

COURSE STRUCTURE AND SYLLABI

BBA. 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: BBA.LLB (Hons.)

About the Program

This programme is specifically tailored for students pursuing the BBA LL.B. (Hons.) degree, a five-year integrated undergraduate law programme. It combines foundational subjects from the business stream such as Management and Economics with core legal disciplines, including Corporate Law, Labour Law, and Administrative Law, providing a comprehensive understanding of both business and legal studies.

Programme Education Outcomes (PEOs)

1. **Legal Knowledge and Understanding:** Graduates should possess a comprehensive understanding of legal principles, theories, and concepts related to business law, including contracts, commercial transactions, corporate law, intellectual property, and international business law.
2. **Business Acumen:** Graduates should demonstrate a strong understanding of business principles, management concepts, and economic theories relevant to legal practice in corporate settings.
3. **Legal Analysis and Problem-Solving:** Graduates should be able to analyze complex legal issues within a business context, apply legal reasoning, and develop effective strategies for resolving business-related legal problems.
4. **Communication Skills:** Graduates should possess excellent oral and written communication skills necessary for drafting legal documents, negotiating contracts, advising clients, and presenting legal arguments in a business environment.
5. **Ethical and Professional Behavior:** Graduates should adhere to high ethical standards and demonstrate professional conduct in their interactions with clients, colleagues, and business entities.
6. **Strategic Thinking:** Graduates should be capable of thinking strategically and making sound decisions that consider both legal requirements and business objectives.

7. **Interdisciplinary Perspective:** Graduates should understand the intersection of law with other disciplines such as management, finance, marketing, and entrepreneurship, and be able to apply this interdisciplinary knowledge in their legal practice.
8. **Business Leadership and Management:** Graduates should possess leadership skills and management capabilities necessary for effectively managing legal teams, advising corporate executives, and contributing to strategic business decision-making.
9. **Global Business Competence:** Graduates should have an understanding of international business environments, cross-border legal issues, and global business practices, enabling them to work effectively in multicultural settings and navigate international business transactions.
10. **Lifelong Learning and Professional Development:** Graduates should recognize the importance of continuous learning, stay updated on legal and business developments, and engage in ongoing professional development to enhance their legal knowledge, business acumen, and leadership skills throughout their careers.

Program Outcomes (PO's)

1. **Foundational Legal Knowledge:** Demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of core legal concepts, principles, and theories across various areas of law, including constitutional law, criminal law, contract law, business law, and more.
2. **Business Acumen:** Develop a strong foundation in business administration, understanding fundamental business principles, management concepts, and their application within legal contexts.
3. **Analytical and Problem-Solving Skills:** Acquire analytical skills to identify legal issues, analyze complex problems, and apply legal reasoning to find solutions in both business and legal scenarios.
4. **Legal Research and Writing:** Gain proficiency in legal research methodologies, enabling effective gathering and analysis of legal information, and develop strong writing skills to prepare legal documents, case briefs, and opinions.
5. **Ethical and Professional Responsibility:** Understand the ethical responsibilities and professional conduct expected within the legal profession and the business world, emphasizing integrity, confidentiality, and ethical decision-making.

6. **Negotiation and Dispute Resolution:** Develop negotiation skills and explore alternative dispute resolution mechanisms such as mediation and arbitration, understanding their role in resolving conflicts within business and legal settings.
7. **Understanding International Business and Law:** Gain insights into the legal aspects of international trade, business transactions, and global regulations, understanding the impact of international law on business operations.
8. **Corporate Law Competence:** Acquire specialized knowledge in corporate law, including corporate governance, mergers and acquisitions, securities regulations, and compliance practices relevant to businesses.
9. **Entrepreneurial Mindset:** Foster an entrepreneurial mindset by understanding the legal frameworks and challenges faced by entrepreneurs, including intellectual property protection, business structuring, and regulatory compliance.
10. **Interdisciplinary Approach:** Integrate legal knowledge with business principles, applying interdisciplinary perspectives to analyze legal and managerial issues within the corporate environment.
11. **Communication and Advocacy Skills:** Develop effective communication skills to articulate legal arguments, present cases, and advocate for clients in both written and oral forms, honing presentation and persuasion abilities.
12. **Professional Development and Career Readiness:** Prepare students for the professional world by providing career-oriented skills, including networking, internships, and practical experiences to excel in legal practice or business environments.

Programme Specific Outcomes (PSOs)

PSO 1: Understanding of Legal Frameworks: Graduates will demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of various legal systems, including statutes, case laws, and regulations, and their application in business contexts. They will be able to analyze and interpret legal provisions relevant to corporate governance, business transactions, and employment laws.

PSO 2: Integration of Business and Legal Principles: Graduates will possess the ability to integrate principles of business management with legal knowledge to provide strategic advice and solutions to legal issues faced by businesses. They will understand the legal implications of corporate decisions, mergers and acquisitions, intellectual property rights, and international trade agreements.

PSO 3: Enhanced Employability Skills: Graduates will possess a range of skills essential for professional success, including critical thinking, problem-solving, teamwork, and ethical decision-making. They will demonstrate the ability to apply legal knowledge to real-world business scenarios, adapting to dynamic environments and contributing effectively to organizational goals.

CAREER SCOPE: In the present scenario, law graduates are not confined to working solely as lawyers in courts. There are numerous career opportunities available, such as corporate lawyers, project consultants, legal advisors, law officers, labour commissioners, compliance managers, patent examiners, trademark associates, civil lawyers, criminal lawyers, and many more. Today, law is a financially rewarding and diverse career option for young students, offering attractive and highly lucrative packages.

DEGREE: BBA. + LLB.

DURATION: 5 YEARS

ELIGIBILITY: 10+2

AGE LIMIT – MINIMUM 18 YEARS

TOTAL CREDITS OF THE PROGRAM: 240

Course Structure

| Semester I | | | | | | | |
|------------|------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| S. N | 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 | | Legal History | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |

| Semester I | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|--|------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 4 | | Principles of Marketing | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 5 | | Management Paper-I (Principles of Management) | 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 | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| S. N | 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 | | Organizational Behaviour | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 4 | | Law and Micro Economics | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 5 | | Management Paper-II | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 6 | | Law and Language Paper-II (General English and | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |

| Semester II | | | | | | | |
|-------------|--|---|------------|--|--|--|------------|
| | | Legal Language-II) | | | | | |
| 7 | | Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar | Compulsory | | | | Non credit |

| Semester III | | | | | | | |
|--------------|------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| S. N | 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 | | Law and Macro Economics | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 4 | | Management Paper-III | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 5 | | Management Paper-IV | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 6 | | Basic Principles of Accounting | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 7 | | Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar | Compulsory | | | | Non credit |

Semester IV

| S. N | Code | Course Name | Course Nature | T (Theory) | Pr (Practice) | Pj (Project) | Credits |
|-------------|-------------|--|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | | Family Law Paper-I | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 2 | | Law of Crimes-I(BNS) | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 3 | | Law of Crimes-II (BNSS) | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 4 | | Media Law and Information Technology Act | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 5 | | Management Paper-V | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 6 | | Corporate Accounting | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 7 | | Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar | Compulsory | | | | Non credit |

Semester V

| S. N | Code | Course Name | Course Nature | T (Theory) | Pr (Practice) | Pj (Project) | Credits |
|-------------|-------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1 | | Jurisprudence | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 2 | | Law of Evidence(BSA) | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 3 | | Corporate Law-I | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |

| Semester V | | | | | | | |
|------------|--|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 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 | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|--|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| S. N | 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 |

Semester VI

| | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|----------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 6 | | Principles of Taxation Law | Compulsor y | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 7 | | Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar | Compulsor y | | | | Non credit |

Semester VII

| S. N | 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(IOS) | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 4 | | Labour & Industrial Law I(Code on wages, Industrial Relation 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 | | | | | | | |
|---------------|------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|---------|
| S. N | 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 |

| Semester VIII | | | | | | | |
|---------------|--|---|------------|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| 6 | | Honours Paper-III | Compulsory | 60% | 20% | 20% | 4 |
| 7 | | Clinical Hours/Tutorial Classes/Seminar | Compulsory | | | | Non credit |

| SEMESTER IX | | | | | | | |
|-------------|------|---|---------------|------------|---------------|--------------|------------|
| S. N | 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 | | Insolvency and Bankruptcy Laws | 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

| S. N | 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 SubstantiveCriminal 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 around the world typically include, in their initial year or semester, an introductory course. These are known by many names—“Introduction to Law,” “Legal Method,” “Legal Methods,” “Law 101,” “The Methods and Processes of Law,” and so on. Most of these titles are easily comprehensible. But why “Legal Method”? More specifically, why *method* as opposed to *methods*?

To appreciate this, think of the term *scientific method*. Clearly, this term does not imply that all scientists follow a single, uniform method. There is very little in common between a physicist studying the effects of high-speed particle collisions in an accelerator, a chemist analyzing complex mixtures with a chromatograph, and a biologist injecting enzymes into a rat’s spinal cord. And yet, the methods used by scientists share certain core features. All scientific endeavors today involve, at some level, description, observation, and—above all—an attempt to seek 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 mooting 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*

LAW OF TORTS

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

INTRODUCTION

The Law of Torts is a foundational subject in legal studies that deals with civil wrongs that are not based on contracts. It provides a framework for understanding how individuals and entities may be held liable for wrongful acts that cause harm or loss to others. This course explores the principles, types, defenses, and remedies associated with tortious liability, focusing on both classic common law doctrines and their development in the Indian context. Law of Torts plays a crucial role in protecting individual rights and promoting justice by providing remedies for private wrongs. It lays the groundwork for understanding liability, compensation, and the role of the judiciary in civil disputes. This subject is also significant for understanding modern legal

developments in fields like human rights, consumer law, and public interest litigation. The students should have the basic knowledge of rights and duties, difference between civil law and criminal law. Students must have basic understanding about common law system. Students should be good at logical reasoning. Students must be acquainted with case law based study method.

