



**CURRICULUM AND SYLLABUS
OF
5 YEAR INTEGRATED BA.LLB (HONS) PROGRAMME**

w.e.f. 2022-23 admitted batch

VISION AND MISSION OF THE UNIVERSITY

VISION

To become a global leader in higher education.

MISSION

To impart futuristic and comprehensive education of global standards with a high sense of discipline and social relevance in a serene and invigorating environment.

VISION AND MISSION OF THE SCHOOL

VISION

Train the students towards justice oriented Law with global competence.

MISSION STATEMENT

Our mission is to imbibe cultural, moral and ethical values in the students, besides imparting contemporary legal updates with a view to transform them as socially relevant lawyers, right thinking Judges and compassionate bureaucrats.

PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES

- To provide high quality legal education leading to excellence and innovation in professional careers.
- To impart and train the students in legal education to suit the emerging needs of the society in the changing global scenario.
- To develop a holistic personality of the students with appropriate culture, values, ethics and attitudes.
- To provide high quality teaching and research facilities for advancement of knowledge in the legal field relevant to the contemporary society.
- To develop the legal knowledge of the students as well as their intellectual, analytical and practical skills, providing necessary academic and professional tools required for a successful career not only in law but in other professional contexts.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES

1. Analytical learning of the legal and judicial system in India.
2. Application of Legal knowledge so acquired to solve the socio-legal problems of the society with emphasis on vulnerable sections of the society.
3. Identification of contemporary research areas relevant to the society and undertake such research for the benefit of the society.
4. Acquisition of advocacy skills, legal writing, management of time and court etiquette to argue in a logical manner.
5. Upholding of ethical and professional values in the practice of legal profession.

PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES

1. Would be responsive and responsible legal professionals.
2. Would have developed multi-faceted and well-rounded personality
3. Would have acquired research and other skills to cope up with and effectively handle the ever-changing legal dynamics at both local and global levels.

ADMISSIONS & REGULATIONS (2022-23 Admitted Batch)

INTRODUCTION:

The School of Law, a constituent Institute of GITAM Deemed to be University, offers **Full Time Five Year Integrated BA.LLB (Hons)** Programme which aims at imparting quality Legal education leading to excellence and innovation. The students are trained to meet the needs of the society in the changing global scenario and they are equipped with theoretical foundations in Law as well as practical orientation towards Law practice in such a way that they are not only capable to perform as effective Legal practitioners but also to shoulder greater responsibilities of the society.

This programme is uniquely comprehensive, that it helps students in developing an integrated view of Legal studies through a semester system, in which the courses are handled in-depth and students are evaluated continuously on various dimensions. Learning is facilitated through a mix of classroom interactions, case laws, project work, chamber visits, court visits, moot courts, and internship.

The curriculum lays the foundation for a conceptual and analytical understanding of Indian legal system and contemporary International legal regime. This programme is designed to blend current legal theory and practice with emerging trends in the field of Law with the aim of moulding the students into competent, responsible and visionary Legal practitioners. The course content is constantly updated to be in tune with the emerging trends in the field of Law all over the globe. Students graduating from this course:

COURSE STRUCTURE – BA.LLB (HONS)

Duration	:	Five Years
Total No. of Credits	:	240 Credits
Course Load	:	52*4 + 6*4 (optional)+ 4*2 internships (208+24+4 Credits = 240 Total) 6 subjects per semester upto 8 th & 5 for 9 th & 10 th semesters
Weekly Tutorials	:	25-30 sessions
Assessment pattern	:	40+60=100 for theory subjects & 80+20=100 for dissertation
No. Disciplinary Papers	:	20 (Including English)
No. Compulsory Law Papers	:	20
No. of Optional Papers	:	06 (Student choose six optional from 12 subjects)
No. of Honours Papers	:	08
No. of Clinical Papers	:	04
No. of Internships	:	04 (First Four Years)

Credit distribution

Course type	Credits	% Distribution
Disciplinary Papers	80	33%
Compulsory Law Papers	80	33%
Optional Papers	24	10%
Honours Papers	32	14%
Clinical Papers	16	07%
Internships	08	03%

REGULATIONS

1.0 ADMISSIONS: Admissions into Full Time Five Year Integrated **BA.LLB (Hons)** Programme of School of Law are governed by GITAM Deemed to be University (Estd u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956) admission regulations.

1.1 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

Eligibility criteria for 5 Year programmes: Admission into Five year Integrated BA.LLB (Hons) is based on the qualifying examination. To be eligible into this programme, a candidate should have passed Higher Secondary School / Intermediate Examination (10+2) or its equivalent examination with not less than 45% marks in aggregate (40% in case of SC / ST and persons with disability).

Candidates who are appearing / have appeared 10+2 examination and are awaiting results also eligible to appear in the test. The age of the candidate should not be more than 20 years in case of general category and 22 years in case of SC/ST and persons with disability as on 1st July.

2.0 STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAMME: The BA.LLB (Hons) Five year integrated Programme is designed, keeping in mind the objectives stated earlier and structured by including courses on various aspects of Law. This entails an in-depth study of core courses during the entire period of study.

3.0 CREDIT BASED SYSTEM: The course content of individual subjects – classroom lectures as well as practicals is expressed in terms of a specified number of credits. The number of credits assigned to a subject depends on the number of contact hours (lectures & practicals) i.e. a minimum of 60 sessions per course and each programme consists of total 240 credits including Internships. However, students doing special courses on MOOCS / SWAYAM, 1 credit will be awarded for one course certificate in each semester from 7th Semester onwards, subject to maximum of 4 credits.

4.0 MEDIUM AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION: The medium of instruction (including examinations and project reports) shall be English. The method of instruction shall comprise of class room lectures, guest lectures, presentations, seminars, chamber visits, court visits, moot courts, case law presentations, mediation/counseling, internship, etc.,

5.0 ATTENDANCE REQUIREMENTS:

5.1 The student is expected to have 100% attendance, and whose attendance is less than 75% in each subject in each Semester will not be permitted to attend the end-Semester examination and he / she will not be promoted to register for subsequent Semester of study.

5.2 However, the Vice-chancellor on the recommendations of the Principal/ Director of the Institute may condone the shortage of attendance to the student whose attendance is between 66% and 74% in any semester, on genuine medical grounds and on payment of prescribed fee.

5.3 A student whose attendance is less than 66% in any semester, has to repeat the semester by paying stipulated fee along with the juniors after completion of the regular course.

5.4 A student who is absent / failed in regular Semester-end examination, will be allowed to appear for the same examination along with their juniors by paying stipulated fee.

6.0 OUTCOME BASED LEARNING METHOD-CONTINUOUS ASSESSMENT AND EXAMINATIONS: The assessment of the students' performance in each course will be Outcome Based Credit System consisting of continuous internal evaluation and semester-end examination. The marks for each of the component of assessment are as follows:

6.1 ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE:

Sl. No	Component of assessment	Marks allotted	Type Assessment	Scheme of Examination
1	Internal	40	Continuous evaluation	i) Mid Semester examination : 20 Marks ii) Assignment : 10 Marks iii) Presentations : 10 Marks
	Semester-end examination	60	End semester exam	- A student has to secure a minimum of 16 marks in internal exams with an aggregate of 50 marks in each paper in order to qualify in the semester. - Student who secures below 16 marks in Internals is deemed to be failed and has to attend Repeat Continuous Evaluation Exams (i.e.Mids + Assignment + Presentation) on payment of appropriate fee. - Student who secures below 24 marks in end-semester exams in the respective papers is deemed to be failed in the examination.
		100		
Internship (certificate to be produced after completion of each Academic Year)				Credits
1.	At the end of first year		Library Visits / NGOs	2
2.	At the end of second year		Trial Courts & / CBI & Consumer courts	2
3.	At the end of Third year		District Courts / Human Rights Commission	2
4.	At the end of Fourth year		High Court / Tribunals	2
5.	At the end of Final year		Supreme Court / Senior Advocate's chambers / Law firms / Corporate offices	---

6.1 EXAMINATION PATTERN: Following shall be the structure of the question papers for the courses at the semester-end examination.

S.No	Pattern	Marks
1.	Section-A: Compulsory short answer questions (case based)	10 x 2 = 20 Marks
2.	Section-B: Five out of eight essay type questions (case based)	5 x 8 = 40 Marks
Total :		60 Marks

7 GRADING SYSTEM:

7.1 The following grading system is approved and adopted by the School of Law, GITAM University and request you to kindly arrange to prepare and send the grade cards in accordance with the above system:

7.2 Grading System: Based on the students' performance during a given semester, a final grade will be awarded at the end of the semester in each course. The grades and the corresponding grade points are as given below:

Grade	Grade points	Absolute Marks
O	10.00	91 and above
A+	9.00	81-90
A	8.00	71-80
B+	7.00	61-70
B	6.00	51-60
C	5.00	50.00
F	0.00	<50

7.3 CGPA required for award of Degree on the successful completion of the BA.LLB (Hons) programme is shown below:

Distinction	...	$\geq 8.0^*$
First Class	...	≥ 7.0
Second Class	...	≥ 6.0
Pass Class	...	≥ 5.0
Fail	...	< 5.0

*In addition to the required CGPA of 8.0, the student must have necessarily passed all the courses of every semester in the first attempt.

7.4 Grade Point Average: A Grade Point Average (GPA) for the semester will be calculated according to the formula:

$$\frac{\sum C \times G}{\sum C}$$

where C = number of credits for the course,

G = grade points obtained by the student in the course.

7.5 Grade Point Average (GPA) is awarded to those candidates who pass in all the subjects of the semester. To arrive at Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), a similar formula is used considering the student's performance in all the courses taken in all the semesters completed up to the particular point of time.

8 ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF THE BBA.LLB (HONS) DEGREES:

8.1 Duration of the programme: A student is expected to complete the BBA.LLB (Hons) programme in ten semesters of five years duration. However, a student may complete the programme in not more than seven years including study period. The above regulation may be relaxed by the Vice Chancellor in individual cases for cogent and sufficient reasons.

8.2 A student shall be eligible for award of the BBA.LLB (Hons) degree if he / she fulfil the following conditions.

- Registered and successfully completed all the courses and projects.
- Successfully acquired the minimum required credits as specified in the curriculum within the stipulated time.
- Has no dues to the Institute, hostels, Libraries, NCC / NSS etc, and
- No disciplinary action is pending against him / her.

9 DISSERTATION GUIDELINES:

The main objectives of the dissertation component are to assess the research and writing skills of the students as well as to provide a platform for creative legal scholarship. Students are especially encouraged to think about career options. Hence, writing a dissertation is a significant exercise that helps in developing one's prospects for the same. These dissertations can be further refined and submitted for publication in scholarly journals or even serve as the basis for full-length dissertations in master's programs. The planning for the dissertation should ideally begin soon in the third week of July.

Topic selection: The Research Supervisors will ask students to submit their initial choice of topic on or before the appropriate date to be mentioned by the institute. Preparing an initial dissertation proposal in an area of one's interest is a necessary step at this stage. This proposal should consist of a skeletal outline of the issues that the student intends to discuss as well as a preliminary list of references. Students should also feel free to consult scholars and practitioners from outside the University who may have experience and expertise in the chosen fields. The last date for submission of the Proposal is on a date to be specified by the Institute.

Preparatory tasks, format and length of dissertations: After the preliminary work, the onus is on the students to maintain regular contact with the respective faculty members. Supervisors may ask students to engage in several tasks such as preparing notes on the research problem, generating a survey of literature and making short presentations before faculty members from time to time. In particular, students should make full use of the library resources.

It is always worthwhile to periodically show rough drafts to the supervisors. It is advisable for students to meet their supervisors at least once every week. The dissertation should be in the following format:

1. Cover Page
2. Declaration by student
3. Certificate by Research Supervisor
4. List of statutes, cases, abbreviations etc.
5. Table of Contents
6. Introduction
7. Research Methodology
8. Hypothesis
9. Research Questions
10. Plan of Study
11. Conclusions and Suggestions
12. Bibliography

The Dissertation shall be the original work of the candidate and any plagiarism if found will disqualify in that Seminar Course. The aggregate length of the main body of the dissertation should be between 14,000-18,000 words (approximately 60 pages). The Dissertation has to be typed in A4 size white paper. The pages need to be printed on one side and the margins to be of 1" in left margin and 0.5" in right margin. The text in the main body should be in the Times New Roman font (size 12), with double-spacing. The footnotes should be in the Times

New Roman font (size 10), with single-spacing. Students can choose Blue Book 19th Ed. Style of citation after consulting with their supervisors. It must be followed in a uniform manner for the entire submission. The Cover page, Supervisor's Certificate, Student's Declaration and the manner of giving Acknowledgements shall be given as prescribed. The final copy of the Dissertation should be submitted in two multiple copies (hard bound) to the concerned Research Supervisor. In all the two copies of the Dissertation, the Declaration Page & Certificate page should be original. Soft copy of the final draft of the Dissertation has to be e-mailed to concerned Research Supervisors' email id for plagiarism check.

Submission of Dissertations:

A student must necessarily show a draft of the entire dissertation to her/his supervisor before obtaining approval for submission. The last date for submission of dissertation shall be notified from time to time. Rough drafts need to be submitted to supervisor before appropriate due date so that supervisors have sufficient time for reviewing and editing. Once the supervisor approves the draft, two hard copies need to be submitted to concern Research Supervisor.

