical training in the art of legal advocacy through simulated court proceedings. It aims to bridge the gap between theoretical legal education and courtroom practice by replicating real-life legal scenarios in a structured, academic setting. This course introduces students to moot techniques, legal research, drafting of memorials, oral arguments, and courtroom etiquette. It trains students in interpreting legal issues, applying statutes and case law, constructing persuasive arguments, and responding to questions from judges—all within the framework of a fictional case (called a moot proposition). Students learn to work both independently and in teams, improving their research and writing skills, analytical reasoning, public speaking, and confidence. The syllabus also emphasizes adherence to professional ethics and decorum expected in courtrooms. By the end of the course, students are expected to be well-versed in the fundamentals of advocacy and ready to participate in intra-college, national, or international moot court competitions.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop advocacy and courtroom skills through simulated legal proceedings.
2. To train students in legal research, drafting memorials, and citation methods.
3. To enhance oral presentation and argumentation techniques before a panel of judges.
4. To instill professionalism, courtroom etiquette, and ethical conduct in advocacy.
5. To encourage teamwork, critical thinking, and legal problem-solving.

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the structure and purpose of moot courts in legal education.
2. Analyze moot problems and identify relevant legal issues.
3. Conduct in-depth legal research using various sources.
4. Draft effective memorials and written submissions for both sides.
5. Apply correct citation formats and follow procedural rules.
6. Present oral arguments confidently and persuasively.
7. Respond to judicial interventions and questions with clarity.
8. Work collaboratively in teams to strategize and prepare cases.
9. Practice courtroom manners, attire, and professional behavior.
10. Evaluate legal issues from multiple perspectives.
11. Demonstrate ethical advocacy and respect for court processes.
12. Prepare for participation in real moot court competitions and legal practice.

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

(a) Moot Court (30 Marks). Every student is required to do at least three moot courts in a year with 10 marks for each. The moot court work will be on assigned problem and it will be evaluated for 5 marks for written submissions and 5 marks for oral advocacy.

(b) Observance of Trial in two cases, one Civil and one Criminal (30 marks):

Students are required to attend two trials in the course of the last two years of LL.B. studies. They will maintain a record and enter the various steps observed during their attendance on different days in the court assignment. This scheme will carry 30 marks.

(c) Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary (30 marks):

Each student will observe two interviewing sessions of clients at the Lawyer's Office/Legal Aid Office and record the proceedings in a diary, which will carry 15 marks. Each student will further observe the preparation of documents and court papers by the Advocate and the procedure for the filing of the suit/petition. This will be recorded in the diary, which will carry 15 marks.

(d) The fourth component of this paper will be Viva Voce examination on all the above three aspects. This will carry 10 marks

Course Code -		Course Title – Seminar Courses- Right To Information	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Seminar Courses- Right to Information

INTRODUCTION

The Right to Information (RTI) syllabus is designed to provide students with a comprehensive understanding of the legal, constitutional, and practical aspects of transparency and accountability in governance. The RTI Act, 2005, is a landmark legislation in India that empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities, thereby promoting openness, combating corruption, and strengthening democracy. This course introduces the evolution of the right to information, both globally and in the Indian context, including its constitutional foundation under Article 19(1)(a). It covers the structure and provisions of the RTI Act, including the roles and responsibilities of public authorities, the process of filing RTI applications, exemptions from disclosure, and mechanisms for appeals and penalties. The syllabus also examines the functioning of Information Commissions, landmark judicial

decisions, and the relationship between RTI and good governance. Through case studies, practical exercises, and discussions, the course aims to equip students with the skills and knowledge to use the RTI Act effectively and responsibly as future legal professionals, public administrators, or informed citizens.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. To examine the constitutional and legal basis of the right to information.
3. To analyze the procedural aspects of filing RTI applications and appeals.
4. To study the role of public authorities and Information Commissions.
5. To develop practical skills in using RTI as a tool for transparency and accountability

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Understand the evolution and significance of the right to information.
2. Explain the constitutional foundation of the RTI Act under Article 19(1)(a).
3. Describe the structure and provisions of the RTI Act, 2005.
4. Identify the obligations of public authorities under the Act.
5. Draft and file RTI applications effectively.
6. Analyze the exemptions and limitations under the Act.
7. Understand the procedures for appeal and complaint mechanisms.
8. Evaluate the roles and powers of Central and State Information Commissions.
9. Interpret landmark judgments related to RTI.
10. Assess the impact of RTI on governance and public accountability.
11. Use RTI as a tool for social justice and public interest.
12. Demonstrate ethical and responsible use of the right to information.