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

1.1. The concept of a Consumer, and Consumer Dispute;

1.2. Definition of 'consumer', 'goods', consumerism, complaint, 'services', 'unfair trade practice', 'restrictive trade practice' under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

1.3. The Aims and Objectives of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

1.4. Shift from Caveat Emptor to Caveat Venditor;

1.5. Consumer Protection Councils under the Consumer Protection Act 2019;

1.6. Redressal mechanism under the Consumer Protection Act, 2019;

1.7. The District Forum, The State Commission; The National Commission;

1.8. 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)

PRINCIPLES OF MANAGEMENT

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Course Code – CUTM2785 | | Course Title- Priciples of Management | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |

INTRODUCTION

The Principles of Management course is designed to provide students with a foundational understanding of the theories, concepts, and practices that form the basis of effective management. In today's complex and fast-paced business and legal environments, a strong grasp of management principles is essential not only for corporate success but also for leadership roles in law firms, government agencies, NGOs, and other professional settings. This course introduces students to the key functions of management—planning, organizing, leading, and controlling—while exploring the evolution of management thought and its practical application in modern organizations. Special emphasis is placed on decision-making,

strategic thinking, communication, motivation, and leadership—all crucial skills for aspiring business and legal professionals.

By integrating management concepts with legal insight, the course equips BBA LL.B. students to better understand the organizational dynamics they will encounter in their dual careers. The interdisciplinary approach ensures that students not only learn to manage people and processes effectively but also appreciate the legal implications of managerial decisions. Whether you aim to lead a corporate team, manage legal operations, or build your own firm, this course lays the groundwork for your development as a confident and competent manager.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental principles, functions, and theories of management and their relevance in business and legal environments.
2. To develop an understanding of key managerial roles such as planning, organizing, leading, and controlling, and how these are applied in real-world organizational settings.
3. To enhance critical thinking and decision-making abilities by analyzing case studies and management problems with legal and ethical dimensions.
4. To build essential soft skills such as leadership, teamwork, communication, and conflict resolution that are necessary for effective management in both corporate and legal sectors.
5. To integrate management concepts with legal knowledge, enabling students to appreciate the managerial implications of legal frameworks and compliance requirements.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Define and explain the core concepts, principles, and functions of management.
2. Understand and analyze the evolution of management thought from classical to modern approaches.
3. Apply planning techniques and tools to develop strategic and operational plans in organizational contexts.
4. Demonstrate the ability to organize resources and design effective organizational structures.

5. Evaluate leadership styles and motivational theories to enhance employee performance and satisfaction.
6. Develop communication and decision-making skills suitable for both business and legal environments.
7. Analyze managerial problems using case studies and recommend practical, ethically sound solutions.
8. Understand the role of corporate governance, ethics, and legal compliance in management practices.
9. Demonstrate teamwork and collaborative skills in group assignments and projects.
10. Examine the impact of external environments (political, legal, economic, social, and technological) on managerial decisions.
11. Apply basic management principles in legal settings, such as law firms, courts, NGOs, and public sector organizations.
12. Develop a holistic perspective of management that combines business efficiency with legal awareness and social responsibility.

MODULES:

Module I

- 1.1 Types of Organizations: Government, Market, Civil Society;
- 1.2 Basic forms of business ownership;
- 1.3 Special forms of ownership: Franchising, Licensing, Leasing;
- 1.4 Choosing a form of Business ownership;
- 1.5 Corporate Expansion: mergers and acquisitions, diversification, forward and backward integration, joint ventures, strategic alliance.

Module II

- 2.1 Evolution of Management Theory:
- 2.2 Pre-scientific era, Scientific Management (Taylor),
- 2.3 Administrative Management (Fayol),
- 2.4 Bureaucratic Management (Weber),
- 2.5 Human Relations (Follett & Mayo),
- 2.6 Behavioral School (McGregor, Simon, Bernard).

Module III

- 3.1 Managerial functions (Gullick),
- 3.2 Managerial skills (Kratz) and Managerial Roles (Mintzberg).
- 3.3 Insights from Indian practices and ethos.

Module-IV

- 4.1 Overview of Planning: Types of Plans & The planning process;
- 4.2 Decision making: Process, Types and Techniques. Control: Function, Process and types of Control;
- 4.3 Principles of organizing: Common organisational structures; Delegation & Decentralization:
- 4.4 Factors affecting the extent of decentralization, Process and Principles of delegation.

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

6. E- Content of every topic will be made available to students before lecture session.
7. 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.
8. The students will also be given hypothetical situations to make them think and apply their understanding of the concept.
9. Project in the form of Content/ Case study is assigned to each student individually.
10. PSD activities (in Group) will be assigned for self-work, field work and Practical training.

Readings:

1. Gilbert: Principles of Management, McGraw Hill.
2. Koontz & Heinz Weihrich: Essential of Management, McGraw Hill.
3. Richard L. Daft: Principles of Management, Cengage Learning India.
4. Stephen P. Robbins & Mary Coulter: Management, Pearson.
5. Stoner & Wankel: Management, Prentice Hall of India

LEGAL HISTORY I

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

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

- 1.1. Judicial Reforms of Lord Cornwallis, the system of 1787 and Reforms in criminal Judicature: 1790
- 1.2. Administration of civil justice- Defects of the scheme of 1787 and Scheme of 1793: Separation of executive and judiciary
- 1.3. Diwani Adalats reorganized, Cornwallis v. Hastings and Rise and progress of Adalat system: Sir John Shore (1795)
- 1.4. Progress of the Adalat System: Wellesley-Amherst (1798-1827)
- 1.5. 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

- 1.1. The Champaran and Indian Bar Committee of 1951, The Advocates Act of 1961: Provisions and Disciplinary Powers
- 1.2. Law Reporting and Legal Education, features of Law Reporting from 1773 to 1950, history and Basic Aims of Legal Education in India
- 1.3. 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.
- 1.4. Government of India Act 1935, Cripps Mission, Cabinet Mission Plan, Mountbatten Plan, India Independence Act 1947 and Lapse of Paramountcy.
- 1.5. 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

PRINCIPLES OF MARKETING

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code – CUTM2780 | | Course Title - Principles of Marketing | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

The Principles of Marketing course offers BBA LL.B. students a comprehensive overview of the foundational concepts, strategies, and practices of modern marketing. In today’s competitive and consumer-driven world, understanding marketing is essential not only for business success but also for legal professionals working with corporations, startups, e-commerce platforms, and regulatory bodies. This course explores the core elements of marketing—market research, consumer behavior, product development, pricing strategies,

promotion, and distribution—with an emphasis on real-world application. Students will gain insights into how businesses identify customer needs, create value, and build strong brand relationships in dynamic market environments. For law students with a management focus, this course also highlights the intersection of marketing and law, including topics such as consumer protection, advertising regulations, intellectual property, and ethical marketing practices. Whether your future lies in managing legal aspects of corporate affairs, advising businesses on compliance, or launching your own venture, this course equips you with a dual advantage—marketing acumen and legal awareness—to thrive in diverse professional settings.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts, strategies, and functions of marketing in both traditional and digital contexts.
2. To develop an understanding of consumer behavior, market segmentation, and targeting, and their role in creating effective marketing strategies.
3. To equip students with the ability to analyze and apply the marketing mix (4Ps)—product, price, place, and promotion—to real-life business scenarios.
4. To create awareness about the legal and ethical aspects of marketing, including consumer rights, advertising laws, and regulatory frameworks.
5. To build analytical and decision-making skills that integrate marketing strategies with legal reasoning and business goals.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand and explain the core concepts and functions of marketing and their relevance in business and legal contexts.
2. Identify and analyze consumer needs, preferences, and behavior to aid in effective decision-making.
3. Segment markets and identify appropriate target audiences for various products and services.
4. Develop and evaluate marketing strategies using the elements of the marketing mix (product, price, place, and promotion).
5. Assess the role of branding and product positioning in creating value and competitive advantage.
6. Understand pricing strategies and factors influencing pricing decisions in various market structures.

7. Evaluate distribution channels and logistics for efficient delivery of goods and services.
8. Design basic promotional strategies using advertising, personal selling, sales promotion, and digital tools.
9. Examine the ethical and legal implications of marketing practices, including advertising laws, consumer protection, and fair trade.
10. Analyze case studies to connect theoretical concepts with real-world marketing challenges.
11. Develop marketing plans and presentations that reflect strategic thinking and legal considerations.
12. Demonstrate awareness of global marketing trends and the impact of technology on consumer engagement and business models.

MODULES:

Module I

- 1.1 Nature, Scope and Importance of Marketing,
- 1.2 Evolution of Marketing;
- 1.3 Core marketing concepts;
- 1.4 Company orientation - Production concept, Product concept, Selling concept, Marketing concept, Holistic marketing concept.
- 1.5 Marketing Environment Demographic, economic, political, legal, socio cultural, technological environment (Indian context); Portfolio approach – Boston Consultative Group (BCG) matrix

Module II

- 2.1 Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning: Levels of Market Segmentation,
- 2.2 Basis for Segmenting Consumer Markets, Difference between Segmentation, Targeting and Positioning;
- 2.3 Consumer Behavior-Need for study, Factors influencing buying decisions and Stages in buying process.