Evaluation of Dissertation:

The Dissertation Paper carries a Total of 100 Marks. The Written Dissertation carries 80 marks and 20 marks for Viva Voce. The candidate has to score minimum aggregate of 50% for dissertation and viva voce together. The Examiner may consider the following while evaluation of dissertation. Please note that this is merely suggestive:

Final Submission contents:

- Research
- Relevance
- Comprehensiveness

Structure and Analysis

- Logical presentation
- Coherence of thought and analysis

References and Style

- Appropriate and Imaginative referencing
- Accurate and uniform style of citation (Blue Book 19th Ed) and bibliography
- Examiners may consider the following while conducting viva-voce. Please

note that this is merely suggestive:

- Comprehension
- Articulation
- Interaction
- Relevancy of answers

BA.LLB (Hons) COURSE CONTENTS & ELECTIVES-2022-23
SEMESTER-I

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1001	1	English-I (Law & Language)	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1501	1	Principles of Political Science	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1511	1	Introduction to Sociology	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1521	1	History	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1011	1	Legal Language & Research	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1021	1	Law of Torts	2	2	0	0	0	4

SEMESTER-II

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS2001	2	English-II (Law & Literature)	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1531	1	Indian Political Thought	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2091	2	Indian Society-Structure & Changes	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2011	2	History of Courts	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1031	1	Basics of Computer Applications	2	1	1	0	0	4
LAWS1041	1	Contracts-I	2	1	1	0	0	4
LAWS1051	1	Internship	0	1	1	0	0	2

SEMESTER-III

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1061	1	Psychology-I	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2101	2	Western Political Thought	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1071	1	Micro Economics	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1081	1	Constitutional Law-I	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1091	1	Family Law-I	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2021	2	Contracts-II	2	2	0	0	0	4

SEMESTER-IV

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS2031	2	Psychology - II	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2111	2	Local Self Government	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2041	2	Macro Economics	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2051	2	Constitutional Law – II	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2061	2	Family Law – II	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1101	1	Indian Penal Code	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2071	2	Internship	0	1	1	0	0	2

SEMESTER–V

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1111	1	Indian Heritage & Culture	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS3011	3	International Relations & Organisation	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1121	1	Labour Law-I	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1131	1	Jurisprudence	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1141	1	Environmental Law	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1151	1	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita-2023 (BNSS-Criminal Procedure Code)	2	2	0	0	0	4

SEMESTER–VI

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1161	1	Human Rights Law	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS3021	3	Indian Foreign Policy	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS2081	2	Labour Law-II	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1171	1	Administrative Law	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1181	1	Interpretation of Statutes	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS1191	1	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	2	2	0	0	0	4
LAWS3001	3	Internship	0	0	2	0	0	2

SEMESTER – VII

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1202	1	Public International Law	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1212	1	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 (BSA-Law of Evidence)	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1222	1	Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Paper (CP)-I)	3	1	0	0	0	4
List of Elective Courses (Choose any THREE from out of SEVEN elective courses)								
LAWS1232	1	Investment & Securities Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1242	1	Artificial Intelligence & Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1252	1	Competition Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1262	1	Maritime Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1272	1	Comparative Constitutional Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1282	1	Defense & Strategic Studies (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1631	1	Space Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4

SEMESTER–VIII

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1292	1	Private International Law (Conflict of Laws)	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1302	1	Corporate Law	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1313	1	Transfer of Property & Easements Act	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1322	1	Professional Ethics, Bar & Bench Relations & Accountancy for Lawyers (CP-II)	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS4001	4	Internship	0	0	2	0	0	2
LAWSxxxx		Elective – 1	2	1	1	0	0	4
LAWSxxxx		Elective – 2	2	1	1	0	0	4
List of Elective Courses (Choose any TWO from out of FOUR elective courses)								
LAWS1331	1	Insurance Law (Optional)*	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1341	1	Media Law (Optional)*	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1351	1	Energy Law (Optional)*	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1361	1	Corporate Restructuring & IBC Code (Optional)*	0	0	0	0	4	4

SEMESTER–IX

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1372	1	Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1382	1	Principles of Taxation Law	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1392	1	Law of Intellectual Property Rights	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1402	1	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing (CP-III)	3	1	0	0	0	4
List of Elective Courses (Choose any ONE from out of FIVE elective courses)								
LAWS1412	1	Health Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1422	1	Women & Law (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1433	1	Court Administration (Optional)	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1651	1	Legal Aspects of Fashion Technology	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1672	1	Cyber Security & Law	0	0	0	0	4	4

SEMESTER – X

Course Code	Level	Course Title	L	T	P	S	J	C
LAWS1442	1	International Trade Law	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1452	1	Cyber Law	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1462	1	Criminology & Penology	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1472	1	Law of Mediation	3	1	0	0	0	4
LAWS1482	1	Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations & Participation in Trial Proceedings (CP-IV)	3	1	0	0	0	4
List of Elective Courses (Choose any ONE from out of THREE elective courses)								
LAWS1661	1	Law & Technology	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1492	1	Legal Aspects of Disaster Management (Optional)*	0	0	0	0	4	4
LAWS1681	1	Cyber Forensics & Law	2	1	1	0	0	4

SEMESTER – I

LAWS1001	English-I (Law & Language)	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Good communication skills play a key role in bringing success to a legal representative's career with a rewarding practice. Through proper usage of language a lawyer can attract and influence more clients. The present course sequentially assists the law students to become competent and confident in their communication strategies, with special reference to legal profession. By probing deep into various concepts such as: revision of functional grammar, introduction to legal language & vocabulary, designing legal documents, learning rules of note making & email etiquette, understanding the importance of verbal and non-verbal symbols, and developing individual & group presentation skills, the students learn how to strike a balance between talking, listening, learning and comprehending.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Revision of functional grammar
- Introduction to legal language & vocabulary
- Designing legal documents
- Learning rules of note making & email etiquette
- Understanding the importance of verbal and non-verbal symbols
- Developing individual & group presentation skills

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – I Revision of functional grammar (12 Sessions)

Unit – II Introduction to legal language and Vocabulary (12 Sessions)

Unit – III Legal Documentation, Note Making, E-mail etiquette (12 Sessions)

Unit – IV Verbal and nonverbal symbols; Communication Roadblocks (12 Sessions)

Unit – V Individual and group presentation skills (12 Sessions)

References:

1. Richard C Wydick: Plain English for Lawyers; 5th edition.
2. Christine Rossini: English as a Legal language; 1998; MartinusNijhoff Publishers

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Write and speak grammatically acceptable English
- CO2 Use the right word in the right context.
- CO3 Design professional documents
- CO4 Overcome communication roadblocks
- CO5 Master the art of presentation skills

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	3	0	1	0	1	2	2
CO2	3	2	0	1	0	2	1	2
CO3	1	2	3	1	0	1	2	2
CO4	0	2	1	3	0	2	1	2
CO5	0	1	2	3	0	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1501	Principles of Political Science	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description: Understand the nature, scope, meaning of the political science and Politics as Science or as an Art, Relationship of Political Science with sociology, History, Economics & Law. Understand the state, society, nation and government. Origin & functions of the state – understand the meaning of sovereignty and its characteristics, list out the kinds of sovereignty and theories of sovereignty. Understand the meaning and definition of law and different kinds of law, the concept of liberty and equality, importance of political obligation and legitimacy, conception of representation and public opinion. Know the meaning and nature of constitution, necessity of a constitution, and characteristics, merits and demerits of different types of constitution. To discuss the classification of government as elaborated by Aristotle and understand the basic differences between the parliamentary and presidential system and enlist the powers and functions of the legislature, executive and judiciary.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To acquire the importance of Political Science and Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences
- To understand the Political Units of State, Society, Nation, Government & Sovereignty
- To understand the Political concepts of Law, Liberty, Equality, Political Obligation, Legitimacy, and Representation - Public Opinion
- To know about the Political Organization
- To recognize the Classification of Governments and Organs of Government

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Political Science – Introduction: Meaning, Nature and Scope of Political Science-Politics as Science or as an Art-Relationship of Political Science with other Social Sciences.

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Political Units - State, Society, Nation and Government - Origin of the State and Functions of the State - Sovereignty: Meaning, Nature and Characteristics of Sovereignty - Classification of Sovereignty - Theories of Sovereignty.

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

Concepts - Law - Liberty - Equality - Political Obligation – Legitimacy – Representation - Public Opinion.

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Political Organization - Classification of Constitutions: Written & Unwritten, Flexible and Rigid, Federal and Unitary Constitutions.

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Classification of Governments - Aristotle's Classification (Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy) and Modern Classification (Parliamentary and Presidential) - Organs of Government: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

References:

1. R.C.Agarwal, Political Theory
2. Appadorai, The Substance of Politics - Oxford India Paperbacks, 2011
3. L.S.Lathore&S.A.H.Haqqi, Political Theory and Organization – Eastern Book Company -2011
4. A.C.Kapoor: Principles of Political Science - S.Chand-2012

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to

CO1	Understand the nature, scope, meaning of the political science subject and Politics as Science or as an Art, Relationship of Political Science with sociology, History, Economics & Law.
CO2	Understand what is State, Society, Nation, Government and Origin & functions of the state – understand the meaning of Sovereignty and its characteristics, list out the kinds of sovereignty and theories of sovereignty.
CO3	Understand the meaning and definition of law and different kinds of law, the concept of liberty and equality, importance of political obligation and legitimacy, conception of representation and public opinion.
CO4	Know the meaning and nature of constitution, necessity of a constitution, and characteristics, merits and demerits of different types of constitution
CO5	To discuss the classification of government as elaborated by Aristotle and understand the basic differences between the parliamentary and presidential system and enlist the powers and functions of the legislature, executive and judiciary.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO5	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1511	Introduction Sociology	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The objective of this course is to impart to the students the concept of Sociology and other social institution and their relevance in the present society. The course is intended for legal students who would be dealing with varied problems of human beings in the society, hence they need to understand the structure and functions of the society thoroughly.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To give thorough knowledge about structure and functions of different parts of the society.
- To introduce students to thoughts of social thinker who laid foundations for the emergence of sociology as an independent discipline and their contributions.
- To make them realize that change is a very normal / natural phenomenon and the factors which contribute to changes in the society.
- Make students learn the need for social control, agencies of social control and more effective ones?
- It is expected of students to know occupational structure in India and its transformation into professions. How laws are made?

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions) : Basic Concepts: What is Sociology-Meaning, scope and subject matter-Society culture and socialization- Community and Association-Institutes-More social group-Family, traditional and modern.

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Pioneers of Social Thought - Social thoughts of various thinkers-Auguste Comte-Emile Durkheim-Karl Marx-Max Weber.

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

Social change What is social change? - Factors of social change-Distinction between social and cultural change.

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Social control - Deviance in Society-Social control and its meaning-Need for social control-Means of social control-Agencies of social control.

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Sociology of Profession - Occupations in Indian Society-Transformation of occupations to professions -Profession and Professionalisms-Distinction between profession and Occupation-Society and professional Ethics-Sociology of Law-Evolution of law as a product of culture-Relationship between Law and society.

References:

1. T.B. Bottomore, Sociology: A Guide to problems and literature
2. M.S.A. Rao, Urbanization and social change
3. M. N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India.

4. M. Haralambos, Sociology: Theme and Perspectives

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 The students are expected to understand that sociology is scientific study of society, its parts, the way they function and the need for social life.
- CO2 Students are expected to learn that social thoughts are representation of contemporary social conditions in the form of adages or saying later how they were transformed into scientific studies.
- CO3 Students would learn about social change, planned and unplanned changes in the society. How geographical, technological, biological, economical factors work as catalysts of change.
- CO4 Students would know how social control maintains order in the society and importance family and religion as effective informal agencies and law as formal social control agency.
- CO5 Students learn about occupations which were based on castes and emergence of professions with the changing social scenario in contemporary society. Law as a product of culture and how society created law and in turn how law is protecting people in society.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	2
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
CO4	2	0	1	2	1	2	1	2
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1521	History	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description: To understand the Literary Sources know about the main features of Harappa Civilization, Political, Religion, Social and Economic Conditions. The Vedic Age, Kingship, Administration of Justice, Sabha and Samithi, Position of women, Social, economic and religious conditions Vedic civilization & Aryans civilization. To know the birth of Buddhism, Jainism - Origin & rise of Mauryans, Chandra Gupta Maurya, Kautilya's Arthasashtra, and Ashoka's Kingship, Administration, Justice. The Gupta Dynasty, Kingship, Administration, Justice, & Cultural contribution of the Guptas - go through administration of Harshavardhana – know about Pallavas, Chalukyas & Cholas dynasties that ruled south India and Rajputs administration, social and economic situation. To understand the start of Islam into India, establishment of Delhi Sultan and know about socio, economic, religious and culture conditions & Judicial Organization under the Delhi Sultanate and the Influence of Islam on India. Foundation of the Mughal Empire in India– to know about Administration system, Central, Provincial and Judicial system, Administration of Shershah and Jagir and Mansabdari systems under Mughal rule. Is to understand the Administration and Judiciary system of Kakatiya, Vijayanagar & rule of Shivaji and Know about Social, Political, cultural and economic conditions of India in 18th century. To know the socio, religious movements & Judiciary reforms and National Awakening, the factors that contributed to growth of Nationalism.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To build the students empathize and the Sources of Ancient Indian History
- To understand the Materialization of new religions and to know about the history of Mauryan dynasty, Gupta dynasty, Harshavardhana era, South Indian kings and Rajputs.
- To know the arrival of Islam into India and impact of Islam on India, to know the administration of Mughal Empire in India
- To know the rule of kakatiya, Vijayanagar and Shivaji - to understand Political Social & Economic conditions of 18th century
- To know the socio, religious & Judiciary reforms and National Awakening, National Movements in India

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Sources of Indian History - Literary Sources– Smriti Literature– Archaeological Sources- Foreign Sources. Indus Valley Civilization: Main features – Polity–Religion- Social and Economic Conditions. The Vedic Age–Kingship – Administration of Justice – Sabha – Samithi - Position of women–Social – economic and religious conditions – Later Vedic age (or) epic age–Kingship and administration–Social religious and economic conditions-origin and development of the caste system.