MODULES

Module-1:History and Background to RTI

- 1.1 Legislating RTI, Official Secrets Act and RTI,
- 1.2 Role of NGOs and activist in RTI,
- 1.3 Mis-use of RTI, Important SC and HC judgments in RTI

Module-2: More about RTI Commissions

- 2.1 Constitution and RTI
- 2.2 Salient Features of RTI

Module-3: Powers and Functions

3.1 Powers and Functions of Information Commission

3.2 Public Authority

Module-4: Exceptions

4.1 Exempted Information

4.2 RTI & Its interface, Public Records Act, Whistle blower Protection Act, Judiciary and RTI

Module-5: RTI Drafting

5.1 How to Draft RTI Application and Appeals

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through interactive lectures that introduce key concepts and legal provisions, combined with case law discussions and landmark judgments to deepen understanding. Practical workshops will train students in drafting RTI applications, first appeals, and second appeals. Group discussions and presentations will encourage collaborative learning on the role of RTI in democracy and governance. Role-plays and simulations of RTI hearings and public authority responses will enhance real-world application. Guest lectures from RTI activists and officials will provide field insights, while continuous assessment through assignments, quizzes, and project work will help evaluate student progress.

TEXT READINGS:

1. **"The Right to Information Act, 2005"** – *Bare Act* (Universal Law Publishing / Eastern Book Company)
2. **J.N. Barowalia** – *Commentary on the Right to Information Act*
3. **M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain** – *Principles of Administrative Law* (for constitutional and legal basis of RTI)
4. **Neelabh Mishra (Ed.)** – *The RTI Story: Power to the People*
5. **Niranjan Aradhya V.P. & Aruna Kashyap** – *The Right to Information: A Guide for Advocates*
6. **T.R. Raghunandan** – *Everything You Wanted to Know About RTI*
7. **Amitabh Ranjan & R.K. Verma** – *Right to Information: Concepts and Cases*
8. **A.G. Noorani** – *Constitutional Questions in India: The President, Parliament, and the States* (for contextual reading)

Course Code -		Course Title – Seminar Courses- Advocacy Skills/Client Management	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Advocacy Skills/Client Management

ADVOCACY SKILLS AND CLIENT MANAGEMENT

INTRODUCTION:

The course on Advocacy Skills and Client Management is designed to equip law students and legal professionals with the practical tools and techniques necessary for effective legal representation and client interaction. It focuses on developing core advocacy competencies such as legal argumentation, oral and written communication, courtroom etiquette, drafting, and persuasive presentation of cases. In addition to advocacy, the course emphasizes client management skills, which are critical for maintaining professional relationships, understanding client needs, managing expectations, and upholding ethical standards. Students will learn how to conduct client interviews, provide legal advice, manage case files, and handle sensitive legal matters with professionalism and confidentiality. The course integrates theoretical instruction with practical exercises, including moot court, client counseling simulations, negotiation practice, and case management tasks, ensuring that students gain hands-on experience. This comprehensive approach helps bridge the gap between academic knowledge and professional legal practice, preparing students for real-world legal challenges in both litigation and non-litigation settings.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

1. To develop essential oral and written advocacy skills required for legal practice.
2. To train students in effective client interaction, counseling, and communication.
3. To impart knowledge of professional ethics and responsibilities in client handling.
4. To enable students to manage legal files, documentation, and case strategies efficiently.
5. To build confidence in handling real-world legal scenarios through practical exposure.

COURSE OUTCOMES

After completing the course, students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate effective oral advocacy in courtroom and simulated environments.
2. Draft legal pleadings and documents with clarity and precision.

3. Conduct structured client interviews with professionalism.
4. Understand and apply ethical standards in legal practice.
5. Communicate legal advice clearly and effectively to clients.
6. Manage client expectations and maintain confidentiality.
7. Plan and organize case files and maintain legal documentation.
8. Exhibit courtroom etiquette and procedural discipline.
9. Practice negotiation and mediation skills in dispute resolution.
10. Collaborate in teams for case preparation and strategy development.
11. Reflect critically on advocacy performances and client handling skills.
12. Prepare for real-world legal practice through moot courts and client counseling sessions.