Module III

- 3.1 Product & Pricing Decisions: Concept of Product Life Cycle (PLC), PLC marketing strategies, Product Classification, Product Line Decision, Product Mix Decision,

3.2 Branding Decisions, Packaging & Labeling, New Product Development.

3.3 Pricing Decisions: Determinants of Price, Pricing Methods (Non-mathematical treatment), Adapting Price (Geographical Pricing,

3.4 Promotional Pricing and Differential Pricing).

Module: IV

4.1 Promotion Mix: Factors determining promotion mix,

4.2 Promotional Tools –basics of Advertisement, Sales Promotion, Public Relations & Publicity and Personal Selling; Place (Marketing Channels): Channel functions, Channel Levels,

4.3 Types of Intermediaries: Types of Retailers, Types of Wholesalers. Marketing of Services - Unique Characteristics of Services,

4.4 Marketing strategies for service firms – 7Ps, Digital Marketing (Concept and Tools)

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The Principles of Marketing course will be delivered through a learner-centric and interactive pedagogy that combines theoretical instruction with practical exposure. Classroom teaching will include engaging lectures supported by multimedia presentations to explain core marketing concepts and their real-world applications. To enhance critical thinking and decision-making skills, students will analyze real-life and hypothetical case studies that integrate marketing strategies with legal and ethical considerations. Group discussions, debates, and role-playing activities will be used to develop communication skills and practical understanding of consumer behavior and promotional tactics. Students will also undertake project-based learning, where they will design marketing plans or campaigns with a focus on legal compliance and ethical marketing practices. Guest lectures by industry professionals and legal experts will provide valuable insights into current trends and regulatory frameworks. The use of audio-visual materials, advertisements, infographics, and online tools will further enrich the learning experience. Where feasible, students may also engage in field visits or market surveys to gain hands-on exposure to marketing practices. Overall, the pedagogy is designed to promote active learning, interdisciplinary thinking, and professional readiness.

Text books:

1. Kotler, P. & Keller, K. L.: Marketing Management, Pearson.
2. Kotler, P., Armstrong, G., Agnihotri, P. Y., & Ul Haq, E.: Principles of Marketing: A South Asian Perspective, Pearson.

Reference books:

1. Ramaswamy, V.S. & Nama Kumari, S.: Marketing Management: Global Perspective- Indian Context, Macmillan Publishers India Limited.
2. Zikmund, W.G. & D' Amico, M.: Marketing, Ohio: South-Western College Publishing

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE-I

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

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 5.4 "Monkey Trial" and 12 Angry Men (Courtroom drama)
- 5.5 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 LAW OF CONTRACT I

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

INTRODUCTION:

Contract Law I is a foundational course that introduces BBA LL.B. students to the essential principles governing contracts, which are the backbone of all commercial and business transactions. This subject explores the Indian Contract Act, 1872, with a focus on general

principles relating to the formation, performance, and enforcement of contracts. Through this course, students will gain a clear understanding of key concepts such as offer and acceptance, consideration, capacity to contract, free consent, legality of object, and discharge of contracts. The course also deals with remedies for breach of contract, enabling students to understand the legal consequences and rights available in contractual disputes. For BBA LL.B. students, this course bridges legal theory with business application. As future professionals in law and business, students will learn to draft, analyze, and evaluate contracts with legal precision and commercial awareness. Case law analysis, practical examples, and real-life business scenarios will be integrated into the course to enhance students' ability to apply legal concepts in a managerial or entrepreneurial setting. By grounding students in the legal framework of contracts, this course lays the foundation for advanced commercial law subjects and equips them with skills essential for roles in litigation, corporate advising, compliance, and contract management.

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
2. 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)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW I

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

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

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOUR

| | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Course Code – CUTM1211 | | Course Title – Organizational Behaviour | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

Organisational Behaviour (OB) is an interdisciplinary course that explores how individuals, groups, and structures influence behaviour within organizations. For BBA LL.B. students, this subject provides a unique blend of management insights and behavioral understanding, essential for navigating complex professional environments—whether in corporate settings, law firms, or public institutions. This course delves into key topics such as personality, motivation, perception, leadership, group dynamics, communication, organizational culture, and conflict resolution. It helps students understand how people behave and interact in a professional setting, and how organizational systems can be designed to foster efficiency, productivity, and well-being. By studying Organisational Behaviour, students will not only learn how to manage people effectively but also how to work collaboratively, resolve disputes, and lead ethically. The subject emphasizes the importance of emotional intelligence, ethical decision-making, and cross-cultural understanding—all critical skills for future legal and business professionals. With real-life case studies, role-plays, and discussions, this course equips BBA LL.B. students with the behavioral insights and interpersonal skills needed for leadership roles, HR and legal consultancy, and conflict management in diverse organizational contexts.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a foundational understanding of human behavior in organizational settings, focusing on individuals, groups, and organizational systems.
2. To develop insights into key behavioral concepts such as motivation, leadership, communication, perception, and group dynamics.
3. To enhance students' interpersonal and analytical skills for managing people and processes effectively in legal and business environments.
4. To enable students to apply organizational behaviour theories to real-life scenarios involving teamwork, conflict resolution, and ethical decision-making.
5. To foster a deeper understanding of organizational culture and change management, preparing students to function as effective leaders and legal professionals in diverse organizations.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the fundamental concepts and scope of organisational behaviour and its relevance to business and legal environments.
2. Explain the role of individual differences, including personality, perception, and attitudes, in influencing workplace behaviour.
3. Analyze motivation theories and apply them to enhance employee performance and satisfaction.
4. Demonstrate effective communication skills in organizational and team settings.
5. Understand group dynamics and team-building processes to foster collaboration and productivity.
6. Evaluate different leadership styles and approaches suitable for various organizational situations.
7. Identify the sources and consequences of organizational conflict and propose constructive conflict resolution strategies.
8. Understand the impact of organizational culture and climate on employee behaviour and organizational effectiveness.
9. Analyze organizational structure and design to assess its influence on behaviour and decision-making.

10. Apply OB concepts to legal workplaces, including law firms, corporate legal departments, and public institutions.
11. Demonstrate ethical awareness and emotional intelligence in handling organizational issues and interpersonal relationships.
12. Develop the ability to adapt to and manage organizational change, aligning human behaviour with strategic goals.

MODULES:

Module 1: Understanding Organizational Behaviour (Ob)

- 1.1 Definition of OB, Management role in organization, definition of human relations & OB,
- 1.2 historical development, scientific management movement, Hawthorne studies,
- 1.3 models of organizational behaviour, challenges & opportunities for OB, contribution of other disciplines.

Module 2: Foundations Of Individual Behaviour

- 2.1 Personality-Meaning, determinants, major personality traits & attributes, Big Five Model, Job fit theory, measuring personality.
- 2.2 Values & Attitudes: Formation of values & attitudes, values across culture, attitude-behaviour relationship, changing attitudes, job related attitudes.
- 2.3 Motivation: Meaning, early theories of motivation, contemporary theories of motivation, motivating employees through various measures.
- 2.4 Perception & Attribution: Meaning, factors influencing perception, attribution theory, errors in attribution, decision making, rationality & individual differences in decision making.
- 2.5 Leadership: Trait, behavioural & situational theories of leadership, charismatic, transactional & transformational theories of leadership, contemporary issues in leadership.

Module 3: Foundations Of Group Behaviour

- 3.1 Nature of Groups, types of groups, stages of group development, five stage model, Punctuated equilibrium model.
- 3.2 Group Structure: Formal leadership, roles, norms, status, size, composition, group tasks, group processes
- 3.3 Understanding Work Teams: Definition of work teams, benefits of work teams, difference between work groups & work teams, types of work teams, team effectiveness, shaping individuals into team players, teams & total quality management, teams & workforce diversity.

Module 4: Intergroup Behaviour

4.1 Conflict & Negotiation: Source of conflict, classification of conflict, the conflict process, understanding negotiation, the negotiation process, types of negotiation in organization, distributive bargaining, integrative bargaining, Issues in negotiation process.

4.2 Power & Politics: Definition & meaning of power, distinctions between power, authority & influence, bases of power, Contingency approaches to power, overall contingency model for power, power in groups, coalitions, organizational politics, definition & nature of politics, factors relating to political behaviour.

4.3 Communication: Definition of communication, role of communication, importance of communication, two-way communication process, problems associated with two-way communication, nonverbal communication, body language and Para language, understanding nonverbal communication.

Module 5: Foundation Of Organization Structure

5.1 Definition of structure, key elements in designing an organization structure, types of organizational designs, employee behaviour in different organizational structure.

5.2 Organizational culture: Definition of organizational culture, Characteristics of organizational culture, uniformity of culture, types of culture, functions of c

II. Listening comprehension

i. Passive and active listening - questioning - non-verbal communication

ii. Vocabulary

iii. Synonyms and antonyms - related words - regular vocabulary exercises

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The Organisational Behaviour course will be delivered through a combination of interactive and experiential learning methods aimed at developing a deep understanding of human behaviour in professional settings. Teaching will involve interactive lectures, supported by presentations and real-world examples to explain core OB concepts and their practical relevance. A strong emphasis will be placed on case study analysis, allowing students to apply theoretical knowledge to actual business and legal scenarios. Group discussions, debates, and role plays will be conducted regularly to develop students' interpersonal, leadership, and communication skills. Students will also engage in project-based learning, including

organizational behaviour surveys or team-based activities, to explore workplace dynamics and behavioural patterns. Guest lectures by HR professionals, legal advisors, and psychologists will enrich the course by offering insights into current organizational challenges and practices. Additionally, the use of audio-visual tools, self-assessment exercises, and reflective journals will encourage self-awareness and emotional intelligence. Overall, the pedagogy aims to integrate behavioural science with legal and business contexts, preparing students for leadership and conflict resolution roles in diverse professional environments.