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Emergence of new religions – Causes of the rise and spread of Buddhism Jainism. The Mauryan Dynasty -Origin of Maurya Dynasty–Chandra Gupta Maurya - Arthasashtra - Ashoka's Kingship – Administration – Justice. The Gupta Dynasty - Kingship– Administration– Justice, Cultural contribution of the Gupta's – Harshavardhana and his Times –

Administration – Justice. South Indian Powers - Pallavas – Early Chalukyas – Cholas – Administration – Justice – Local self Government Rajputs – Administration – Social and Economic conditions.

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

The advent of Islam into India– Delhi Sultanate–Socio-Economic, religious and cultural conditions – the Impact of Islam on India – Judicial Organization of the Sultanate. Establishment of the Mughal Empire in India– Administration – Central, Provincial and Judicial–Administration of Shershah – Jagir and Mansabdari systems.

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Kakatiya Administration – Vijayanagar Administration – Judiciary, Marathas –rule of Shivaji – India in the 18th Century– Political, Social and Economic aspects.

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Socio - Religious Reform Movements and National Awakening - Judiciary Reforms – National Movement in India.

References:

- R.C. Majumdar & Chopra: Main Contents of Indian History, Publisher: Sterling Publishers Pvt.Ltd; 2nd Revised edition (31 May 1996)
- Iswari Prasad: History of Medieval India, Publisher – Surjeet Publication -2014
- Satish Chandra: Medieval Indian History (800 - 1700) – Orient Black Swan - 2013
- Romila Thapar: Ancient Indian Social History - Orient Black Swan – 2010

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand the written, material & foreign sources. Know about the main features of Harappa Civilization, Political, Religion, Social and Economic Conditions. The Vedic Age, Kingship , Administration of Justice , Sabha and Samithi, Position of women, Social , economic and religious conditions Vedic civilization & Aryans civilization
- CO2 To know the birth of Buddhism, Jainism - Origin & rise of Mauryans, Chandra Gupta Maurya, Kautilya's Arthasashtra, and Ashoka's Kingship, Administration, Justice. The Gupta Dynasty, Kingship, Administration, Justice, & Cultural contribution of the Guptas - go through administration of Harshavardhana – know about Pallavas, Chalukyas & Cholas dynasties that ruled south India and Rajputs administration, social and economic situation
- CO3 To understand the start of Islam into India, establishment of Delhi Sultan and know about socio, economic, religious and culture conditions & Judicial Organization under the Delhi Sultanate and the Influence of Islam on India. Foundation of the Mughal Empire in India– to know about Administration system, Central, Provincial and Judicial system, Administration of Shershah and Jagir and Mansabdari systems under Mughal rule.
- CO4 To understand the Administration and Judiciary system of Kakatiya, Vijayanagar & rule of Shivaji and Know about Social, Political, cultural and economic

conditions of India in 18th century

CO5 To know the socio, religious movements & Judiciary reforms and National Awakening, the factors that contributed to growth of Nationalism.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	0	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
CO2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1011	Legal Language & Research	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Legal language is different compared to that of the regular usage of English. It is very important to understand and interpret the legal terminology in a right way. This course is designed to impart to the students the importance of legal language and legal research that occupies paramount place in the legal profession.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand how professional legal language is different from colloquial usage of English language.
- Understanding the fundamental knowledge of interpreting and concepts of law
- Modes of conducting a good quality legal research yielding good results
- To communicate clearly and effectively is an essential component of any lawyer's skill set, both inside and outside the courtroom
- To familiarize students with the principles governing legal drafting, and equip them with the ability to draft simple legal documents

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit-1 (12 Sessions)

Law and language - Historical background of law and language; Meaning, scope and problems of legal language and drafting- Problem of language in drafting statutes and judgements.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Interpretation of statutes - Literal rule, Golden rule, Mischief Rule, Harmonious construction; Rule of Law, Separation of powers.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Understanding Research - Meaning and importance of legal, social and socio-legal research, Approaches to legal research- Doctrinal and Empirical research, types of legal studies- descriptive and exploratory, explanatory, analytical and critical, historical, comparative, research method and research methodology, Selection of research topic; Research Design: Components of a research design- title, introduction, research questions, hypothesis, literature review, objectives of study, methodology selection, scope of study, footnotes and bibliography.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Tools of research and methods of data collection - Use of Library, survey, observation, questionnaire, interview, sampling, case study, and participation.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Understanding legal materials – Enactments, notifications, judgments, reports of commissions, etc. Where to find and how to find these materials, how to check their validity.

References:

- AutarKrishenKoul- A Guide to GATT and WTO: Economics Law and Politics
- Raj Bhala- International Trade Law: Interdisciplinary Theory and Practice
- Indira Carr- International Trade Law
- Lester and Mercurio- World Trade Law: Text, Materials and Commentary

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn about the problems in legal language and modes to overcome it
- CO2 Explain about the basic principles and doctrines interpretation of Statutes
- CO3 Understanding the principles for conducting legal research efficiently
- CO4 Understanding the tools for conducting legal research
- CO5 Acquaint with various legal deeds and documents

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1
CO2	3	3	2	3	1	2	1	2
CO3	1	2	3	3	0	1	1	2
CO4	0	2	2	2	0	1	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	3	2	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1021	Law of Torts	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:: With growing focus on citizen rights across the country, this course is designed to study the principles of tortious liability, the defences available in an action for torts, the capacity of parties to sue and be sued and matters connected therewith. Further, this Course is designed to study the specific torts against an individual and property. The rights of individuals against mass torts and industrial torts are discussed. Students are also encouraged to reflect on the alternative forms of judicial proceedings, and also the remedies provided under the recently enacted Consumer Protection Act, 2019 and Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 as amended by MV (Amendment) Act 2019

Course Educational Objectives:

- To learn about the nature, scope and objectives of tort law including general principles and general elements
- Enhance the clarity in understanding the concept of locus standi for actions in tort
- To review various forms and standards of liability in tort law
- To enable creative thinking from both the Plaintiff's perspective (identifying the best avenues for relief) and from the defense perspective (identifying which defences are most likely to succeed)
- To appreciate the remedies available under tort law and under the Consumer Protection Act 2019 and MV Act, 1988 as amended by MV (Amendment) Act 2019

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Nature of law of Tort - Meaning of Civil and Criminal Law and the distinction between the two-Tort and Contract – Purpose and function of Law of Tort-General Principles of liability-Essential conditions of liability in Tort

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Wrongs to persons - Assault and Battery-False imprisonment-Defamation; Libel and Slander and their distinction-Justification to Defamation- Trespass to land and goods; Detinue and conversion-Deceit-Remoteness of damage-Novus Actus interveniens and Nervous shock.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Negligence - Meaning, essentials - contributory negligence - Nuisance - The concept of Strict liability - liability in case of dangerous chattels - passing off.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

General defences - Volenti non fit in iuria- Act of God, Necessity, etc-capacity of the parties liability of the state-Sovereign immunity-corporate liability; unborn children-Minors

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

- Master and servant- rule of vicarious liability- joint tortfeasors-Remedies for tort; injunction, Damages-Foreign Torts - Discharge of torts-Death in relation to tortious liability-The Consumer Protection Act 2019; MV Act, 1988 as amended by MV (Amendment) Act 2019

References:

- RatanlalRanchhoddas, DhirajlalKeshavlal Thakore and Guru Prasanna Singh, "Ratanlal&Dhirajlal's the Law of Torts", Lexis Nexis, Gurgaon: 27th Edn. 2016
- P.S.Atchuten Pillai: Law of Torts, Eastern Book Company, 9th Edn, 2011
- Consumer Protection Bare Act 2000.
- MV Act , 1988 as amended by MV (Amendment) Act 2019 Bare Act.
- Percy Henry Winfield, J.A. Jolowicz and T. Ellis Lewis, "Winfield on Tort", Sweet and Maxwell, London: 19th Edn. 2015.
- John William Salmond, "Salmond on the Law of Torts", Sweet & Maxwell: 16th Edn. 1973.
- Heuston Salmond, "The Law of Torts", Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd: 2004.
- Jenny Steele, "Tort Law: Text, Cases & Materials", Oxford University Press: 2007.
- Ken Oliphant, "Law Of Tort", Lexis Nexis Gurgaon: 2nd Edn. 2013.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand which acts or omissions fall within the gambit of law of torts.
- CO2 Identify and apply the elements of all the major torts to hypothetical situations
- CO3 Understand how tort law is used to provide relief for victims of large-scale disasters
- CO4 Understand the rule of vicarious liability, joint tort feasons and remedies for tort and under the Consumer Protection Act 2019 & MV Act , 1988 as amended by MV (Amendment) Act 2019

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	3	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO4	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	2
CO5	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER - II

LAWS2001	English-II (Law & Literature)	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course analyzes the relationship between law and literature and aims at developing the literary sensibility of the future lawyers. Understanding and appreciating the Shakespeare's 'Merchant of Venice' from a lawyer's perspective will enable the students to comprehend in detail about 'Law of Contracts'. Other literary pieces will enable them relate their knowledge gained to real life incidents in a better manner through concepts such as: the concept of prison, historical perspective of penology, the predicament of subaltern & law, and exposure to the court environment. Besides, the technique of cross examination adopted by Sir Charles Russell enables the students argue and articulate better. Finally they develop a keenness for detail in order to critically relate law with various real life situations.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Understanding and appreciating the Shakespearean Tragedy 'Merchant of Venice' from a lawyer's perspective
- Understanding the concept of prison and a historical perspective of penology
- Understanding the predicament of subaltern and law
- Exposure to Court environment and its inevitability
- Introducing the technique of cross examination adopted by Sir Charles Russell

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – II Merchant of Venice	(12 Sessions)
Unit – II David Arnold	(12 Sessions)
Unit – II Chandra's death	(12 Sessions)
Unit – II The Court	(12 Sessions)
Unit – II Cross examination	(12 Sessions)

References:

1. Richard C Wydick: Plain English for Lawyers; 5th edition.
2. Christine Rossini: English as a Legal language; 1998; MartinusNijhoff Publishers

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Develop insight into 'Merchant of Venice' through knowledge of contracts
- CO2 Understand different practical issues in jail administration and addressing the need for reforms
- CO3 Understand the nuances of historiography, anthropology, law, and morality
- CO4 Understand the need for professional ethics
- CO5 Develop insight into the art of cross examination and the importance of equanimity in moments of adversity

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO2	3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO3	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
CO4	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1531	Indian Political Thought	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand Manu's contribution to the Ancient Indian Political thought, to explain Kautilya's Political Philosophy analyze his work, the concept of Ahimsa and Non-violence, Doctrine of Satyagraha, M.N. Roy Activities, Nehru's Political ideas, and Internationalism.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To know Sources of Ancient political Thought, Manu, Kautilya, Gautama Buddha
- To recognize the Early life of Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhism, Gandhian theory of the State, Gandhian Philosophy of Religion Spiritually and politics, Gandhian Philosophy of Satyagraha
- To be acquainted with M.N. Roy's life and Activities, Scientific Politics of M.N. Roy, New Humanism, Political and Economic Ideas of M.N. Roy
- To be knowledgeable about Dr. Ambedkar's Early Life, Ambedkar as a statesman, Maker of the Indian Constitution, Social Philosophy-Caste in Indian Society, Political Philosophy
- To go through the Nehru Life and Works – Influences on Nehru's Political Ideas- Conception of Democracy – Democratic socialism – Nehru's Internationalism

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Sources of Ancient political Thought - Manu, Kautilya, Gautama Buddha

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Early life of Mahatma Gandhi - Gandhism, Gandhian theory of the State, Gandhian Philosophy of Religion Spiritually and politics, Gandhian Philosophy of Satyagraha

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

M.N. Roy's life and Activities - Scientific Politics of M.N. Roy, New Humanism, Political and Economic Ideas of M.N. Roy

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Dr. Ambedkar's Early Life - Ambedkar- Maker of the Indian Constitution, Dr. Ambedkar as a statesman, Dr. Ambedkar's Social Philosophy-Caste in Indian Society - Political Philosophy

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Nehru Life and Works – Influences on Nehru's Political Ideas- Conception of Democracy – Democratic socialism – Nehru's Internationalism

References:

1. Ancient and Medieval Indian Political Thought – V.P Verma
2. Modern Indian Political Thought – V.D.Mahajan
3. Main Currents of Social and Political Thoughts in Modern India – J.P Sudha
4. Buddhist India – T.W. Rhys Davis