MODULES

Module 1: Foundations of Advocacy

- 1.1 Meaning and importance of advocacy in legal practice
- 1.2 Qualities of a good advocate
- 1.3 Types of advocacy: trial, appellate, written, and oral advocacy
- 1.4 Structure and functioning of courts and tribunals
- 1.5 Professional ethics and duties of advocates

Module 2: Legal Communication and Drafting

- 2.1 Legal writing: clarity, precision, and structure
- 2.2 Drafting legal pleadings: complaints, written statements, affidavits, petitions
- 2.3 Drafting legal notices, contracts, and opinions
- 2.4 Written submissions and memorials
- 2.5 Common errors in legal drafting

Module 3: Oral Advocacy and Courtroom Skills

- 3.1 Techniques of oral argument and presentation
- 3.2 Art of persuasion and legal reasoning
- 3.3 Courtroom decorum and etiquette
- 3.4 Examination-in-chief, cross-examination, and re-examination
- 3.5 Opening and closing arguments

Module 4: Client Interviewing and Counseling

- 4.1 Understanding client psychology and communication styles
- 4.2 Conducting client interviews and taking instructions
- 4.3 Advising clients on legal issues and strategy
- 4.4 Confidentiality, trust-building, and managing expectations
- 4.5 Drafting client advice and case notes

Module 5: Case Management and Practical Exercises

- 5.1 File management and case tracking
- 5.2 Time and task management in legal practice
- 5.3 Case strategy formulation and teamwork
- 5.4 Moot court participation and mock client sessions
- 5.5 Reflective practice and feedback mechanisms

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The course will be delivered through a variety of engaging and practical teaching methods. Interactive lectures will lay the conceptual foundation with real-world relevance to advocacy and client management. Moot courts and mock trials will provide students with hands-on experience in courtroom procedures and oral argumentation. Client counseling sessions through role-plays will enhance interpersonal and communication skills essential for professional client interaction. Drafting workshops will offer practical training in preparing legal documents such as petitions, notices, and client agreements. Case studies and reflection exercises will allow students to analyze real-life scenarios, helping them develop critical thinking and ethical decision-making. In addition, group activities and presentations will promote teamwork, research, and legal articulation. Finally, structured feedback and peer review sessions will help students continuously refine their advocacy techniques and client management skills.

Course Code -		Course Title – Honours Paper VII	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Honours Paper VII
MERGER AND ACQUISITIONS (B.7)

INTRODUCITON:

Mergers and Acquisitions (M&A) refer to strategic business activities where companies consolidate or transfer ownership and control through various forms of transactions. A merger involves the combination of two companies to form a new entity, while an acquisition occurs when one company takes over another. These activities are crucial components of corporate strategy, aiming to achieve growth, gain competitive advantage, enter new markets, acquire new technologies, or realize synergies.

The main objective of this course is to make the students to understand what is merger, acquisition, amalgamation, restructuring of company and takeover code. The purpose for an offeror company for acquiring another company shall be reflected in the corporate objectives. To make them aware the rules and regulations that deal in India for merger and amalgamation of multinational companies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the strategic rationale behind mergers and acquisitions
2. To explore the legal, financial, and regulatory framework of M&A transactions
3. To develop skills in valuation techniques and deal structuring
4. To examine the process of due diligence and post-merger integration
5. To analyze real-world M&A cases and assess their outcomes

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and types of mergers and acquisitions
2. Explain the motives and strategies behind M&A activities
3. Analyze the legal and regulatory environment governing M&A
4. Apply financial models to value merger and acquisition targets
5. Evaluate the impact of M&A on stakeholders and corporate performance
6. Conduct due diligence and risk assessment in M&A deals
7. Understand the process of deal negotiation and structuring
8. Interpret merger agreements and related documentation
9. Analyze synergy realization and integration challenges
10. Compare domestic and cross-border M&A practices

11. Critically assess failed and successful M&A cases
12. Develop strategic thinking in identifying M&A opportunities

MODULES:

Module 1: Concept of Mergers & Acquisition

- 1.1 Corporate Restructuring- Classification
- 1.2 Brief examination of certain terms and concepts
- 1.3 Economic and social implications of corporate restructuring
- 1.4 Law and Policy Issues- an overview