TEXT READINGS:

1. Stephen P. Robbins, Timothy A. Judge – Organisational Behaviour (Global Edition, Pearson)
2. Fred Luthans – Organizational Behavior: An Evidence-Based Approach (McGraw-Hill Education)
3. K. Aswathappa – Organisational Behaviour (Himalaya Publishing House)
4. Uma Sekaran and Melita Sumitra – Organizational Behaviour: Text and Cases (McGraw-Hill Education)
5. R.S. Dwivedi – Human Relations and Organisational Behaviour (Macmillan India)

REFERENCE:

1. Harvard Business Review articles on leadership, teamwork, and organizational culture
2. Legal and ethical issues in HRM and OB from journals like Indian Journal of Industrial Relations
3. ILO and UN reports on workplace behavior, discrimination, and conflict resolution

LAW AND MICRO ECONOMICS

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code – | | Course Title – LAW AND MICRO ECONOMICS | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |

INTRODUCTION

The subject Law and Macroeconomics provides an interdisciplinary foundation for understanding how legal frameworks and economic principles interact at the national and global levels. This course is designed to equip BBA LL.B. students with a broad perspective on how laws influence macroeconomic policies and outcomes, and how economic reasoning can inform the design and evaluation of legal rules and institutions. Students will explore key macroeconomic concepts such as national income, inflation, unemployment, fiscal policy, monetary policy, and economic growth, with a focus on how legal structures—such as taxation laws, financial regulations, and constitutional provisions—shape and respond to economic challenges. The course will also address the legal dimensions of central banking, public expenditure, and regulatory bodies that govern the financial system. By the end of the course, students will be able to critically analyze macroeconomic policies from both legal and economic viewpoints, understand the implications of legal decisions on economic stability, and contribute meaningfully to policy discussions as future legal or corporate professionals. This course serves as a bridge between the domains of law, economics, and public policy, fostering an integrated understanding essential for leadership roles in governance, compliance, consultancy, and policymaking.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to fundamental macroeconomic concepts such as GDP, inflation, unemployment, fiscal policy, and monetary policy.
2. To examine the relationship between legal frameworks and macroeconomic policies, including taxation, public finance, and regulatory institutions.
3. To develop an understanding of how legal systems influence economic stability and growth, particularly in areas such as central banking, budgetary control, and financial regulation.
4. To enhance students' ability to critically analyze the legal implications of macroeconomic decisions, including budget laws, economic reforms, and public spending.
5. To foster interdisciplinary thinking that integrates legal knowledge with economic reasoning for effective policy analysis and decision-making in business and governance contexts.

Course Outcomes:

1. Define and explain key macroeconomic concepts such as GDP, inflation, unemployment, and balance of payments.
2. Understand the structure and functioning of major macroeconomic institutions such as central banks, finance ministries, and regulatory bodies.
3. Analyze the role of legal frameworks in shaping fiscal and monetary policy in India and globally.
4. Evaluate the impact of taxation laws and public expenditure on economic growth and income distribution.
5. Interpret budgetary and financial statements from a legal and economic perspective.
6. Understand the legal basis of central banking functions, including money supply regulation and interest rate policy.
7. Assess the implications of macroeconomic policy decisions on business operations, legal compliance, and public welfare.
8. Identify the constitutional and statutory provisions governing economic planning and public finance in India.
9. Critically examine macroeconomic reforms in areas like banking, taxation, and public debt from a legal viewpoint.
10. Analyze international macroeconomic issues such as globalization, trade policies, and exchange rates in relation to national laws.
11. Apply interdisciplinary reasoning to solve problems at the intersection of economics, law, and governance.
12. Demonstrate an understanding of economic policymaking processes and contribute to informed debates on economic legislation and reform.

MODULES:

Module I: 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 II: 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 III: 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 IV: 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 V: 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.

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The Law and Macroeconomics course will be delivered using an interdisciplinary and interactive teaching approach that integrates economic theory with legal analysis. Classroom lectures will focus on simplifying complex macroeconomic concepts while drawing connections to relevant legal frameworks, statutes, and constitutional provisions. Teaching will be supported by case laws, real-world economic data, and policy documents, helping students understand the practical implications of economic decisions. Discussions and debates on contemporary economic issues—such as budget announcements, monetary policy updates, and taxation reforms—will be encouraged to promote critical thinking and active participation. Case studies, policy briefs, and economic reports will be analyzed to illustrate the interaction between legal institutions and macroeconomic outcomes. Students will also engage in group projects, presentations, and mock policy discussions to build collaborative and analytical skills.

The use of audio-visual materials, economic dashboards, and government resources will further enhance understanding. Guest lectures by economists, policymakers, and legal professionals will provide practical insights into the formulation and implementation of economic laws and policies. This pedagogy aims to build a solid foundation for students to function effectively in legal, economic, and policy-making roles.

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

BUSINESS STATISTICS

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code – CUTM1211 | | Course Title – Business Statistics | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

The subject Business Statistics is designed to introduce BBA LL.B. students to the essential tools and techniques of statistical analysis used in business, economics, and legal research. It equips students with the ability to collect, organize, interpret, and present quantitative data to support effective decision-making in managerial and legal contexts. This course covers key statistical concepts such as measures of central tendency and dispersion, probability theory, correlation and regression analysis, time series analysis, hypothesis testing, and index numbers. Through these topics, students will gain a strong analytical foundation to evaluate data-driven arguments, assess trends, and draw meaningful conclusions. For BBA LL.B. students, the integration of statistical methods with legal and business understanding is particularly valuable. The ability to interpret statistical reports, evaluate risk, and understand economic indicators is essential for roles in litigation support, policy analysis, corporate compliance, and financial regulation. With an emphasis on application over theory, this course prepares students to use

statistical reasoning to solve real-world problems, make evidence-based decisions, and critically assess data in both legal and commercial settings.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts of business statistics, including data collection, classification, and presentation.
2. To develop analytical skills through the application of statistical tools such as measures of central tendency, dispersion, correlation, and regression.
3. To equip students with the ability to apply probability theory and hypothesis testing for decision-making in legal and business contexts.
4. To enhance students' ability to interpret and analyze statistical data, with a focus on practical business and legal applications.
5. To prepare students for data-driven reasoning and policy analysis, enabling them to assess risks, trends, and compliance through statistical methods.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand and explain key statistical concepts relevant to business and legal studies.
2. Organize, classify, and present data effectively using tables, charts, and graphs.
3. Calculate and interpret measures of central tendency and dispersion to summarize data sets.
4. Apply concepts of probability to assess uncertainty and risk in legal and business decision-making.
5. Use correlation and regression analysis to examine relationships between variables.
6. Perform time series analysis to identify patterns and trends in economic and legal data.
7. Construct and interpret index numbers for economic and financial analysis.
8. Formulate and test statistical hypotheses using appropriate inferential techniques.
9. Analyze real-world case data using statistical tools for informed legal or business recommendations.
10. Interpret statistical reports and government publications, such as budgets and economic surveys.
11. Integrate statistical reasoning into legal analysis, especially in areas like competition law, taxation, and corporate compliance.
12. Use statistical software or tools (where applicable) for data analysis and representation.

MODULES:

MODULE 1: DESCRIPTIVE STATISTICS

1.1 Introduction: Measure of central tendencies, mean, median, mode.

1.2 Measures of Dispersion: Range, quartile deviation, mean deviation, standard deviation, variance, co-efficient of variation. Moments, Skewness & kurtosis.

MODULE 2: THEORY OF PROBABILITY AND PROBABILITY DISTRIBUTION

2.1 Meaning & concept of probability

2.2 laws of probability

2.3 Baye's theorem

2.4 random variable, mathematical expectations, theorems on expectation, binomial distribution, poisson distribution, normal distribution.

MODULE 3: SAMPLING AND SAMPLING DISTRIBUTION

3.1 Introduction to sampling, Random Sampling vs. Non random Sampling,

3.2 Types of sampling: Simple random sampling stratified random sampling, systematic sampling, cluster sampling, sampling distribution, standard error, sampling distribution of sample mean & sample proportion, central limit theorem.

MODULE 4: CORRELATION AND REGRESSION ANALYSIS

4.1 Concept of correlation, types, scattered diagram, properties of correlation coefficient,

4.2 Karl Pearson correlation coefficient,

4.3 spearman's rank correlation coefficient,

4.4 Properties of regression coefficients,

4.5 lines of regression.

UNIT-5: TIME SERIES ANALYSIS

5.1 Definition & utility of time series analysis, components, trend analysis, semi average, moving average methods,

5.2 methods of least square.

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The Business Statistics course will be delivered through a blend of theoretical instruction and hands-on practical learning to ensure that students grasp both conceptual clarity and application skills. Lectures will be interactive and supported by real-world examples, case studies, and legal-economic data to demonstrate the relevance of statistical tools in business and legal contexts. Emphasis will be placed on problem-solving exercises, in-class activities, and statistical computations, helping students develop accuracy and analytical thinking. Visual aids

such as charts, graphs, and dashboards will be used to enhance data interpretation skills. Students will work on assignments and mini-projects involving analysis of legal trends, policy impacts, or business performance using statistical methods. Group discussions and collaborative learning will be encouraged to promote peer learning and deeper understanding. Where possible, basic statistical software tools or Excel will be introduced for data analysis to build technical competency. The pedagogy aims to bridge the gap between numbers and legal reasoning, preparing students to use statistics as a tool for evidence-based advocacy, compliance, and business decision-making.