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1	To understand the Sources of Ancient political Thought, to know
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	about Manusmriti, Arthasashtra of Kautilya, and Principles of Gautama Buddha
CO2	To understand the Early life of Mahatma Gandhi, Gandhism, Gandhian theory of the State, Gandhian Philosophy of Religion Spiritually and politics, Gandhian Philosophy of Satyagraha
CO3	To know M.N. Roy's life and Activities, Scientific Politics of M.N. Roy, New Humanism, Political and Economic Ideas of M.N. Roy
CO4	To know the Dr. Ambedkar's Early Life, Ambedkar as a statesman, Maker of the Indian Constitution, Social Philosophy-Caste in Indian Society, Political Philosophy
CO5	To know the Nehru Life and Works – Influences on Nehru's Political Ideas- Conception of Democracy – Democratic socialism – Nehru's Internationalism

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2091	Indian Society – Structure & Changes	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Studying sociology is important for every individual to have right perspective about society to lead community life, since man is a social animal, lives in community in association with his fellow beings. The relationship between society and law is autonomous, homologous and interactive. It is the society which creates law and it is the law, which governs society. Without law, society would have been perished and without human beings law cannot be executed, Society the creator of Law and Law is for Society. Law is a product of culture and social change; law is a source or medium of social change. Law is not confined only to one particular field; it touches all forms of human association as with the case of society. If law is not based on social issues it is likely to encounter certain problems in the society, they both are interconnected. The intent of the curriculum is to give clear understanding of society its structure and function to make them good legal professionals.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To give them an understanding of evolution of Indian society from Vedic period, its culture and the traditional order in the society.
- To make them understand the guiding principle of Hindu social life
- To make them learn about composition of Indian society and various vital institutions.
- To provide information on weaker sections of Indian society and the special attention needed to uplift them.
- Introduce students to the social change processes

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Development of Indian society - Evolution of Human Society and Time Period-Indian Society in Different Periods- Indus Valley Civilisation-Vedic Age: (1500- 500 BCE)-Post - Vedic Indian Society-Indian Traditional Order-Ashramas-Varna, Jati and Caste-Samskaras-Culture-Elements, Components of Culture, Material -Non Material and Cultural Lag-Characteristics of Culture -Social Change and Cultural Change-Values of Indian Culture-Religiosity-Diversity-Inclusiveness- Regionalism of Culture of a Tropical Subcontinent -Material values -Spiritual Values

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Composition of Indian society - Division of Societies-Characteristics of Indian Rural Society - The distinguishing features of rural community and urban Society -Rural vs urban societies in a nutshell-Rural Urban Linkages: Social stratification-Causes of social stratification-Definitions and characteristics of social stratification-Traditional Basis of Social Stratification-Caste System-Characteristics of caste-Merits and demerits of caste system in India-Changes in Caste System in India-Structural Changes in Caste-Functional Changes-Attitudinal Changes: -Reasons for changes in caste system-Determinants of class-Differences between Class and Caste-Family: Meaning and definition of a Family-Classification of family on different bases -Nuclear Family -Extended / Joint Family-Joint Family, its origin, chief characteristic, merits and demerits

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

Weaker sections of society in India - Minorities in India their problems-Remedial Measures- Scheduled Castes-Scheduled Tribes- Features of tribal groups -Forms of Tribal Economy - Characteristics of Tribal economy- Problems of tribal communities-Prominent Problems- Measures Taken for Tribal Development in India

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Social Change in India-I - Meaning of social change and Features of Social Change - Definition of Social Progress and Social Evolution-Factors of Social Change-Sanskritisation

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Social Change in India-II - Westernization-Problems due to westernization-Modernisation- Globalisation-Economic Globalisation-Status of women in India-Nation Building- Liberalisation

References:

- M. Haralambos “Sociology”: Theme and Perspectives
- T.B. Bottomore “Sociology”: A Guide to problems and literature
- M.S.A. Rao, Urbanization and social change
- M. N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India.

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Students are expected to know the guiding principle of Hindu social life such as ashramas, sanskaras and culture.
- CO2 Students would learn to differentiate societies such as tribal, rural and urban. Traditional family system (HUF) and its transformation. Caste system its merits and demerits.
- CO3 Students would learn about indigenous population who are the part and parcel of India, reasons for their lag and need for introduction of reservations at the time of independence and similarly other minorities
- CO4 Students learn how societies are progressing.
- CO5 Students learn about occupations which were based on castes and emergence of professions with the changing social scenario in contemporary society. Law as a product of culture and how society created law and in turn how law is protecting people in society.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
CO4	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2011	History of Courts	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand Ancient Hindu Legal System, the medieval period of India consists of the Sultanate period (1206-1526), Constitution of Courts, they know about the Administration of Justice under the Mughals and Legal Profession, Trial by ordeal & crimes and punishment. To understand the establishment of East India Company under charter of 1600, 1609 & 1661 Admiralty Court u/c 1683, Mayor's Court u/c 1687, the charter 1668, the new judicial plan of 1672, the charter of 1726 & 1753. They know the difference between Mayor's Court U/C.1687 and 1726, Small causes courts. Understand the Inauguration of Adalat system, Warren Hastings plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of courts, Reforms made under the plan of 1774 and Reorganization in 1780. They know about regulating Act of 1773, the supreme court of Calcutta, failure of the Court act of 1781, the Land mark cases, Judicial scheme of 1793 Lord Cornwallis, Lord William Bentinck-1828, Indian High Court Act 1861 and Indian High Court Act 1911 and Judicial reforms. The Privy Council - Supreme court of India, Regulating Act of 1773 and defects, Act of Settlement of 1781 & Main Provisions, India under the British Crown (1858-1947) The Indian Councils Act of 1861, 1909, 1919 & 1935, Constitutional Developments 1937 to 1947, August offer 1940, Cripps's Mission March 1942, Quit India Resolution 1942, Wavell Plan 1945, Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 for United India - Indian Independence Act 1947.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the development of Judicial System during Ancient Hindu Period
- To know about development of Judicial System during Mediaeval Period
- To make clear to the development of early administration of Justice during British period
- To understand the development of Adalat system of Bengal
- To know about the Constitutional Development of India

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Judicial system during ancient Hindu period - Administration of justice-constitution of courts: Trial by Jury and trial by ordeal-crimes and punishments.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Muslim period - The sultanate of Delhi- constitution of courts; central, provinces, Paraganas and Villages - The Mughal period and the administration of Justice.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Early Administration of Justice during British Period - Charters of 1600, 1609, 1661; Admiralty of courts; The Mayors Court of 1687 at Madras; The Choultry Court - The Charters of 1668, 1670, The new judicial plan of 1672 - The Charter of 1726 - Distinction between 1687 and 1726 - The Charter of 1753 - Small causes courts.

Unit – 4

(12 Sessions)

Adalat system in Bengal - the Grant of Diwani. Warren Hastings plan of 1772- The New Plan of 1774. The regulating Act of 1773 and Supreme court at Calcutta 1774- The Land mark cases. The Act of settlement 1781-Judicial reforms of Cornwallis 1793- William Bentinck 1828-The Indian High courts Act of 1861,1911- The Government of India Act 1935 and Judicial reforms. The Privy Council - Supreme court of India

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Constitutional History of India-Early charters of 1600, 1661 - The Regulating Act of 1773 - Act of settlement of 1781 - The Indian councils Act of 1861-The Indian councils Act of 1909, 1919 and 1935 - Constitutional Developments 1937 to 1947; August offer 1940, Cripps Mission 1942, Quit India Resolution 1942, Wavell Plan 1945, Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 - Indian Independence Act 1947.

References:

- V.D.Kulshrestha's: Landmarks in Legal and Constitutional History. B.M. Gandhi, Tenth Edition, Eastern Book Company- 2012
- M.P.Jain: Legal and Constitutional History of India - Nexis Lexis – 2015, 7th Edition
- Rama Jois: Legal and Constitutional History of India
- Bipin Chandra: India since Independence
- M.P.Singh: outlines of Indian Legal & Constitutional History- Universal Law Publishing Co-2012

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand Ancient Hindu Legal System and know about the Vedas, Dharma sutras, Manusmriti, Arthasashtra of Kautilya, post-Smriti period, Ancient Hindu social order, Administration of Justice, constitution of courts, Trial by jury Different types of Ordeals and classification of crimes
- CO2 To understand the Medieval period of India consists of the Sultanate period (1206-1526), Constitution of Courts they know about the Administration of Justice under the Mughal, Legal profession, trial by ordeal & crimes and punishment
- CO3 To understand the establishment of East India Company under charter of 1600&1609. The charter 1661 granted wide powers to the company for sound administration of Justice. They about Admiralty Court u/c 1683. History of Madras, Mayor's Court u/c 1687. History of Bombay, the charter 1668 was issued by King Charles- II to transferred Bombay to the company, Judicial reforms of 1670, The New Judicial plan of 1672. History of Calcutta, the charter of 1726 & 1753 deals with Mayor's courts to introduce uniform judicial system in the three presidencies of Madras, Bombay & Calcutta. They know the difference between Mayor's Court U/C.1687 and 1726. And know about of Small causes courts
- CO4 To understand the Inauguration of Adalat system, warren Hastings plan of 1772 and the Adalat system of courts, Reforms made under the plan of 1774 and Reorganization in 1780. They know about regulating Act of 1773, the supreme court of Calcutta, failure of the Court act of 1781, the Land mark cases

(RajaNandKumar Case, Patna Case & Cossijurah Case) Judicial scheme of 1793 lord Cornwallis, Judicial reform by lord William Bentinck-1828, comment on the Indian High Court Act 1861 and Indian High Court Act 1911 and Judicial reforms. The Privy Council-Supreme court of India.

- CO5 To understand the Early charters and growth of Company's Power, Regulating Act of 1773 and defects, Act of Settlement of 1781 & Main Provisions, India under the British Crown (1858-1947) The Indian councils Act of 1861, 1909, 1919 & 1935, Constitutional Developments 1937 to 1947, August offer 1940, Cripp's Mission march 1942, Quit India Resolution 1942, Wavell Plan 1945, Cabinet Mission Plan 1946 for United India - Indian Independence Act 1947.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1031	Basics of Computer Applications	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	1	1	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course aims at providing exposure to students in skill development towards basic computer application in legal profession.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the usage of computer applications in day to day life
- To know about operating system and its advantages in computer running
- To make clear the usage of MS-office application for documentations in legal profession
- To understand the different informational technology services
- To know about the internet and legal database

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Fundamentals of IT - Types of Computer, Computer application in various areas, Data, Information and knowledge, Computer hardware, Software's, Application software, System software, Computer memory, Basic block diagram of computer, Input/Output devices, Programming basic concepts: data type, variable, procedures, functions, loop, control structure, programming style such as structural, procedural, object orient programming systems; Operating system, Network basic concept.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Operating System and Windows Operating System - Window operating system basic commands, advantages, and drawback of windows operating system; other operating systems and advantages and disadvantages.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

MS Office and Usage - MS-Word: features, commands and menus, properties options, mail merge, creating, editing, find, replacement of file, creating files and table, printing documents; MS-PowerPoint: creating and presenting slides, working with graphs and text, Transaction and build effect, showing slides, printing presentation elements, application of MS – word in legal profession such as drafting of agreement, legal documentations etc. MS - Excel Spreadsheet and electronic worksheet basic concept, formatting data, insert and delete row and column, toolbars, menus, options, functions, creating, editing and printing electronic worksheet, and graphs; Application of MS-office in legal profession.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Application of IT in Legal profession - Introduction to Internet Services, E-mail concepts, Sending and Receiving secure e-mail and online correspondences - Overview of Static or Dynamic Web page, Portal, a Search engine.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Application of IT in Legal profession - Search of Legal Material - Identification of actual problem - Provisions of law applicable to the matter - Modes of online search of decided cases or commentaries of renowned authors, identification of relevant precedents, their

proper citation and application; Legal database, case information systems, automated legal standard forms, reports and agreement, case status, daily orders on internet.

References:

- Napier, Rivers, &Hoggatt, (Published 2012). Learning with Computers II (Level Orange, Grades 8). 2ND Edition. South-Western, Cengage Learning. (or most recent edition)
- Working in Microsoft Office – Ron Mansfield - TMH.
- MS Officein a Nutshell –Sanjay Saxena – Vikas Publishing House.
- Excel 2020 in easy steps-Michael Price – TMH publications

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Demonstrate general computer competence and information technology literacy.
- CO2 Identify appropriate tool of MS office to prepare basic documents, charts,spreadsheets and presentations
- CO3 Evaluate, select and use office productivity software appropriate to a given situation.
- CO4 Demonstrate fundamental skills in identifying the online legal database
- CO5 Demonstrate employability skills and a commitment to legal professionalism

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1041	Contracts-I	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Contracts are a part of our everyday life, arising in collaboration, trust, promise and credit. Knowing the principles of contracts is a skill needed by all the lawyers. Every promise gives rise to an expectation in the minds of other party that, the promisor would perform certain obligation and fulfill the promise towards him/her. However, all promises are not enforceable by law. Only those promises which are meant for enforcing through law are termed as contracts. The law of contract is a branch of law which deals with regulation of all types of promises which are meant to be enforced through law. In India, the general principles of contract laws are codified under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. This course is designed to acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law. It aims to equip the students with the basics of contract law to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of Law of contract and comparatively analyse the Indian Law of Contract with the English Law to identify the point of similarity as well as the divergence between the two jurisdictions.
- To familiarize the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of the general principles of the Law of Contract.
- To enable students aware of the various aspects of the contracts including the rights and liabilities of contractual parties, keeping the approach both and critical in nature.
- To enable the students to apply the principles of contract in modern day commerce and be able to analyze a contract agreement when they go for internships, etc.
- To select the appropriate remedy for non-performance of contract as well relations resembling contractual obligations and to estimate the certainty and measure of damages

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit –1

(12 Sessions)

Formation of the contract - Meaning and nature of the contract. Offer Communication. Revocation, Invitation to offer. Acceptance, Communication, Revocation. Standard Form Contracts and Tenders and Auctions.