Module 2: Mergers or Amalgamations under the Companies Act, 1956 & 2013

- 2.1 Sec 391 – 396A of the Companies Act 1956 – scope and extent
- 2.2 Sec 230 to 240 of Companies Act 2013 – a comparison with old Act
- 2.3 Cross Border Mergers
- 2.4 Role of Official Liquidator
- 2.5 Power of the Court to make incidental orders

Module 3: Share Acquisitions and Takeovers

- 3.1 Analysis of the provisions of SEBI (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011
- 3.2 Key concepts: Target company, Acquired Company, Acquirer Company, acquisition of shares and Person Acting concert, Escrow account, offer size, offer prize
- 3.3 Public offer and requirements
- 3.4 Role of SEBI

Module 4: Corporate Demergers and Reverse merger

- 4.1 Forms and types of demergers
- 4.2 Methods of demerger
- 4.3 Procedural aspects of demerger
- 4.4 Reverse merger according to income tax act
- 4.5 Reverse merger as per Sick industries

Module 5: Other Aspects of Merger & Acquisitions

- 5.1 Concept and Issues- 'slump sale'
- 5.2 Tax Implications on M & A Transactions
- 5.3 Employees as Stakeholders in Mergers & Acquisition

5.4 Duties of Directors in Mergers & Acquisition

5.5 Competition Law Issues in Mergers and Acquisitions

TEXT READINGS:

1. K.R. Sampath, Law and Procedure for mergers/joint Ventures Amalgamations Takeovers & Corporate Restructure, 4th edition, Snow White Publications, 2008.
2. J.C. Verma, Corporate Mergers Amalgamations & Takeovers (Concept, Practice & Procedure) 5th edition, Bharat Law House, 2008
3. J. Fred Weston, Juan A. Siu, Bria A. Jhonson, Takeovers, Restructuring, & Corporate Governance, 3rd edition, Pearson Education Asia, 2002
4. Abir Roy, Jayant Kumar, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law house, 2008
5. S. Ramanunja, Mergers et al, 2nd edition reprint, Wadhwa Nagpur, 2007
6. Jayant Thakur, Chartered Accountant, Law and Practice of Mergers and Acquisitions, 1st edition, Snow White Publications, 1997.
7. Seth Dua and Associates, Joint Ventures and Mergers and Acquisitions in India Legal and Tax Aspects, Lexis Nexis Butterworths India, 2006.
8. Gower and Davis, Principles of Modern Company law, 8th edition, Sweet and Maxwell, 2008.
9. The Institute of Company Secretaries of India, Handbook on Merger, Amalgamations and takeovers Law and Practice, 4th edition, Wolters Luwer
10. J. Fred Weston and Samuel C. Weaver, Mergers and Acquisitions, Tata McGraw Hill, 2002.
11. A.K. Majumdar and G.K Kapoor, Company law and Practice, 15th edition, Taxman, 2010.
12. Gray Eaborn(edited), Butterworths Takeovers: Law and Practice, 1st edition, Lexis Nexis Butterworths
13. William J. Carney, Merger and Acquisitions, Aspen Publishers, 2009

Course Code -		Course Title – Honours Paper VIII	
Theory – 60%	Practice – 20%	Project – 20%	Credits - 4

Honours Paper VIII

LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE

INTRODUCTION:

Corporate finance is a branch of finance that deals with the financial activities related to running a corporation. It focuses on how businesses manage funding sources, capital structuring, and investment decisions. The primary goal of corporate finance is to maximize shareholder value through long-term and short-term financial planning and the implementation of various strategies.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the fundamental principles and concepts of corporate finance.
2. To analyze financial statements for informed decision-making.
3. To evaluate investment opportunities using capital budgeting techniques.
4. To understand capital structure and its impact on firm value.
5. To develop skills in managing working capital and corporate financial planning.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand key concepts and principles of corporate finance
2. Analyze and interpret financial statements
3. Evaluate investment projects using capital budgeting tools
4. Apply time value of money in financial decision-making
5. Understand the cost of capital and its components
6. Analyze the impact of capital structure on firm value
7. Assess various sources of corporate financing
8. Make informed dividend policy decisions
9. Manage working capital efficiently
10. Evaluate financial risk and return
11. Apply financial models to real-world corporate scenarios
12. Develop strategic financial planning and forecasting skills