SUGGESTED READING

1. S.C. Gupta, Indra Gupta, "Business Statistics", Himalaya Publishing House.
2. Goon, Gupta, Dasgupta, "Fundamentals of statistics (Vol I & II)", World Press Pvt.Ltd

GENERAL ENGLISH AND LEGAL LANGUAGE II

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

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. **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

LAW OF CONTRACT II

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

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The Law of Contract II course will be delivered through a combination of doctrinal, analytical, and applied methods of legal teaching to ensure a thorough understanding of the specific types of contracts and related legal principles. The course will build upon foundational knowledge from Law of Contract I, focusing on special contracts such as contracts of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency. Teaching will involve interactive lectures, critical discussions of statutory provisions (primarily from the Indian Contract Act, 1872), and judicial interpretations, ensuring that students develop both theoretical clarity and practical insight. Landmark judgments and contemporary case law will be analyzed in class to illustrate how courts interpret and enforce such contracts in real-world situations. To promote participative learning, students will engage in problem-based learning, case presentations, moot exercises, and drafting assignments to strengthen their legal reasoning and application skills. Classroom debates, quizzes, and group discussions will also be incorporated to enhance engagement and critical thinking. Additionally, comparative insights and practical examples from commercial and consumer law will help students relate contractual principles to broader legal contexts. This pedagogy aims to produce well-rounded law graduates with a deep understanding of contractual relationships and their significance in legal practice and commercial dealings.

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,
Eastern,
6. Lucknow
7. 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)

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – II

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title – CONSTITUTIONAL LAW II | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 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).

MACRO ECONOMICS

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

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

BASIC PRINCIPLES OF OF ACCOUNTING

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

INTRODUCTION:

The subject Basic Principles of Accounting introduces BBA LL.B. students to the fundamental concepts and practices of financial accounting, with a special focus on its relevance in the legal and business environment. This course is designed to develop a foundational understanding of how financial information is recorded, classified, summarized, and interpreted for decision-making by various stakeholders including businesses, regulators, investors, and legal professionals. Students will explore key accounting concepts such as the accounting cycle, journal entries, ledger posting, trial balance, final accounts, and basic financial statements. The course also highlights the importance of accounting standards, ethical practices, and regulatory compliance—elements that are particularly significant in the legal field. For aspiring legal professionals with managerial and corporate responsibilities, knowledge of accounting principles is essential for understanding company finances, legal audits, taxation, and financial disputes. By bridging the gap between legal frameworks and financial literacy, this course equips students with the analytical skills required to interpret financial records and understand the legal implications of financial decisions.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To introduce students to the fundamental concepts and principles of financial accounting, including the accounting cycle and double-entry system.
2. To enable students to record, classify, and summarize financial transactions, and prepare essential financial statements such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.
3. To familiarize students with accounting standards and ethical practices, especially in the context of business law and regulatory compliance.
4. To develop students' ability to interpret financial data for informed legal and managerial decision-making.
5. To bridge the gap between accounting and law, by exploring the legal relevance of financial documents in areas such as taxation, corporate governance, and dispute resolution.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand and explain the fundamental principles and objectives of accounting.
2. Apply the double-entry system of bookkeeping to record financial transactions accurately.
3. Prepare journal entries, ledgers, trial balances, and final accounts such as the trading, profit & loss account, and balance sheet.
4. Interpret and analyze financial statements for decision-making in legal and business contexts.
5. Understand the structure and format of key financial documents used in commercial and legal practice.
6. Recognize the importance of accounting standards, ethics, and compliance in financial reporting.
7. Identify errors in accounting records and apply rectification techniques.
8. Assess the legal implications of accounting misstatements or omissions, especially in areas such as fraud, tax evasion, or corporate liability.
9. Relate accounting practices to legal procedures, including audits, insolvency, and regulatory filings.
10. Understand the role of accounting in corporate governance, including accountability and transparency.
11. Analyze the impact of financial performance on business strategy and legal obligations.

12. Apply basic accounting knowledge in drafting legal opinions, agreements, or compliance reports involving financial data.

MODULES:

Module 1: Introduction to Accounting

- 1.1 Meaning, objectives, and scope of accounting
- 1.2 Types of accounting (Financial, Cost, Management)
- 1.3 Users of accounting information
- 1.4 Accounting principles, concepts, and conventions
- 1.5 Relationship between accounting, business, and law
- 1.6 Introduction to accounting standards and ethical considerations

Module 2: Accounting Process – Recording Transactions

- 2.1 The accounting cycle
- 2.2 Double-entry system of bookkeeping
- 2.3 Journal entries and rules of debit and credit
- 2.4 Ledger posting and preparation of trial balance
- 2.5 Subsidiary books (Cash book, purchase book, sales book, etc.)
- 2.6 Rectification of errors

Module 3: Preparation of Final Accounts

- 3.1 Preparation of Trading Account and Profit & Loss Account
- 3.2 Preparation of Balance Sheet
- 3.3 Adjustments in final accounts
- 3.4 Provisions and reserves
- 3.5 Depreciation – concept and methods (Straight Line and Written Down Value)
- 3.6 Practical exercises with legal relevance (e.g., contracts, partnerships)

Module 4: Analysis and Interpretation of Financial Statements

- 4.1 Objectives and importance of financial statement analysis
- 4.2 Techniques: Comparative statements, common-size statements, ratio analysis
- 4.3 Limitations of financial statements
- 4.4 Legal implications of financial misrepresentation
- 4.5 Case studies on financial disputes and forensic accounting

Module 5: Accounting in Legal and Business Contexts

- 5.1 Accounting for sole proprietorship, partnership, and companies
- 5.2 Legal requirements under Companies Act for maintaining accounts

- 5.3 Auditing basics and legal importance of audit reports
- 5.4 Accounting and taxation – relevance to income tax and GST laws
- 5.5 Understanding annual reports, director’s reports, and financial disclosures
- 5.6 Role of accounting in corporate governance, mergers, and insolvency proceedings

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY

The Basic Principles of Accounting course will be delivered using a practice-oriented and interdisciplinary approach that balances conceptual learning with real-world application. The teaching methodology will include interactive lectures to explain core accounting principles and procedures, complemented by chalk-and-talk sessions, visual aids, and multimedia presentations to enhance understanding. Students will engage in problem-solving exercises, numerical worksheets, and guided practice sessions to reinforce their computational and analytical skills. The pedagogy will also integrate legal perspectives, focusing on the role of accounting in legal compliance, corporate law, taxation, and financial regulation. Case studies, real financial statements, and corporate reports will be analyzed to link theoretical knowledge with legal and business realities. Regular class tests, quizzes, and in-class assignments will be used to track progress, while group activities and presentations will promote collaboration and peer learning. Wherever possible, basic exposure to Excel or accounting software tools will be included to build digital literacy in accounting. By connecting financial literacy with legal reasoning, the pedagogy aims to prepare students for informed legal practice, corporate advisory, and regulatory roles.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. J.R. Monga – Financial Accounting: Concepts and Application
2. Taxmann Publications – Law Relating to Accounting and Auditing
3. Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) – Issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI)

Human Resource Management

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| Course Code - CUTM1218 | Course Title – Human Resource Management |
|-------------------------------|---|

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|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |
|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|

INTRODUCTION:

Human Resource Management (HRM) is a vital function in both corporate and legal environments. As future legal professionals with a strong grounding in business administration, students of the BBA LL.B. program are uniquely positioned to appreciate the intersection of law, management, and human behavior in the workplace. This course introduces the core concepts, strategies, and practices involved in managing people effectively within organizations. It covers key HRM functions such as recruitment, selection, training and development, performance appraisal, compensation management, employee relations, and legal compliance. Special emphasis will be placed on the legal dimensions of HRM in India, including relevant labor laws, employment contracts, workplace rights, and dispute resolution mechanisms. The course also aims to develop critical thinking and analytical skills required to address real-world HR issues. Through case studies, group discussions, and practical assignments, students will gain insights into how HRM contributes to organizational success and how legal knowledge enhances HR decision-making. By the end of the course, students will not only understand HRM from a managerial perspective but also be equipped to deal with the legal and regulatory challenges associated with managing human capital in contemporary workplaces.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide a foundational understanding of Human Resource Management principles, functions, and practices and their relevance in both business and legal contexts.
2. To develop the ability to analyze HR policies and procedures in light of applicable labor laws and regulatory frameworks in India.
3. To enhance skills in handling key HR functions such as recruitment, training, performance appraisal, and compensation from both a managerial and legal standpoint.
4. To equip students with the knowledge to address employee relations and workplace disputes, including the application of relevant legal provisions and ethical considerations.
5. To foster critical thinking and decision-making abilities by applying HRM concepts to real-world scenarios through case studies, role plays, and practical assignments.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Explain the fundamental concepts and functions of Human Resource Management in organizational settings.
2. Identify and describe the role of HRM in strategic business planning and organizational development.
3. Analyze recruitment and selection processes and suggest improvements based on legal and managerial perspectives.
4. Evaluate training and development programs and their impact on employee performance and organizational productivity.
5. Design a basic performance appraisal system while understanding its legal and ethical implications.
6. Compare various compensation and benefits structures with reference to legal requirements and best practices.
7. Interpret relevant Indian labor laws (such as the Industrial Disputes Act, Factories Act, and Shops and Establishments Act) and apply them to HRM scenarios.
8. Demonstrate an understanding of industrial relations, collective bargaining, and grievance redressal mechanisms.
9. Assess workplace diversity, inclusion, and employee engagement strategies from a legal and HR perspective.
10. Apply conflict resolution and negotiation techniques in handling employee-employer disputes.
11. Draft basic HR-related documents such as employment contracts, workplace policies, and disciplinary notices.
12. Integrate legal knowledge and HR practices to make informed decisions in real-life organizational and legal settings.