Unit – 2

(12 Sessions)

Consideration and capacity - Definition, Essentials & Kinds of Consideration; Privity of Contract & its Exceptions; Exceptions to the Rule that Agreement without Consideration is Void; Minors contract, exceptions, nature and effect of minors' contract

Unit – 3

(12 Sessions)

Validity - Discharge, and performance of the contract Free Consent, Coercion, Undue Influence, Fraud, Mistake - consideration – Meaning, exceptions, legality of object and quasi-contracts. Performance of contract – Agreement, Doctrine of Frustration – Modes of discharge of contract, Breach.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Remedies for Breach of Contract - Damages, kinds of damages, Remoteness of damage, injunction, specific performance, quantum merit, Specific Relief Act, 1963.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Recent Trends in Contract - Formation of E-Contracts, Authentication of E Contract, Problems relating to Internet Contracts.

References:

1. Dr. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, EBC, Lucknow (9th Edn. – 2005)
2. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad.
3. Nilima Bhadbhade (ed.), Mulla, Indian Contract Act and Specific Reliefs, Butterworth's India, New Delhi, Vol. I & II, (12th Edn.- 2001)
4. Chitty on Contracts, Sweet & Maxwell, London, Vol. I & II, (28th Edn. – 1999).
5. J. Beatson, Anson's Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, (28th Edn. -2002).

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Trace the evolution of the law of contract as well as to study the jurisprudence and theories of contract to understand the various approaches to the word 'contract'.
- CO2 Familiarize with the conceptual and operational parameters of the General Principles of Law of Contract.
- CO3 Comparatively analyze the Indian Law of Contract and the English Law in order to identify the point of similarity as well as the divergence between the two jurisdictions.
- CO4 Become aware of the multilateral aspects of Contracts determining the rights and liabilities of contractual parties, keeping the approach both theoretical and critical in nature.
- CO5 Understand the application of principles of contract in modern day commerce and be able to analyze a contract agreement when they go for internships, etc.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	0	1	1	0	2	2	1
CO2	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	0	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO4	2	0	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO5	2	1	1	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER – III

LAWS1061	Psychology - I	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To develop an understanding of the concept of individual differences with the goal to promote self-reflection and understanding of self and others. The course is designed to acquaint students with advances made by sociology and psychiatry in understanding human Behaviour, particularly, deviant Behaviour. Advancement in the science of psychiatry and sociology has changed the understanding of criminology as a science. At the end of the course, students would be able to understand the causation of crime in a better scientific and rational manner.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To illustrate the relevance of psychology in the fields of criminal law.
- To enlist the areas in criminal law, which require an understanding of different kinds of personalities
- To familiarize the students with the concept of intelligence and its differences
- To examine and critically evaluate the Psychodynamics of criminal Behaviour
- To identify the development in the psychology in relation with forensic

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Personality - Nature of personality; Biological foundations of personality; Culture, gender and personality; Perspectives on personality: Psychodynamic, Phenomenological humanistic, Trait and type.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Intelligence - Concept of intelligence: Psychometric and cognitive approaches to intelligence; Gardner's multiple intelligences; Emotional Intelligence, Heredity, environment and intelligence; Group differences in intelligence; Extremes of intelligence.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Psychology and Crime - Meaning, purpose and scope of criminal psychology; Psychological vs. Psycho - analytical approach to crime; Behaviourist approach to crime; Definition of criminal Behaviour - Psychodynamics of criminal Behaviour; Mental illness and crime; Human aggression and violence to crime.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Psychometric Test - Its use in Criminal Behaviour: Measurement of criminal Behaviour - Psychological test to measure criminal Behaviour; Criminal profiling: Definition and process of profiling criminal personality; Factors underling criminal profiling; Merit and demerit of criminal profiling.

Unit –5 (12 Sessions)

Forensic Psychology - Concept and Importance: Definition, meaning and scope of forensic psychology; Historical background of forensic psychology in India and abroad; Role of

forensic psychology in the investigation of crime; Psychology and the police; Application of psychology in court; Application of psychology in prison.

References:

- Akers, Ronald.L. and Sellers, Christin, S. Criminological Theories (4th Edition) Rawat Publication, New Delhi.
- George B., Benard Thomas J., and Snipes, Jeffrey B. (2002), Theoretical Criminology, Oxford University Press, Oxford.
- Dennis Howitt, Forensic and Criminal Psychology, Prentice Hall.
- Hollin, Clive R Routledge and Kegan Paul, Psychology and Crime: An introduction to Criminal Psychology, London.
- Dartmouth Aldershot, Criminal Detection and Psychology of Crime.
- Navin Kumar, Criminal Psychology, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- Shukla Girjesh, (2013), Criminology, LexisNexis, New Delhi.
- J.P. Sirohi, Criminology and Criminal Administration, Allahabad Law Agency.
- Chadha, N.K. & Seth, S. (2014). The Psychological Realm: An Introduction. Pinnacle Learning, New Delhi.
- Cornelissen, R.M.M., Misra, G. & Varma, S. (2011). Foundations of Indian Psychology, Vol 1. Pearson.
- Gregory, R.J. (2006). Psychological Testing: History, Principles, and Applications (4thEd.). New Delhi: Pearson Education.
- Passer, M.W. & Smith, R.E. (2010). Psychology: The science of mind and behaviour, New Delhi: Tata McGraw-Hill.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

Course Outcomes

- CO1 Interpret the psychological and factors that lead to criminal and anti-social behaviour
- CO2 Compare the key causes of criminal victimisation
- CO3 Apply the core criminal psychological elements in a criminal profiling case study
- CO4 Explain the fundamental principles involved in understanding the criminal personality
- CO5 Explain the fundamental principles involved in understanding the criminal personality

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	2	3	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
CO3	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2101	Western Political Thought	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand the Political Thoughts of Utilitarianism – Bentham, and J.S.Mill, Idealism – Hegel and T.H. Green, Materialism – Karl Marx and Lenin, Features of Medieval Thought and Christian Thought- St. Augustine – St. Thomas Aquinas, European Political Thought of Machiavelli – Jean Bodin - Edmund Burke – J.S.Mill, Thomas Hobbes- Absolute Sovereignty, John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau-The Theory of General Will, Utilitarianism – Bentham and J.S.Mill, Idealism – Hegel and T.H. Green, Materialism – Karl Marx and Lenin

Course Educational Objectives:

- To know about Plato's Theory of Justice- Plato's- Plato's Theory of the ideal state Aristotle's Theory of State – Aristotle on Slavery, Revolutions, Citizenship, and Property
- To identify the Features of Medieval Thought and Christian Thoughts of St. Augustine – St. Thomas Aquinas
- To be acquainted with the Political Thought of Machiavelli – Jean Bodin - Edmund Burke – J.S.Mill
- To be knowledgeable about the Political Thought of Thomas Hobbes- Absolute Sovereignty, John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau-The Theory of General Will
- To know the Political Thought of Utilitarianism – Bentham, and J.S.Mill, Idealism – Hegel and T.H. Green, Materialism – Karl Marx and Lenin

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Plato's Theory of Justice - Plato's- Plato's Theory of ideal state Aristotle's Theory of State – Aristotle on Slavery, Revolutions, Citizenship and Property.

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Medieval and Christian Thought - Features of Medieval Thought St. Augustine – St. Thomas Aquinas.

Unit –3 (12 sessions)

European Political Thought-I - Machiavelli – Jean Bodin - Edmund Burke – J.S.Mill.

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

European Political Thought-II: Thomas Hobbes- Absolute Sovereignty, John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau-The Theory of General Will.

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

European Political Thought-III - Utilitarianism – Bentham and J.S.Mill, Idealism – Hegel Idealism – T.H. Green, Materialism – Karl Marx and Lenin.

References:

1. F.M. Cornford (Trane.), The Republic of Plato (Oxford University Press, 1945)
2. Benjamin Jowett (Trane.), Aristotle: Politics (Oxford University Press, 1931)

3. Berker Ernest, The Political Thought of Plato and Aristotle (New York: O.U.P., London, 1906)
4. S.P. Varma, Modern Political Theory
5. C.D.C. Reeve, Philosopher-Kings: The Argument of Plato's, Republic (Princeton University Press, 1988)
6. Sabine. S.I., History of Political Theory (Oxford & IBH, 1970)
7. W.A. Dunning, History of Political Theories, Vol. I (Allahabad: Central Book Depot, 1970)
8. Sabine, History of Western Political Thought

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand Plato's Theory of Justice- Plato's- Plato's Theory of the ideal state. Aristotle's Theory of State – Aristotle on Slavery, Revolutions, Citizenship, and Property
- CO2 To understand features of Medieval Thought and Christian Thought St. Augustine – St. Thomas Aquinas.
- CO3 To know the Political Thoughts of Machiavelli – Jean Bodin - Edmund Burke – J.S.Mill
- CO4 To know Political Thoughts of Thomas Hobbes- Absolute Sovereignty, John Lock, Jean Jacques Rousseau-The Theory of General Will
- CO5 To know the Political Thought of Utilitarianism – Bentham and J.S.Mill, Idealism – Hegel and T.H. Green, Materialism – Karl Marx and Lenin

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1071	Micro Economics	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive knowledge of principles of economics.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To expose the students to the basic principles of micro economic theory.
- The students will be taught to look at the behaviour of the consumer.
- This chapter is designed to provide an objective and sound training in micro economics theory to formally analyze the behaviour of individual agents.
- The course provides an insight into the behaviour of the producer and also covers the cost and factor pricing.
- To appreciate the behaviour of different competitive firms.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Economics - Meaning, scope and importance of Economics – Economics science of art - Distinction between Micro Economics and Macro Economics.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Utility and Demand - the concept of utility and demand; kinds of demand; Law of demand, Elasticity of demand; The meaning of supply-supply function, law of supply – Law of diminishing marginal utility- Principle of Equi-marginal utility.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Meaning of consumers surplus – Marshall's measurement of consumer surplus – indifference curve analysis; consumer's equilibrium income, substitution and price effect – Giffen's paradox.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Importance of theory of production – Production function- law of variable proportions- Cobb-Douglas production function - The concept of costs-kinds of costs and their relationship – The concept of factor pricing (factors of production).

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Meaning of market and classification of markets – price distribution under various market conditions - Perfect, Imperfect, Monopoly, Monopolistic, and Oligopoly.

References:

1. Ahuja, H.L. (2010). Principles of Micro Economics, S.Chand& Co, New Delhi.
2. Gregory N. Mankiw. (2018). Principles of Economics, 8th Ed., Cengage Learning, U.S.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

Course Outcomes

- CO1 Will learn to appreciate the difference between micro and macro economics
- CO2 Will be able to appreciate the co-relation between demand and supply
- CO3 Will be able to understand the factors of production
- CO4 Will understand the theory of production
- CO5 Apply micro economics concepts to analyse real life situations

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper	2	2	0	0	0	4
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Course Description:

This course is offered to targeting students who wish to pursue a career in legal field or higher studies in field of Law. The study of Constitutional Law of India becomes vital in the perspective that Constitution is the grundnorm of our nation from which all other laws derive their authority. Any Law, Act of legislature, rule, regulation, notification, bye laws etc. derive their constitutionality from this supreme law of the land. A law, to be valid, can't be inconsistent with the fundamental principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. Moreover, Constitution also is the source of authority of power of legislature, executive and judiciary apart from listing the division of powers amongst the organs of government. Many constitutional functionaries and autonomous bodies also owe their origin to the Constitution. Hence, its study becomes essential to better understand the working of State and governance.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Understanding concepts of Parliamentary form of Government, Federalism and enable them to analyze the working of these concepts in the Indian context.
- Understanding the mode of distribution of powers between the Centre and State.
- Knowledge of the Indian Judicial system in terms of its organization, independence, powers, and functioning.
- Understanding of localisation and customisation in the Indian system of governance.
- Students will learn the diverse principles of judicial interpretation that constructs notions of 'state', 'law' and 'law in force'.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Constitutional law - Meaning and significance of the word 'Constitution', Important concepts- Sovereignty, Secularism, Socialism, Democracy, Republican, Monarchy, Federalism, Parliamentary form of Government, Presidential form of Government, Judicial Supremacy, Rule of law, Separation of Powers ,Constitutionalism ,Historical Evolution of the Indian Constitution and Influences, Salient Features of the Indian Constitution, Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Unit – 2 (12Sessions)

Fundamental Rights – I - Fundamental Rights- Preliminary portion -Introduction to the concept of fundamental rights- need, features, categorization of fundamental rights. Applicability of Part III of the Constitution.-Definition of State; with focus on clarifying the meaning of 'Other Authorities' through test of instrumentality of State, Does the Judiciary fall under the ambit of the definition of 'State' under Article 12?-Economic liberalisation and horizontal application of fundamental rights,Status of laws inconsistent with fundamental rights Status of present and future laws -Test of infringement of fundamental rights Waiver of fundamental rights -Position of constitutional amendments under Article 13 - Saving of Certain Laws from the applicability of Part III Right of equality, Equality before law, Right against discrimination (Article 15 and 16) Abolition of Untouchability, Abolition of titles

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Fundamental Rights-II - Right to freedom - Freedom of speech and expression, Right of Assembly and Right of Association, Right of Movement and residence, Right of Trade and Occupation and permissible restrictions, Protection in respect of conviction of offences, Right to life and personal liberty, Right to Education, Protection against arrest and detention; Right against Exploitation-Prohibition of traffic in human trafficking and forced labour- Prohibition on employment of children in factories, etc.; Right to freedom of religion -Secularism in India -Right of an individual to freedom of religion- Freedom of religious denominations to manage religious affairs -Freedom from payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion-Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions; Cultural and Educational rights - Protection of interest of minorities -Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions, Right to Constitutional Remedies - Significance of Article 32- Kinds of remedies available under Article 32 - Procedural limitations applicable to exercise of power under Article 32.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Directive Principles of State Policy - Applicability, significance, and nature of DPSPs, Categorisation of the DPSPs into Gandhian, Social, and Libertarian principles. Modes in which the Directive Principles have been enforced. Relationship between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights.