Module 1: Introduction to the Financial Concepts and Instrument for Raising Finance

- 1.1 Distinctive features of the company limited by shares

- 1.2 Limited Liability: passive investment, portfolio diversification, cost of capital, transferability of shares, The Corporate Group
- 1.3 Capital Structure: Share capital terminology, Characteristics of ordinary shares: dividends, capital gains and risk, voting rights Debt finance terminology: Characteristics of simple debt: Interest, Capital Gain and Risk, Control
- 1.4 Business structure (limited liability Company, limited partnership or other type of business), project finance, risk management, fundamental concepts on Equity and Debt Securities, Depository receipts and Corporate bonds

Module 2: Corporate Valuation

- 2.1 Valuation of Securities: Shares: Net Asset Value, Dividend Valuation, Free Cash Flow Valuation, Sources of Corporate Finance in India
- 2.2 Bond valuation and Equity Valuation,
- 2.3 Financial Forecasting,
- 2.4 Free cash flow
- 2.5 Different Valuation Models

Module 3: Debt Corporate Finance and Primary and Secondary Market

- 3.1 Debt Corporate Finance
- 3.2 Overdrafts, Term Loans, Representations and warranties, Covenants, Implied Covenants
- 3.3 Secured Debt: Forms of consensual real security: pledge and lien, mortgage, charges, fixed and floating charges,
- 3.4 Assessment of the post – Spectrum position, Registration of Charges, Primary & Secondary Market, Structure of the Primary Market, Primary Market Investors
- 3.5 Investment Routs for Institutional Investors, Process overview of Public issues in India and Private placement

Module 4 : Overview of Securities Markets and Issuances

- 4.1 Securities Market
- 4.2 Overview of Money Market & Money Market securities
- 4.3 Overview of capital Market & capital Market securities
- 4.4 Derivative market

Module 5: Corporate Finance And Regulatory Framework

- 5.1 Security Contract (Regulation) Act 1956
- 5.2 SEBI Act 1992
- 5.3 Depositories Act 1996
- 5.4 The New Companies Act 2013
- 5.5 FEMA, 1999
- 5.6 Taxation aspect of financing
- 5.7 Money Laundering and Corporate Fraud

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The **Corporate Finance** course will be delivered through a blend of interactive lectures, practical case studies, and numerical exercises to ensure a strong grasp of core financial principles. Students will engage in real-world financial analysis, group projects, and presentations to develop critical thinking, collaboration, and communication skills. The pedagogy emphasizes the application of theoretical concepts through problem-solving, financial modeling, and technology tools like Excel. Guest lectures and industry interactions will provide professional insights into current practices and challenges in corporate finance. Continuous assessment through quizzes, assignments, and exams will ensure consistent progress and understanding throughout the course.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Principles of Corporate Finance Law, by Ellis Ferran, Oxford Publication, 2008
2. Law and Corporate Finance, by F.B Cross and R.A. Prentice, Edward Elgar Publishing, 2007
3. Company Law and Corporate Finance by Ellis Ferran, Oxford Publication, 2003
4. Aziz, Jahangir, Dunaway, Steven Vincent, and Prasad, Eswar. China and India: Learning from Each Other: Reforms and Policies for Sustained Growth. Washington DC, US: International Monetary Fund (IMF), 2006.
5. International Monetary Fund. Monetary and Capital Markets Department. India: Financial Sector Assessment Program—Detailed Assessments Report on IOSCO

Objectives and Principles of Securities Regulation. Washington, DC, USA: International Monetary Fund, 2013.

6. Desai, Vasant. Financial Markets and Financial Services. Mumbai, IN: Himalaya Publishing House, 2008.
7. Gutterman, Alan S. Legal Considerations in Business Financing. Westport, US: Greenwood Press, 1994.
8. Machiraju, H.R. Working of Stock Exchanges in India. Daryaganj, Delhi, IND: New Age International, 2009. ProQuest ebrary. Web.
9. Levinson, Marc. Guide to the Financial Markets (5). London, GB: Economist Books, 2006.
10. Cooper, Robert. Finance and Capital Markets Series: Corporate Treasury and Cash Management. Gordonsville, GB: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003.
11. Hasbrouck, Joel. Empirical Market Microstructure: The Institutions, Economics, and Econometrics of Securities Trading. Cary, GB: Oxford University Press, USA, 2007.