MODULES:

Module: I

- 1.1 Concept, nature and scope of human resource management vis-a-vis personnel management. role and functions of HR manager,
- 1.2 HR role in strategy formulation,
- 1.3 Emerging challenges of human resource management

Module: II

- 2.1 Human Resource planning: Forecasting demand and supply,

2.2 HRIS, succession planning; Job analysis: job description & job specification;

2.3 Recruitment and Selection: Sources of recruitment (internal & external), E- recruitment, Selection Process; Orientation Process.

Module: III

3.1 Human Resource Development: Concept and challenges Training and Development: Concept, needs, methods and effectiveness;

3.2 Career Planning: Career anchor and career life stages;

3.3 Performance Management System: concepts, use, methods, common problems of rating; Compensation: job evaluation, components of pay structure, factors influencing compensation levels,

3.4 wage differentials & incentives, profit sharing, gain sharing, employees' stock option plans, fringe benefits

Module: IV

4.1 Industrial Relations: Introduction to industrial relations,

4.2 Trade unions role, types, functions, problems, Industrial dispute- concept, causes & machinery for settlement of disputes;

4.3 Grievance- concepts, causes & grievance redressal machinery;

4.4 Discipline- concept, aspect of discipline & disciplinary procedure;

4.5 Collective Bargaining- concept, types, process, problems, essentials of effective collective bargaining.

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The pedagogy for the Human Resource Management course is designed to provide BBA LL.B. students with a balanced integration of theoretical knowledge and practical application, with a strong emphasis on the legal dimensions of HR practices. The course will be delivered through interactive lectures that promote critical thinking and conceptual clarity. Case studies and real-world scenarios will be used extensively to help students understand the practical challenges of HRM and to apply relevant legal principles in resolving workplace issues. Group projects and class presentations will foster collaboration, research, and communication skills. Students will also engage in role plays and simulations, such as mock interviews and conflict resolution exercises, to experience the practical aspects of human resource functions. Legal drafting exercises, including the preparation of employment contracts and workplace policies, will bridge the gap between HR operations and legal compliance. Additionally, guest lectures by industry professionals and HR experts will expose students to current trends and professional

practices. Continuous assessment through assignments, quizzes, and reflective activities will ensure consistent engagement and comprehension throughout the course.

Text Books:

1. Dessler, G: Human Resource Management, Pearson.
2. Pattanaik B - Human Resource Management, PHI
3. E.B. Flippo-Personnel Management
4. C.B. Mamoria - Personnel Management.
5. R. Armstrong- Human Resources Management
6. Fisher Schenfeldt & Shaw - Human Resource Management
7. P. Subba Rao - Human Resources Management - Texts & Cases, Excell Books

Business Policy and Strategy

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code - CUTM1222 | | Course Title – Human Resource Management | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

The course *Business Policy and Strategy* is designed to equip BBA LL.B. students with a comprehensive understanding of how businesses formulate, implement, and evaluate strategies to achieve long-term goals in an increasingly complex and competitive environment. Positioned at the intersection of business administration and law, this course provides an integrative perspective on strategic decision-making by examining how internal capabilities and external environments influence corporate success. Through this course, students will explore core concepts such as vision and mission statements, environmental scanning, SWOT analysis, competitive advantage, corporate governance, and strategic implementation. A legal dimension is incorporated to help students understand how corporate strategies must operate within regulatory frameworks and adhere to ethical standards and compliance requirements. The course adopts a practical, case-based approach to encourage critical thinking and strategic reasoning. Students will analyze real-world business scenarios, evaluate policy decisions, and formulate strategies that align with both business objectives and legal obligations. By the end of the course, students will be prepared to contribute meaningfully to policy formulation and strategic planning processes in legal, business, and entrepreneurial contexts.

Course Objectives:

1. To develop an understanding of strategic management concepts and the role of business policy in guiding organizational direction and long-term decision-making.
2. To enhance students' ability to analyze internal and external business environments using strategic tools such as SWOT, PESTLE, and Porter's Five Forces.
3. To cultivate critical thinking and problem-solving skills required for formulating, implementing, and evaluating effective business strategies.
4. To integrate legal and ethical considerations into strategic decision-making, preparing students to align corporate strategies with regulatory frameworks and governance standards.
5. To prepare students to contribute to strategic planning processes in corporate, legal, and entrepreneurial settings through the application of interdisciplinary knowledge.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Explain key concepts, theories, and models of strategic management and business policy.
2. Analyze the internal strengths and weaknesses of organizations using tools like SWOT and value chain analysis.
3. Evaluate external opportunities and threats through frameworks such as PESTLE analysis and Porter's Five Forces.
4. Formulate strategic objectives aligned with an organization's mission, vision, and core values.
5. Examine the different levels and types of strategies, including corporate, business, and functional strategies.
6. Apply strategic decision-making processes to real-world business cases and legal environments.
7. Assess the impact of governance, ethics, and corporate social responsibility on strategic planning.
8. Demonstrate an understanding of the legal and regulatory considerations involved in corporate strategy and policy-making.
9. Develop strategies to achieve competitive advantage in dynamic and global business environments.
10. Interpret financial and market data to support strategic analysis and policy development.

11. Collaborate effectively in teams to analyze strategic issues and present structured solutions.
12. Integrate knowledge of business and law to propose strategic recommendations that are both legally compliant and organizationally sound.

MODULES:

Module-I

- 1.1 Concept and Functions of Business Strategy,
- 1.2 Strategic Management Process, Vision, Mission, Objectives, and Goals,
- 1.3 Business and Functional Level strategic management decisions,

Module -II

- 2.1 External Analysis – Environmental Scanning, Analysis of Company's External Environment,
- 2.2 PESTEL Analysis, Industry Analysis using Porter's 5 Forces Model,
- 2.3 Internal Analysis: Importance of Organization's Capabilities, SWOT Analysis, Competitive Advantage and Core Competencies, Value Chain Analysis

Module -III

- 3.1 Formulation of Competitive Strategies: Porter's Generic Competitive Strategies,
- 3.2 Implementing Competitive Strategies-Offensive and Defensive moves,
- 3.3 Strategies of Growth, Stability and Retrenchment, Growth Strategies: Concentrated Growth, Product Development, integration, Diversification, International Expansion, Renewal Strategies:
- 3.4 Retrenchment & Turnaround, Strategic Fundamentals of Mergers & Acquisitions.

Module -IV

- 4.1 Portfolio Analysis: BCG Matrix, GE Matrix,
- 4.2 Strategic Gap Analysis,
- 4.3 Strategy Implementation

Course Pedagogy:

The pedagogy for the *Business Policy and Strategy* course is designed to foster an interdisciplinary and practical understanding of strategic management with a legal perspective.

The course will be delivered through a blend of interactive lectures, class discussions, and multimedia presentations that encourage analytical thinking and student engagement. A case study-based approach will be used extensively to help students analyze real-world business problems, formulate strategic responses, and assess legal and ethical implications. Group projects and presentations will develop teamwork, leadership, and communication skills, while simulations and role plays will immerse students in strategic decision-making processes. Legal insights into corporate governance, compliance, and regulatory frameworks will be integrated through relevant readings and expert guest lectures from industry professionals. Continuous assessment through quizzes, assignments, and reflective exercises will ensure consistent learning progress. This dynamic and participatory approach aims to prepare students for strategic roles in corporate, legal, and policy-making domains.

Books

1. Strategic Management and Business Policy -Azhar Kazmi TMH
2. Strategic Management Concept and Cases - Fred r David PHI
3. Business Policy and strategy Mc. CarthyEt AI TMH

Recommended:

**SEMESTER IV
FAMILY LAW I**

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

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 emancipate from theology, the sprit 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 II

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 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*

CRIMINAL LAW I

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title - Criminal Law I | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

INTRODUCTION

The *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)* is a newly introduced legislation intended to replace the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and represents a significant reform in India's criminal law system. This course aims to provide BA LL.B. students with a comprehensive understanding of the structure, scope, and spirit of the BNS, which reflects a modern and citizen-centric approach to criminal justice. Students will explore the substantive provisions of the BNS, including definitions of offences, principles of criminal liability, classification of crimes, and prescribed

punishments. The course emphasizes the shift in legislative intent—from colonial-era punitive frameworks to more reformatory, technology-aware, and victim-sensitive provisions. Special attention will be given to the comparative analysis of key changes between the Indian Penal Code and the BNS, enabling students to understand the rationale behind legal reform. The course also integrates critical discussions on constitutional values, human rights considerations, and the role of criminal law in a democratic society. Through case analysis, class debates, and statutory interpretation exercises, students will gain practical insights into how the BNS is expected to shape future legal practice and policy-making in India.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To familiarize students with the structure, scope, and key provisions of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023, as a comprehensive reform of India's substantive criminal law.
2. To develop a comparative understanding between the Indian Penal Code, 1860, and the BNS, highlighting the rationale, significance, and impact of the reforms.
3. To analyze the fundamental principles of criminal liability and classification of offences under the BNS with a focus on modern legal standards and constitutional values.
4. To encourage critical evaluation of the BNS in light of contemporary social realities, including victim rights, technological developments, and human rights considerations.
5. To equip students with the skills of legal interpretation and application, enabling them to read, understand, and analyze criminal law provisions within real-life and hypothetical scenarios.

Course Outcomes:

1. Describe the structure, scope, and objectives of the Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023.
2. Identify and explain the essential elements of various offences as defined under the BNS.
3. Analyze the fundamental principles of criminal liability, including *actus reus*, *mens rea*, and general exceptions under the new law.
4. Compare and contrast the provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 with the BNS to understand the nature and intent of legislative reforms.
5. Interpret key definitions, classifications, and punishments of crimes under the BNS.