Unit –5 (12 Sessions)

Fundamental Duties - Fundamental Duties- Need, nature, relationship with fundamental rights

References:

1. M P Jain: Indian Constitutional Law; Lexis Nexis Publication
2. B.K. Sharma, Introduction to The Constitution of India, 6th ed. 2011, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Durga Das Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, 15th ed. Vol. 1 2018, (A.K. Patnaik (rev.)), LexisNexis, Gurgaon.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 4th ed. Vol. 2 1993, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon.
5. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, 55th ed. 2018, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, 7th ed. 2014, LexisNexis, Gurgaon.
7. Subhash C. Kashyap, Constitutional Law of India, 2nd ed. 2015, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon.
8. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, 12th ed. 2106, (Mahendra Pal Singh (rev.) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To integrate the values the Constitution enshrines in the students
- CO2 To link the application of fundamental rights in day-to-day life and identify the breach of fundamental rights
- CO3 To apply the principles of fundamental rights through drafting of Writ Petitions, Public Interest Litigation or Representative Suits
- CO4 To illustrate the importance of Fundamental Duties and the moral obligation of the citizens to comply with the same.
- CO5 To correlate the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy to Fundamental Rights

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1091	Family Law - I	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to introduce the various personal laws that exist in India. The subject covers the laws with reference to Family, Marriage Divorce, Maintenance, Adoption, Minority and Guardianship.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To give the students a historical perspective on the evolution of personal laws in various religious dominations.
- To highlight the conditions required to bring about a marital relationship.
- To familiarise the students with the various statutory options available to an aggrieved Hindu spouse regarding his or her marriage.
- To make the students understand the requirements of various types of permitted Muslim marriages and how they can be ended under customary and statutory laws.
- To impart the knowledge about the law of adoption and guardianship.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Family Law –Its scope and origin – sources and various Personal Laws – Marriage – concept of Marriage, Essentials of valid marriage in various Personal laws - Hindu, Parsi, Christian, Muslim, Special and Foreign Marriages.

Unit – 2 (12Sessions)

Matrimonial Remedies - Concept of Restitution of Conjugal Rights, Nullity of Marriage, Void and Voidable marriage, Option of Puberty, Judicial Separation, Concept of Divorce - Theories of Divorce - Various grounds of Divorce: Desertion, Adultery Cruelty Other Grounds – Wife's Grounds- Divorce by Mutual Consent – Irretrievable Breakdown.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

The Muslim Marriage - The concept of marriage, Nikah,-solemnisation of marriage – conditions ,classification and types, Muta Marriage, Concept of Dower, Talak –Extra Judicial,- Judicial The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, Acknowledgement of Paternity.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Adoption & Maintenance - Introduction to the topic of Adoption and, Legal aspects and requirements in personal Laws, Maintenance under Personal Laws and Cr.PC.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Minority & Guardianship - Introduction to the topic of Guardianship and its legal issues in personal laws.

References:

1. Mayne's Hindu law and Usage Revised by Justice Ranganath Misra and Dr.Vijendra Kumar. Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
2. Modern Hindu Law. Paras Diwan. Allahabad Law Agency.

3. Family Law Paras Diwan. Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Outlines of Muhammadan Law. Asaf A.A.Fyzee. Oxford University Press.
5. Kusum – Family Law Lectures – Family Law-I – Lexis Nexis India
6. Cases & Materials on Family Law – University Law Publishing.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand the place and importance of personal laws in a legal system. They would also appreciate the similarities and differences in the criterion for constituting a valid marriage among various religions.
- CO2 Understand that a marriage involves serious legal implications and secondly the judicial process involved in seeking a matrimonial relief and thirdly the conditions that must exist for seeking such relief.
- CO3 Analyse the nature of a Muslim marriage as distinguished from a Hindu marriage, the distinctiveness of relief available to Muslims and also the ongoing debates about Muslim marriage and divorce.
- CO4 Ascertain who can claim maintenance, from whom they can claim it and under what circumstances, under both personal and secular laws.
- CO5 To understand the law relating to adoption and understand the circumstances in which a guardian can be appointed, various kinds of guardians, the persons who can act or be appointed as legal guardians and the legal duties imposed on a guardian so that the interests of the minor are protected.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
CO3	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	3	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2021	Contracts-II	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

As has already been examined in the last semester through an intensive study of the general principles of contract, the essence of all commercial transactions is but regulated by the law of contract. The expansion of commercial activities at a global market environment makes the understanding of the law of contract even more critical. Further, a lucid understanding of the fundamental principles of Special Contracts facilitates not only resolving the disputes arising out of such contracts but also in the drafting of contractual instruments. The law of Special Contracts is marked by the peculiar and mostly predictable legal relationship subsisting between the parties. The frequency of these kinds of transactions in the affairs of men has led to the development of established rules of prescriptions and prohibitions determining the implications and permissible possibilities of these kinds of contractual relations. The fundamental principles of contractual relations continue to apply the special forms of contract unless specifically excluded; as in case of the rule of consideration in case of contract of agency.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To learn the fundamental principles underlying the specific forms of Contract.
- To appreciate the relationship of general principles with the special contracts.
- To learn the limits of the freedom of the parties within the prescriptions of law in relation to the contract of indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, negotiable instruments Agent and Principal.
- The objective of this Unit is to understand the basic principles of partnership law, including the fiduciary obligations of partners to each other, rules regulating partnership property.
- To learn to read through contracts to apply the key concepts and understand potential issues and outcomes with the help of decided case laws.
- To understand the growing importance of special contracts and to have a foundational understanding of the new forms special contracts including technology transfer agreements, e-contracts including software licensing agreements, infrastructure contracts, government contracts, public private partnerships etc.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Contract of indemnity - definition and nature of commencement of liability Contract of guarantee definition, essential features of guarantee extent of surety's liability, discharge Rights of the sureties. Contract of Bailment, definition, duty of the bailer Rights of the Bailee. Pledge; essentials Rights of Pawnee.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Agency - Definition of Agent, creation of agency relation of principal and agent rights of the Agent relation of principal with third parties ratification revocation.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Law of partnership - Definition and essentials of partnership, relations of the partner to one another relation of partnership to third parties, Doctrine of implied authority, outgoing partner, dissolution and consequences of dissolution, Limited Partnership Act 2008.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Sale of Goods Act, 1930 - The contract of Sale and agreement to sell, implied conditions and warranties, passing of property, Transfer of risk, transfer of title, performance of contract, Rights of unpaid seller, Remedies.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 - Definition, kinds and essentials, Holder and Holder in due course, parties, negotiation and assignment, kinds of endorsement, presentment, discharge of negotiable instrument, noting and protest, Kind of crossing and bouncing of cheques and legal consequences.

References:

1. Dr. Avtar Singh, Law of Contract, EBC, Lucknow (9th Edn. – 2005)
2. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad.
3. Beatson, J., Anson's Law of Contract, 28th edn., Oxford University Press, 2002.
4. Bhadbade, Nilima, Mulla Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts, Vol. 1 & 2, 12th edn., Butterworths, 2001

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Analyse the implications of a contractual arrangement falling under any of the discussed head of special contracts.
- CO2 To determine the legality of the transactions and also the rights and duties of the parties thereto.
- CO3 They will also be able to purposefully deal with the disputes arising out of such contractual arrangements.
- CO4 Students will also be able to understand the growing importance of specific contract in our day to day life.
- CO5 Through reading of International and Indian judgements the students will be able to learn how courts interpret various specific contracts.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER – IV

LAWS2031	Psychology-II	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

While appearing to be seemingly different the disciplines of law, investigative science and psychology have elements in common. Psychology can assist the improvement of legal decision making and forensic investigative capabilities.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To illustrate the relevance of psychology in broader of fields of application.
- To enlist the areas in law and forensics, which require an understanding of psychological functioning
- To familiarize the students with research in criminal and forensic psychology
- To understand the application of the psychological principles in the legal regime
- To analyse the application of the psychology in the courts
- To examine and critically evaluate the psychology of children and eyewitness in the civil and criminal cases
- To identify the research and development in the psychology in relation with its application in legal arena.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Brief history of psychology and law - Roles played by psychologists interested in law – psychologists as advisors, psychologists as evaluators, psychologists as reformers.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Lie Detection and False Confession– The complexity and pervasiveness of deception; The Polygraph - The process of polygraphing, weaknesses of polygraphing techniques; An alternative polygraph based testing – The Guilty Knowledge Test; False confession

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Criminal Profiling and psychological autopsies - The process of profiling - Characteristics of serial killers; Geographic profiling; psychological autopsies.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Eyewitness testimony and Hostage taking-The Manson Criteria; Stress and Weapons Focus, Unconscious transference; leading or suggestive comments; pre-existing expectations, witness confidence; when the eye witness is a child; hypnosis; the cognitive interview; Hostage taking

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Insanity Defense – Post partum mental illness and maternal filicide; battered women syndrome, rape trauma syndrome and posttraumatic stress disorder

References:

1. Constanzo, M & Krauss, D: Forensic and legal Psychology: Psychological Science applied to law
2. Cutler, B.L. : Encyclopaedia of Psychology and Law
3. Baron : Psychology
4. Springer : Law and Human Behaviour

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Identify the psychological phenomena that influence criminal behaviour
- CO2 Enlist psychological techniques useful in understanding criminal behaviour
- CO3 Aid forensic investigation through a psychological understanding of perpetrators of crime
- CO4 understand the application of the psychological principles in the legal regime
- CO5 analyse the application of the psychology in the courts

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2111	Local Self Government	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand the Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India, the Position of Panchayat Raj during the Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institution under the period of British rule, the Concept of Local-self Government, and Gandhi-Vinoba's gram swaraj, Local-government in rural India and Community development programs, Village secretariat as a unit of local government, Balwantraimohata Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehata Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system. Political parties and Panchayat Raj, Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr.L.M.Singhvi and P.K. Tohunga recommendations, Elections for Local self-governments: The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and the Election Commission for the purpose.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To know the Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India, the Position of Panchayat Raj during the Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institutions under the period of British rule
- To recognize Concept of Local-self Government: Gandhi-Vinoba's Gramaswaraj, Local-government in rural India and Community development programs, Village secretariat as a unit of local government Balwantraimohata Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehata Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system.
- To be acquainted with The concept of Panchayati Raj - Gramasbha, Village and Panchayat, Panchathat Samithi, Zilla Parishad - Panchayat Raj and State Government: Supervision and guidance, General need, present methods and proposals, and a new approach
- To be knowledgeable about Political parties and Panchayat Raj, Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr. L.M Singhvi and P.K. tohunga's recommendations
- To know the Elections for Local self-governments: The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas, and the Election Commission for the purpose.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 sessions)

Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India - village administration in ancient India, Position of Panchayat Raj during Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institution under the period of British rule.

Unit – 2 (12 sessions)

Concept of Local-self Government - Gandhi-Vinoba's Gramaswaraj, Local-government in rural India and Community development programmes, Village secretariat as a unit of local government. Balwantray Mehta Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehta Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on Panchayati Raj system.

Unit – 3 (12 sessions)

The concept of Panchayati Raj - Gramasabha, Village and Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi, Zilla Parishad - Panchayat Raj and State Government: Supervision and guidance, General need, present methods and proposals and a new approach

Unit – 4 (12 sessions)

Political Parties and Panchayat Raj - Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr. L.M. Singhvi and P.K. Thunga recommendations

Unit – 5 (12 sessions)

Elections for Local self-governments - The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas and the Election Commission for the purpose.