6. Evaluate the treatment of modern offences such as organized crime, terrorism, and cyber-related crimes under the BNS.
7. Examine the role of victims and the rights of the accused in the context of BNS provisions and constitutional mandates.
8. Apply statutory provisions of the BNS to hypothetical legal problems and case studies.
9. Assess the implications of the BNS for the criminal justice system, especially in terms of procedural efficiency and justice delivery.
10. Critically reflect on the social, political, and legal impact of replacing the IPC with the BNS.
11. Demonstrate familiarity with legal terminology and drafting language used in the BNS.
12. Integrate knowledge of criminal law reforms to suggest legal solutions or policy recommendations in contemporary criminal law issues.

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 the *Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)* course is designed to promote an in-depth and analytical understanding of India's reformed criminal law framework. The course will be delivered through a combination of interactive lectures, statutory reading sessions, and critical discussions to help students grasp the structure, philosophy, and objectives of the BNS. A comparative approach will be adopted to highlight the distinctions between the Indian Penal

Code, 1860, and the BNS, encouraging students to engage with legal reform in a meaningful way.

Case law analysis, hypothetical problem-solving, and classroom debates will be used to develop interpretative and application skills. Students will be encouraged to work in groups for presentations and assignments that focus on contemporary criminal law issues and policy reforms. Legal drafting exercises involving the preparation of charge sheets, FIRs, or legal notices based on the BNS will bridge the gap between theory and practice. Guest lectures by legal practitioners and criminal law experts will further enhance understanding of the practical implications of the new code. Continuous assessment through tests, reflective journals, and research-based assignments will ensure consistent learning and academic engagement throughout the course.

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*

MEDIA LAW AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY ACT

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

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The course on *Media Law and Information Technology Act* will be delivered through a dynamic and interactive pedagogy aimed at blending theoretical understanding with real-world application. Classroom lectures will provide foundational insights into the legal framework governing media, digital communication, and cyber activities in India. Emphasis will be placed on key legislations such as the Information Technology Act, 2000, constitutional provisions on freedom of speech and expression, and regulatory frameworks for print, electronic, and social media. Teaching will be supplemented with case studies, analysis of landmark judgments, and discussion of recent developments in media law and cyber regulation. Students will engage in debates and group discussions on contemporary issues such as fake news, privacy rights, media trials, data protection, and digital surveillance. Simulation exercises like mock trials and cyber complaint drafting will be used to bridge theory with legal practice. The course will also incorporate multimedia presentations, analysis of news content, and review of IT-related policies and government notifications to develop critical thinking. Guest lectures by legal experts, media professionals, and cyber law practitioners will provide practical exposure. Continuous internal assessment through class participation, assignments, quizzes, and project work will ensure active learning and evaluation throughout the course.

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)

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title – FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

The *Financial Management* course is designed to introduce BBA LL.B. students to the fundamental principles and practices involved in managing the financial resources of an organization. As future professionals equipped with knowledge of both business and law, students will benefit from understanding how financial decisions are made within legal and regulatory frameworks. This course covers essential topics such as financial planning, capital budgeting, working capital management, cost of capital, time value of money, and financial statement analysis. It also explores the legal implications of financial decisions, including compliance, corporate governance, and financial reporting standards. Special emphasis is placed on the intersection of finance and law, preparing students to interpret financial data in the context of legal risk and regulatory requirements. The course adopts a case-based, practical approach to help students apply theoretical knowledge to real-world business scenarios. By the end of the course, students will be equipped to participate in strategic financial decision-making, understand the financial health of organizations, and contribute effectively in business, legal, and regulatory roles.

Course Objectives:

1. To provide students with a foundational understanding of the principles, concepts, and techniques of financial management in business organizations.
2. To develop the ability to analyze financial statements and interpret financial data for effective decision-making.
3. To introduce students to key areas of financial planning, investment decisions, capital structure, and working capital management.
4. To familiarize students with the legal and regulatory aspects of corporate finance, including compliance and corporate governance.
5. To enable students to apply financial management tools and strategies in real-world business and legal contexts.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the fundamental principles of financial management and their application in business organizations.
2. Analyze and interpret financial statements, including the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.

3. Apply the concept of time value of money to assess investment opportunities and financial decisions.
4. Evaluate the process of capital budgeting and determine the best investment projects using techniques such as NPV, IRR, and payback period.
5. Calculate and assess the cost of capital and its importance in financial decision-making.
6. Understand and apply the principles of working capital management to ensure organizational liquidity and operational efficiency.
7. Assess the impact of various capital structures on an organization's financial performance and risk.
8. Develop financial planning and forecasting skills to manage short-term and long-term financial goals.
9. Evaluate the legal and regulatory framework governing corporate finance, including taxation, compliance, and financial reporting standards.
10. Understand the relationship between financial management and corporate governance, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and ethical practices.
11. Use financial ratios to assess an organization's financial health, performance, and profitability.
12. Integrate financial management tools and legal considerations to make informed financial decisions in real-world business scenarios.

MODULES:

MODULE I

- 1.1 Concept, Objectives and scope of financial management
- 1.2 Functions of a finance manager in contemporary business environment

MODULE II

- 2.1 Financial Analysis: Tools of analysis
- 2.2 Common size statements
- 2.3 Trend percentage
- 2.4 Ratio analysis, Preparation and interpretation

MODULE III

- 3.1 Time value of money, concept of risks and returns;
- 3.2 Risk and return calculations for individual security and portfolio concept

MODULE IV

- 4.1 Cost of Capital;

4.2 Cost of Debt (Redeemable and Irredeemable)

4.3 Cost of preference share capital

4.4 Cost of Equity share

4.5 Cost of retained earnings

MODULE V

5.1 Capital Budgeting-Process

5.2 Techniques of capital budgeting

5.3 Limitations of capital budgeting

PEDAGOGY FOR COURSE DELIVERY:

The pedagogy for the *Financial Management* course will combine a mix of theoretical instruction, practical application, and case-based learning to ensure students gain a comprehensive understanding of financial principles in both business and legal contexts. The course will be taught through interactive lectures, emphasizing core financial concepts, tools, and techniques essential for decision-making in organizations. To promote active learning, students will engage in real-world case studies, group discussions, and financial problem-solving exercises. These activities will help students understand how to analyze financial data, make investment decisions, and manage business finances within legal frameworks. Additionally, simulations and role-playing exercises will be incorporated to mimic real-life financial decision-making scenarios, enhancing students' practical skills.

Legal perspectives on financial management, including regulatory compliance, corporate governance, and ethical financial practices, will be discussed to bridge the gap between finance and law. Guest lectures from industry experts and financial practitioners will provide students with insights into the current trends and challenges in financial management. Assessment will be ongoing, with quizzes, assignments, case studies, and group presentations to encourage continuous engagement and application of financial management concepts. This comprehensive pedagogical approach aims to equip students with the knowledge and skills needed to navigate the complexities of financial management in business and legal settings.

Suggested Reading

1. Prasanna Chandra, *Financial Management* (TMH)
2. James C. Vanhorne, *Financial Management and Policy*
3. Weston & Brigham, *Managerial Finance* (Rine Hart Winston Holt)

4. Brigham, Fundamentals of Financial management (CBS International)
5. Sahoo, P. K., Financial Management (Pen Point Communication)
6. Khan and Jain, Financial Management (Tata McGraw Hill)

CORPORATE ACCOUNTING

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

INTRODUCTION:

The *Corporate Accounting* course is designed to provide BBA LL.B. students with an in-depth understanding of the accounting practices and procedures followed by corporate entities. As future legal professionals with a strong foundation in business, students will gain insights into the financial aspects of corporate operations, including preparation, presentation, and interpretation of corporate financial statements. The course covers key areas such as issue and redemption of shares and debentures, preparation of company final accounts, valuation of goodwill and shares, accounting for amalgamation, mergers, acquisitions, and internal reconstruction. It also introduces students to the regulatory framework governing corporate financial reporting, including the Companies Act, 2013, and relevant accounting standards.

By integrating legal and accounting perspectives, the course aims to enhance students' ability to understand and analyze corporate financial documents, assess legal compliance in financial disclosures, and apply accounting knowledge in corporate law practices. Through practical exercises, case studies, and real-world examples, students will develop analytical skills crucial for roles in legal consultancy, corporate advisory, and financial compliance.

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To provide students with a thorough understanding of the principles and practices of corporate accounting.
2. To enable students to prepare and analyze financial statements of companies in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements.
3. To familiarize students with key accounting procedures related to the issue, forfeiture, and redemption of shares and debentures.

4. To develop the ability to apply accounting techniques in corporate restructuring scenarios such as mergers, acquisitions, and internal reconstruction.
5. To integrate accounting knowledge with legal concepts, enhancing students' ability to interpret financial data in corporate law and compliance contexts.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

1. Understand the basic principles and concepts of corporate accounting.
2. Prepare financial statements of companies in compliance with statutory requirements under the Companies Act, 2013.
3. Record and account for transactions related to the issue, forfeiture, and redemption of shares and debentures.
4. Analyze corporate financial statements to assess the financial position and performance of a company.
5. Apply accounting procedures for business combinations, including mergers and acquisitions.
6. Understand and perform accounting for internal reconstruction and capital reduction.
7. Calculate and record the valuation of goodwill and shares using appropriate methods.
8. Interpret and apply relevant accounting standards applicable to corporate financial reporting.
9. Assess the impact of corporate accounting decisions on legal compliance and governance.
10. Prepare consolidated financial statements of holding and subsidiary companies.
11. Integrate legal knowledge with accounting principles to identify irregularities or non-compliance in corporate accounts.
12. Apply corporate accounting knowledge to practical problems and case studies relevant to legal and financial advisory roles.