References:

1. ShriamMaheswari, Local-self Government in India
2. M. Venkatarangaiya and G. Raam Reddy, Panchayati Raj in Andhra Pradesh,
3. Iqbal Narain , Panchayat Raj Administration.
4. Introduction to constitution of India, Nrij Kishore Sharma
5. L.P. Sharma, History of Medival India, 1000-1740 AD.
6. Report of High Power Committee on Panchayat Raj
7. Rural and Urban ship Committee Report

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand the Historical background of the Panchayat Raj Institutions in India, village administration in ancient India, the Position of Panchayat Raj during the Medieval period, Panchayat Raj institutions under the period of British rule
- CO2 To understand the concept of Local-self Government: Gandi-Vinoba's Gramaswaraj, Local-government in rural India and Community development programs, Village secretariat as a unit of local government Balwantray Mehta Committee, 1957, Ashok Mehta Committee, 1978 and their recommendations on the Panchayati Raj system.
- CO3 To know The concept of Panchayati Raj - Gramasabha, Village and Panchayat, Panchayat Samithi, Zilla Parishad - Panchayat Raj and State Government: Supervision and guidance, General need, the present methods and proposals and a new approach
- CO4 To know the Political parties and Panchayat Raj, Changing pattern of Panchayat Raj, 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment, Dr. L.M. Singhvi and P.K.Thunga recommendations
- CO5 To know the Elections for Local self-governments: The Panchayats, the Municipalities, the Scheduled and Tribal Areas, and the Election Commission for the purpose

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2041	Macro Economics	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course description and learning objectives: The course is designed with a view to provide basic knowledge of macroeconomic principles.

Learning objectives:

- To introduce the students to the basic concepts of macro economics. Macro economics deals with aggregate economy.
- To teach preliminary concepts associated with the determination and measurement of aggregate macro economic variables like National income, GDP, saving, Investment and aggregate consumption.
- To introduce the students to long run dynamic issues like growth and technical programmes like inflation and business cycles.
- To teach to the students a systematic exposition of models that try to explain the composition, directions and consequences of international trade and determinants and effect of trade policy.
- To know how to define and quote an exchange rate. To know how to classify exchange rates by types of transactions and by maturity. To know how to determine the spot exchange rate in the foreign exchange market equilibrium.

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

	Course Outcomes	Assessment
CO1	Will learn the basics of macro economics	A1, A2&A3
CO2	Will understand the concept of national income and the different theories.	A1, A3
CO3	Understand various facets of economic growth	A1, A2 & A3
CO4	Understand the importance of International Trade, free trade and protection trade barriers	A2, A3
CO5	Will understand the features of the exchange market	A2, A3

Course outline and indicative content

UNIT-I: The concept of Macro Economics (12 sessions) (CO1 : L2): Major issues in macro economics circular flow of goods and money in the economy.

UNIT-II: National income (12 sessions) (CO2 :L2,L3): Basic concept; methods of meaning national income – The Keynesian theory of national income- The theory of aggregate consumption - The Keynesian theory of interest - The investment theory and the principle of Acceleration

UNIT-III: Economic growth (12 sessions) (CO3 : L2, L3): Meaning, factors and theories of economic growth - meaning and phases Business cycles - Theories of business cycles- Definition of inflation – kinds of inflation and effects of inflation.

UNIT-IV: International Trade (12 sessions) (CO4 : L2, L3): The classical theory of international trade; Heckscher Ohlin theory- The concept of free trade Vs. protection – Trade Barriers – Tariffs and Quotas and its impact on international trade.

UNIT-V: Foreign exchange (12 sessions) (CO5 : L2, L3): Features of exchange market; Determination of exchange rate in free market - purchasing power parity theory-fixed Vs. flexible exchange rate - Balance of payments- Disequilibrium in balance payments

Assessment methods:

Task	Task type	Task mode	Weightage (%)
A1: Mid exam	Individual	Written	20
A2 Topic Presentation/ Case Analysis/ Assignment	Individual /Groups	PPT Presentation/ Report	20
A3: End exam	Individual	Written (short/long)	60

A1: Mid exam for 20 Marks.

A2: Surprise Quiz, Individual Assessment, Online test and Presentations following with assignments – L4 level, for 20 Marks,

A3. End-term examination is 60 for 3 hours duration): The syllabus is from all five units

- Section 1: Short questions
- Section 2: Essay Questions/Case study

Learning and teaching activities: Case studies, Discuss contemporary developments, Class presentations, Group Discussions

Teaching and learning resources

Textbook:

D.N.Dwivedi: Macro Economics - Theory and Policy

Reference Books:

Blanchard: Macro Economics

D.M.Mithani: Macro Economics

CO & PO Mapping: This is to map the level of relevance of the Course Outcome (CO) with Programme Outcome (PO).

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

CO PO Mapping						
Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	Sum
C01	1	1	2	0	1	5
C02	2	1	2	1	1	7
C03	1	2	1	1	1	6
C04	2	1	2	2	1	8
C05	1	2	2	2	1	8
Target Level Max.	7	7	9	6	5	34

LAWS2051	Constitutional Law-II	L	T	P	S	J	C
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Course Type:Compulsory Law Paper

3	1	0	0	0	4
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Course Description:

Introduction: This course is offered to targeting students who wish to pursue a career in legal field or higher studies in field of Law. The study of Constitutional Law of India becomes vital in the perspective that Constitution is the grundnorm of our nation from which all other laws derive their authority. Any Law, Act of legislature, rule, regulation, notification, bye laws etc. derive their constitutionality from this supreme law of the land. A law, to be valid, can't be inconsistent with the fundamental principles and values enshrined in the Constitution. Moreover, Constitution also is the source of authority of power of legislature, executive and judiciary apart from listing the division of powers amongst the organs of government. Many constitutional functionaries and autonomous bodies also owe their origin to the Constitution. Hence, its study becomes essential to better understand the working of State and governance.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Understanding concepts of Parliamentary form of Government, Federalism and enable them to analyze the working of these concepts in the Indian context.
- Understanding the mode of distribution of powers between the Centre and State.
- Knowledge of the Indian Judicial system in terms of its organization, independence, powers, and functioning.
- Understanding of localisation and customisation in the Indian system of governance.
- To bring out the importance of the system of Governance and the role of the executive in the Indian Constitution.
- To describe the composition of the Parliament and the members therein.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1

(12 Sessions)

System of Government - Parliamentary Government: Westminster Model-Indian experience before Independence-choice of Parliamentary Government, President of India-Election Qualifications, Impeachment, Salary, etc., Council of Minister-President's Constitutional position, Governor and State Government-President's constitutional relationship. Legislative Process-Privileges, freedom of speech. Practice of law- making, etc., Legislative privileges-vs. Fundamental Rights. In re. Art 143 of the constitution of India, Prime Minister - cabinet system - collective responsibility -Individual responsibility President P.M. Relationship. Party System-Anti-defection Law. Freedom of an M.P./M.L.A. to dissent.

Unit – 2

(12 Sessions)

The Union, the State and Local Governments - Federalism-principles-Comparative study of other Federations. Why India has a federal Government, Indian Federalism-President of India-Council of State Process of Constitutional amendment. Identification of Federal Features, Legislative Relations between the Centre and the StatesAdministrative relations-Centre-States, Financial Relations-Centre-States, Governor's position from the perspective of Federalism, Centre's Powers over the States-Art.356, Critical problems of India Federalism SarkariaCommission-Greater autonomy vs Central Control one party domination; Emergence of Political Federalism. Growth of Regional parties. Panchayati Raj and Municipalities- Evolution, Significance, 73rd Amendment, 74th Amendment, Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

The Judiciary - Independency the Judiciary and Judicial process: Judicial process under the Constitution: Judicial Review - Art. 32, 226, 227, Nature of Judicial Review, Court system in India: Backlogs. Arrears, alternatives. Lok Adalats etc. Judges; appointments, Conditions of service, etc. Subordinate Judiciary, Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court, Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, Public Interest Litigation.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Emergency Provisions - Emergency Provisions under the constitution: Emergency. Need for such a provision. Types of Emergencies. Experience in other democracies , Proclamation of Emergency-conditions-Art. 352-Effect of Emergency on Centre-State relations, Emergency and suspension of fundamental rights. Arts. 358, 359 - Makhan Singh Tarasikha to A.D.M. Jabalpure, Financial Emergency.Amendment to the Constitution: Constitutional Processes of Adaptation & Alteration: Methods of constitutional Amendment-Written-Unwritten-Rigid-Flexible Constitutions, Provisions which can be amended by ordinary procedure. Special procedure, review of Constitutional Amendments, Limitations upon constitutional amendments Shankari Prasad, Sajjan Singh, Golak Nath vs. Punjab - Why should Fundamental Rights be immune from the process of constitutional Amendment, Basic structure doctrine as a limitation-Kesavananda Bharati. Development of the Basic Structure Doctrine Constituent power of the Supreme Court. Waman Rao, Minerva Mills, etc., Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain; Judicial consensus on Basic Structure, Legislative and Judicial Attempts to bury the Basic Structure Doctrine; Legitimation of the Basic Structure Doctrine. Special Bench to Reconsider the Basic Structure Issue. Forty-second Constitutional Amendment. Forty-fourth constitutional Amendment.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Other Constitutional Dimensions - Freedom of Trade and Commerce: Services under the Constitution: Doctrine of pleasure (Art. 310), Protection against Arbitrary Dismissal, Removal, or Reduction in Rank (Art. 311), Tulsiram Patel case- Exceptions to Art. 311. Election Commission of India: Powers and function.

References:

1. M P Jain: Indian Constitutional Law; Lexis Nexis Publication
2. B.K. Sharma, Introduction to The Constitution of India, 6th ed. 2011, PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi.
3. Durga Das Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, 15th ed. Vol. 1 2018, (A.K. Patnaik (rev.)), LexisNexis, Gurgaon.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 4th ed. Vol. 2 1993, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon.
5. J.N. Pandey, Constitutional Law of India, 55th ed. 2018, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
6. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, 7th ed. 2014, LexisNexis, Gurgaon.
7. Subhash C. Kashyap, Constitutional Law of India, 2nd ed. 2015, Universal Law Publishing, Gurgaon.
8. V.N. Shukla, Constitution Of India, 12th ed. 2106, (Mahendra Pal Singh (rev.) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To correlate the different provisions of the Constitution and comprehend how the Government functions
- CO2 To explain the functioning of each organ of the Government independently and linking one to the other
- CO3 To question the shortcomings/defects/lack of procedure in relation to Contemporary government policies
- CO4 To illustrate the role of judiciary as a moderator and adjudicator for the disputes between the government and the citizens and the inter-governmental disputes.
- CO5 Appreciate the recommendations of the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2061	Family Law - II	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The purpose of this course is to elucidate the law relating to the testamentary and intestate succession among Hindus and Muslims and a brief study is introduced to sensitize the student with reference to the working of the Wakf Boards.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To introduce the students the customary and classical concept of what constitutes a Hindu joint family, and how the family property is viewed and dealt with.
- To thoroughly acquaint the students with the distribution of the property of a Hindu male or female who dies intestate, leaving behind property.
- To acquaint the students with how the property of an intestate of a Hanafi or Sunni Muslim and Shiya is dealt with under customary Muslim law.
- To make the students familiar with the provisions of the Indian Succession Act which deals with all the matters regarding execution of wills and is also a secular law.
- This course aims to explore and critical principles relating to contemporary issues and nurture within the students the ability to draft on family law matters.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Hindu Joint Family - Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Schools, Karta, Hindu Joint Family. Alienation of separate and ancestral property, debts - The doctrine of son's pious obligation.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Hindu Succession Act 1956 - Coparcener's Interest. Theory of Notional Partition. The A.P. Amendment, Class-I Heirs. The Hindu, Women's Right to Property Act, 1937. The Doctrine of Limited Estate - Stridhana. Disqualifications for Inheritance.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Succession under Muslim Law - General Principles - Hanafi law. Doctrine of Radd and Doctrine of Aul - Shia law of Inheritance.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Testamentary Succession - The Law of Wills in accordance to Indian Succession Act.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

The Wakf Act 1995 - Central Wakf Counsel, Wakf Boards & Establishments.

References:

1. Mayne's Hindu law and Usage Revised by Justice RanganathMisra and Dr.Vijendra Kumar. Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
2. Modern Hindu Law. Paras Diwan. Allahabad Law Agency.
3. Family Law Paras Diwan. Allahabad Law Agency.
4. Outlines of Muhammadan Law. Asaf A.A.Fyzee. Oxford University Press.
5. Dr.Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Family Law Lectures, Family Law-II – Lexis Nexis.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand the composition of a Joint Hindu family in different parts of the country, the rights and duties of its members vis a vis one another, the concept of family property and the rights and duties attached thereto under statutory law.
- CO2 Understand as to who can inherit the property of a Hindu male or female who dies without executing a will and also in what proportions. They would have also understood the impact of a series of amendments that have progressively aimed at correcting the imbalance between men and women in succession.
- CO3 Understand the unique and intricate distribution of property under both the systems, wherein the presence of some relatives would disqualify others.
- CO4 Ascertain who can execute a will, the formalities connected therewith, various kinds of wills and the construction and interpretation of wills.
- CO5 Comprehend the concept of a Wakf, how it is administered, its properties, functionaries and their duties and how it protects eligible Muslim women.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1101	Indian Penal Code	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Criminal Law is Statutory Law, which defines the offences and prescribes the punishments for such offences. Course on Law of Crimes aims at introducing students to the basic principles of criminal law. The course of Criminal Law is designed with the topics of History of IPC, Elements of Crime, Theories and kinds of Punishments, General Exceptions, Offences committed against Human Body and Property, Offences against Woman, Offences against State, Public Servants, Public Justice, Public Order and Morality.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To familiarize the students with key concepts of crime and criminal Law.
- To understand the basic concepts of specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.
- To explain the students about the penal provisions which have provided to aggravated offences that are committed against property and human body and its consequent cause of injury to the property and person.
- Acquaint the students with analyzation of various forms of perjury specified with precision and acts tending to pervert the court of justice and to explain the different penal provisions relating to offences commit against Public Servants and Public Justice.
- Acquaint the students with basic knowledge of punishments that have been prescribed for offences relating to marriage, Defamation and Criminal Intimidation.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction and General Exceptions - Historical development of criminal law. Extent and operation of the Code. General Explanations-Sections (6-52A). Elements of crime, an overview viz. Mens rea (guilty mind), Actus Reus (Act or Omission), Stages of commission of crime - Intention, Preparation, Attempt, Accomplishment. Punishments viz. General Exceptions-Judicial acts, Mistake of fact, Accident, Absence of criminal intent, Private defence to- person or property.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Offences Against Human Body/Property - Analysis of offences towards the human body viz. culpable homicide, murder, Hurt and grievous hurt, wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement, kidnapping and abduction, slavery, Assault and Criminal Force, An overview of offences against the property viz. theft, extortion, robbery, dacoit, criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust, cheating, criminal trespass, house breaking. Concept of Forgery and essential elements.