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 the *Corporate Accounting* course is designed to offer a balanced mix of theoretical knowledge and practical application, enabling BBA LL.B. students to understand corporate financial practices within a legal framework. The course will be delivered through interactive lectures that focus on explaining key accounting concepts, company accounts, and statutory requirements. Students will engage in hands-on problem-solving sessions, where they

will practice preparing financial statements, calculating share values, and accounting for corporate restructuring scenarios such as mergers and acquisitions. Case-based learning will be used to analyze real-life corporate financial reports and explore the legal implications of financial decisions. To bridge the gap between accounting and law, relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, and applicable accounting standards will be discussed in context. Group discussions, class presentations, and assignments will foster collaborative learning and critical thinking. Guest lectures from professionals in the fields of corporate law and finance will offer industry insights and enhance practical understanding. Assessment will be conducted through quizzes, projects, class participation, and practical exercises to ensure continuous learning and skill development throughout the course.

Suggested Reading

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,)

SEMESTER V JURISPRUDENCE

| | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Course Code - | Course Title – JURISPRUDENCE | | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

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

COURSE OUTCOMES

1. Define jurisprudence and explain its nature, scope, and significance.
2. Differentiate between various schools of jurisprudence and identify their core principles.
3. Interpret the contributions of legal philosophers like Austin, Hart, Kelsen, Dworkin, and Savigny.
4. Analyze the role of natural law and legal positivism in shaping modern legal systems.
5. Evaluate the relevance of sociological and realist approaches to contemporary law.
6. Identify and classify the sources of law including legislation, precedent, and custom.
7. Distinguish between legal rights and duties and explain their interrelationship.
8. Explain legal concepts like possession, ownership, liability, and personhood.
9. Discuss the nature and importance of justice, including theories by Aristotle and Rawls.
10. Apply juristic theories to legal case studies and hypothetical scenarios.
11. Develop a philosophical and analytical approach to understanding the law.
12. 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 the *Jurisprudence* course is designed to encourage critical thinking, conceptual clarity, and philosophical engagement with the foundations of legal systems.

Jurisprudence being the theoretical backbone of law, the course will be delivered through interactive lectures that explore key legal philosophies, schools of thought, and the evolution of legal concepts. Teaching will involve close reading and discussion of texts by classical and modern jurists, enabling students to appreciate diverse perspectives on the nature, purpose, and functioning of law. Students will participate in classroom debates, reflective writing, and case-based discussions to connect abstract theories with real-world legal issues. To enhance engagement, the course will include multimedia presentations, thought experiments, and comparative legal analysis. Collaborative activities such as group presentations, mock symposia, and jurisprudential dialogues will encourage analytical reasoning and the articulation of legal ideas. Students will also examine the relevance of jurisprudential theories in contemporary legal systems, constitutional interpretation, and legal reforms. Assessment will be both formative and summative, using a combination of written assignments, viva, quizzes, and presentations, aiming to develop students' ability to think like legal philosophers and articulate coherent legal arguments.

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)

LAW OF EVIDENCE (Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023)

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

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. The main Objective of this course is to orient students with the importance of evidence for establishment of claims and the related rules and principles on a contemporary basis.

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.

MODULES:

MODULE I - Introductory concepts & Relevancy of Facts

Unit 1 - Introduction

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

Unit 2 - Relevancy of facts

- 1.2.1 Res Gestae
- 1.2.2 Facts which are Occasion, Cause and effect
- 1.2.3 Motive, Preparation & Conduct
- 1.2.4 Explanatory or Introductory facts & Test Identification Parade
- 1.2.5 Inconsistent Facts (Plea of Alibi)

MODULE II - Admissions and Confessions

- 2.1 Definition of Admission
- 2.2 Persons whose admissions are relevant and against whom admission may be Proved
- 2.3 Relevancy and Evidentiary Value of Admissions
- 2.4 Definition of Confession and relevancy

2.5 Extra Judicial Confessions, Confession caused by threat, Confession to Police and Confession of co-accused.

MODULE III - 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 IV - PROOF, PRODUCTION OF EVIDENCE

Unit 1 - Proof

- 4.1.1 Facts which need not be proved
- 4.1.2 Oral and Documentary Evidence
- 4.1.3 E-Record - Meaning and Admissibility
- 4.1.4 Exclusion of Oral by Documentary Evidence

Unit 2 - Production & Effect of Evidence

- 4.2.1 Burden of proof
- 4.2.2 Presumptions
- 4.2.3 Estoppel
- 4.2.4 Witnesses and Privileged Communications

MODULE V - 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

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

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.

Suggested books

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

Prescribed Legislation:

- 1.The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- 2.Indian Penal Code 1860
- 3.Civil Procedure Code 1908
- 4.Criminal Procedure Code 1973
- 5.BSA, BNSS, AND BSA 2023

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.

COURSE 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

COURSE PEDAGOGY:

The pedagogy for *Corporate Law I* is structured to provide students with a thorough understanding of the legal framework governing the formation, structure, and functioning of companies in India. The course will be delivered through a combination of doctrinal and practical teaching methods, with a strong emphasis on statutory interpretation and case law analysis. Interactive lectures will focus on key provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, supported by discussions on relevant rules, regulations, and circulars issued by regulatory bodies like the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and SEBI. Students will engage in critical analysis of landmark judgments to understand how company law principles are applied and interpreted by courts. The course will also incorporate problem-based learning, where students will solve hypothetical legal issues related to incorporation, types of companies, corporate personality, and the doctrine of ultra vires. Practical learning will be enhanced through drafting exercises involving company incorporation documents, MOA, AOA, and board resolutions. Group presentations, seminars, and class discussions on contemporary issues—such as corporate governance, shareholder rights, and regulatory compliance—will foster collaborative learning and legal reasoning. Guest lectures from company law practitioners and corporate professionals will provide industry perspectives and bridge the gap between theory and practice. Assessment will be continuous and varied, including class participation, case commentaries, written assignments, problem-solving exercises, and end-semester examinations, ensuring a comprehensive evaluation of conceptual and practical understanding.

Suggested books:

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

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

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

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

Course Pedagogy:

The pedagogy for *Public International Law* is designed to foster a deep understanding of the legal principles that govern relations between states, international organizations, and other global actors. The course will be delivered through a combination of theoretical instruction and practical exploration of international legal instruments, treaties, and judicial decisions. Interactive lectures will form the core of teaching, focusing on fundamental concepts such as sources of international law, state sovereignty, jurisdiction, recognition, the law of treaties, and dispute resolution mechanisms. Students will engage with international case law, decisions of the International Court of Justice (ICJ), and opinions of international tribunals to understand how international law is interpreted and enforced. To encourage analytical thinking, the course will include case studies, treaty analysis, and simulation exercises such as model United Nations sessions and mock international arbitration. Discussions on current international

conflicts, human rights issues, and environmental challenges will help students relate theory to contemporary global events. Collaborative learning will be promoted through group projects, classroom debates, and presentations on key issues like the use of force, international humanitarian law, and the role of international organizations like the UN and WTO. Students will also be encouraged to conduct independent research and write reflective essays on evolving areas of international law. Assessment will be continuous and multi-faceted, involving class participation, problem-solving assignments, oral presentations, case commentaries, and written examinations to evaluate both conceptual clarity and practical application.

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

IPR MANAGEMENT & LITIGATION

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

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)

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|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| 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 Wasiyat (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

PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

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

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 arbitral 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)

BANKING LAW & NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENT ACT

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

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

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title –TRANSFER OF PROPERTY ACT INCLUDING SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

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.

MODULES:

Module 1: Propert, 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

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

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE & LIMITATION ACT

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

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 Editon 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

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

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

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 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)

- 1.1 Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972: Salient Features

- 1.2 Protected Areas and Trade & Commerce under WPA
- 1.3 National Forest Policy
- 1.4 Forest Conservation Act, 1986
- 1.5 Biological Diversity Act, 2002
- 1.6 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. Geetanjoy 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

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 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 – Mimamsa 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:

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.

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



INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW

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|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 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 CONVEYANCE**

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|----------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| 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

LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAW PAPER II

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

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

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 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.)

LAW & MEDICINE

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

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

INSURANCE LAW

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

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. Colinvau'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.

COMPETITION LAW AND POLICY

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

- 1.1. Combinations: Concept, forms, reasons and regulatory framework in India
- 1.2. Different tests for studying the impacts of combinations in the market
- 1.3. Unilateral and co- ordinate effects of combinations

- 1.4. Foreclosure
- 1.5. Regulation of Cross- border combinations
- 1.6. Treatment of combinations under USA, EU, UK, Australia

MODULE 5: WORKING OF CCI

- 1.1. Composition, powers and function of CCI
- 1.2. Role of the DG
- 1.3. Appellate Tribunal
- 1.4. 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, 3rd ed., 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

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 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:
 - 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)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

| | | | |
|----------------------|--|----------------------|--------------------|
| 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 Rajastan 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.

LAW ON BANKRUPTCY & INSOLVENCY

| | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| 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

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|----------------------|-----------------------|---|--------------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title – CLINICAL PAPER V- MEDIATION WITH CONCIALATION | |
| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits – 4 |

INTRODUCTION:

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)

TAXATION – NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND DISPUTE

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|---------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| Course Code - | | Course Title – HONOURS PAPER V | |
| 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 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.

INVESTMENT LAW (B.6)

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

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

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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

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

SEMESTER X

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|----------------------|-----------------------|--|--------------------|
| 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:

1. 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

2. 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

3. 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)*

4. 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

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| Theory – 60% | Practice – 20% | Project – 20% | Credits - 4 |
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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 mooted 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

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| 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)

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| 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.

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| 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

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| 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.