Unit – III (12Sessions)

Offences against Women - Offences such as miscarriage, infanticide etc. Insulting the modesty of a woman, Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage the modesty of a women, Rape, Custodial rape, Marital rape, A critical analysis of cruelty by husband and his relatives towards the wife, Mock- Marriages, Bigamy, Criminal Elopement.

Unit – IV (12 Sessions)

Offences against State/Public Order and Morals - An overview of Abetment. Types of Abetment followed by punishment. Definition of Criminal Conspiracy, essential features, Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging war against the Government, Sedition, Mutiny. An overview of offences relating to Government Stamps and Coins. Overview of Unlawful Assembly and its essential features, Rioting, Affray. Criminal intimidation and its features. Adulteration of food and drink, an overview of offences relating to religion, offences relating to the Elections.

Unit – V

(12 Sessions)

Offences Against Public Justice/Public Servants - An analysis of false evidence and offences against public justice viz. giving or fabricating false evidence, causing disappearance of evidence, abuse of process of Court of justice, offences against public servants, An overview of contempt of the lawful authority of public servants viz. avoidance or prevention of service of summons, notice or order, and disobeying the orders by public servant. Defamation and essential features.

References:

1. Om Prakash Srivastava, Principles of Criminal Law, , Eastern Book Company, Luknow 2014
2. N V Paranjape, Indian Penal Code, , Central Law Publication, 2014
3. K.D. GAUR, Text Book of Indian Penal Code by Universal Law Publishing, 2017
4. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, Indian Penal Code, LexisNexis 2017

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand and describe areas of criminal justice, law and society through a critical analysis of the subject.
- CO2 Analyze lacunas within the criminal justice system and suggest the amendments to provide justice according to the changing needs of the society.
- CO3 Summarize the process of judicial review and identify criteria used by courts to evaluate the constitutionality of criminal law of India.
- CO4 Identify and synthesize social theory about crime, justice, and social deviance and explain and address various obstacles and barriers experienced by individuals before, during, and after internment.
- CO5 Problem-solve complex issues in the criminal justice system and society related to policy, law enforcement, vulnerability, and marginalization.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER – V

LAWS1111	Indian Heritage & Culture	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

In a broad sense culture means anything physical or non-physical which we produce and cultivate. Heritage is something, which we receive from our ancestors. Culture is a product of great forces. This is the peculiarity of Indian culture. It is unique in the world and we Indians are proud of it.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To familiarize learners with various aspects of the culture and heritage of India.
- To enable learners to appreciate the underlying Unity amidst diversity in all aspects of India's culture.
- To enable learners to appreciate the composite nature of Indian culture.
- To develop among learners a feeling of love and a sense of belonging towards the nation.
- To assess the significance of events, ideas, or artefacts in their historical context

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit-1 (12 Sessions)

Fundamental Unity of India - Harappan and Vedic Culture Evolution of Caste System- Political unification of India under Mauryas and Guptas - Cultural achievements. Cultural conditions under the Satavahanas. Contribution of Pallavas and Cholas to art and letters.

Unit-2 (12 Sessions)

Influence of Islam on Indian Culture- The Sufi, Bhakti and Vishnavite Movements. Cultural achievements of Vijayanagar rulers. Contribution of Shershah and Akbar to the evolution of administrative system in India-Cultural Developments under Mughals.

Unit-3 (12Sessions)

Western Impact on India- Introduction of Western Education- Social and Cultural awakening and Social reform movements- Raja Ram Mohan Roy-Dayanand Saraswati Theosophical Society- Ramakrishna Paramhansa and Vivekananda – Ishwarchander Vidyasagar and Veeresalingam. Rise of Indian Nationalism Mahatma Gandhi- Non-violence and satyagraha.

Unit-4 (12 Sessions)

Nature and meaning of Culture - the Vedic culture- Upanishadic Culture, Artha Sastra, Culture in Ramayana and Mahabharata.

Unit-5 (12 Sessions)

The culture of Jainism and Buddhism - Vedanta and Indian culture. Religion and ethical practices.

References:

1. MadanlalMalpani&ShamsunderMalpani (2009),Indian Heritage and Culture, New Delhi: Kalyani Publishers.
2. Majumdar, A.L., Advanced History India, (Macmillan, 1983)
3. Basham, A.L., The wonder that was India, (OUP, Madras 1983)
4. Luniya, B.A. Evolution of Indian Culture

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Describe Indian culture, civilization and its features
- CO2 Demonstrate stone age, Indian races and their contribution in pre-historic culture.
- CO3 Explain historical development of Indian culture.
- CO4 Explain the significance, conditions and development of Vedic culture
- CO5 Demonstrate Indian culture and philosophy

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS3011	International Relations and Organization	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand the world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural, and other organizations -Components of National power: population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology, and military force. Limitations on national power: International morality, public opinion, international law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons, Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, the balance of payments and protectionism. Causes of I World War, II World War, Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach: Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and resource to International Organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the Functional Approach, the Specialized Agencies. The case against world government- Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization: The annual or periodically plenary conference, the committee or council to decide during the period between the Plenary Conferences, the secretariat. The Special features of the I.L.O. and international financial institutions. The United Nations and its Principal Organs, the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Government Organizations.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To know the world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural, and other Organizations. To recognize the Components of National power: population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology, and military force. Limitations on national power: International morality, public opinion, international law,
- Fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons.
- To be acquainted with Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, the balance of payments, and protectionism. Causes of I World War, II World War, Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach: Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and resource to International Organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the Functional Approach, the Specialized Agencies. The case against the world government.
- To be knowledgeable about the Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organizations, The annual or periodically plenary conference, the committee or council to decide during the period between the Plenary Conferences, and the secretariat. The Special features of the I.L.O. and international financial institutions.

- To be acquainted with The United Nations and its Principal Organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies, and International Non-Government Organizations.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

The world community - sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural and other organizations

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Components of National power - population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology and military force. Limitations on national power: International morality, public opinion, International Law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Major sources of conflict - East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, international trade, balance of payments and protectionism. Causes of I World War, II World War, Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach: Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and resource to International Organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialized Agencies. The case for against world government

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments - the standard pattern of organization: The annual or periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to take decision during the period between the plenary conferences, the secretariat. The special features of the I.L.O. and International Financial Institutions.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

The United Nations and its Principal Organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies and International Non-Government Organizations.

References:

1. D.W. Bowett: International Institutions, London, Methuen
2. Verson Van Dyke : International Politics;
3. Palmer and Perking : International Relations;
4. E.H. Hentmen: The Relations of Nations;
5. Quincy Wright: Study of International Relations, New York, Appleton -Century Crofts,
6. Hans Morgenthau: Politics among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace New York, Knopt

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

Course Outcomes

- CO1 To understand the world community; sovereign states, transnational political parties, and transnational non-official organizations such as the churches, multinational corporations, scientific, cultural, and other Organizations
- CO2 To understand the Components of National power: population, geography, resources, economic organization, technology, and military force. Limitations on national power: International morality, public opinion, International Law, fear of violence and destruction, war with conventional and nuclear weapons
- CO3 To Know Major sources of conflict: East and West and North and South rivalries, territorial claims, resources, population migrations, International trade, the balance of payments, and protectionism. Causes of I World War, II World War, Study of various Treaties Avoidance of war and facilitation of peaceful change: Alliance and balance of power approach: Collective security and disarmament, diplomacy and peaceful resolution of conflicts by negotiation, mediation, conciliation and resource to International Organization arbitration and judicial settlement; the cultural approach and the UNESCO; promotion of international cooperation and the functional approach, the Specialized Agencies. The case against the world government
- CO4 To know Inter-governmental organizations and their constituent instruments; the standard pattern of organization: The annual or Periodical plenary conference, the committee or council to decide during the period between the Plenary Conferences, the secretariat. The Special features of the I.L.O. and International Financial Institutions
- CO5 To Know The United Nations and its Principal Organs; the relationship between the United Nations and Regional Organizations, Specialized Agencies, and International Non-Government Organizations

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1121	Labour Law - I	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Labour laws and rights of employees have been part of Indian society ever since the time of colonial era. The British government enacted various laws and statutes to regulate the working conditions of labourers in the country. In post-independence era, labour unions have emerged out to be one of the strongest and largest pressure group in the country. The human resource is crucial for all the factors of production requires proper management and timely grievance redressal so, as to keep their functioning optimum, efficient, and sustainable. This has led to the need for domain experts in the industry and as a result of which labour law has emerged out to be a specialized area of academic studies. The subject, Labour Law aims at providing skills and knowledge to the candidates in the domain so that they can fulfill the demands of the industry. Thus, the course is focused on nurturing labour law experts that are academically and technically sound to take on the challenges in practical domain.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of various labour legislations in India.
- To sensitize the students to the legal implications of Labour-Management relations in an industrial setting through various existing labour legislations.
- To appreciate the implications and problems of employer- employee relations in India.
- To learn about the various social security and social welfare legislations in India.
- To understand, examine and critically analyse case laws that are of great importance in shaping the labour code in India.
- To acquire skills in presenting the views during litigations in a court of law
- To acquaint with various formats to be submitted to various labour departments

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

An introduction to Labour Legislation: Industrial revolution and its Evils; Labour problems; Principles of Labour Legislation and Growth of Labour Legislation.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Historical Development; Scope and applicability of Act; Definitions Appropriate Government; Workman; Industry; Industrial Disputes; Award; Settlement; Public Utility Service; Strike; Lock Out; Retrenchment; Lay Off; Closure, etc.; Reference and Settlement of Industrial Disputes, Works Committee, Conciliation Officers, Board of Conciliation, Court of Inquiry, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, National Industrial Tribunal, Reference Power of Government, Voluntary Arbitration, Procedure and Powers and Duties of Authorities; Strikes; Lock Outs; Lay-Off; retrenchment; Unfair Labour Practices.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 and Trade Unions Act, 1926 - Draft Standing Order; conditions for certification of standing orders; appeals; Register of Standing Orders; Temporary application of model standing orders - History of Trade Union Movement; Definitions; Registration of Trade Unions; Rights and Liabilities of Trade Unions;

Immunities and Privileges of a Registered Trade Union; Trade Union Funds Trade Recognition of Union; Collective Bargaining; Amalgamation; Dissolution of Trade Unions.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Payment of Wages Act, 1936 - The Concept of wages, Fixation of Minimum Wages, Authorities, Concept of payment of wages, Deductions under Payment of Wages Act.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

The Factories Act, 1948 and the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 - Concept of factory, occupier, Licensing of factories, Health, safety and Welfare Measures, Annual Leave with wages, Concept of Contractor, Contract Labour, Prohibition and Regulation of Contract Labour.

References:

1. S.N.Misra, Labour & Industrial Laws, (29th ed., 2019), Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
2. V.G.Goswamy: Labour & Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications.
3. Dr.Avatar Singh & Harpreet Singh: Introduction to Labour & Industrial Laws, Lexis-Nexis.
4. P.L.Malik: Labour & Industrial Laws, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

Course Outcomes

- | | |
|-----|---|
| CO1 | Student will be able to understand and analyse the implications of labour legislations upon an employer- employee within the sphere industrial relations. |
| CO2 | Student will be able to understand the necessity of legal interventions and ideally deal with industrial relations between employer and employee. |
| CO3 | Students will be able to understand the role of various labour enactments and its applicability. |
| CO4 | At the end student will be able to understand the purposes and relevance of various statutes, precedents and theories of law. |
| CO5 | Student will be able to apply multidisciplinary approach to industrial laws by viewing it from a socio- economic- political scenario. |

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
CO3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1131	Jurisprudence	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The objective of this course is to introduce important ideas of selected jurists so as to help the students or budding lawyers to think critically and creatively about law and its role in the contemporary society. Theories of justice and concepts of obligation and authority are discussed with reference to different models and patterns of ordering as well as different approaches and methodologies of study. This course introduces the students to a range of questions concerning law and encourages them to seek out answers through applied philosophy and human sciences.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To place the subject in proper perspective.
- To analyse the major schools of thought in law.
- To understand the evolution of the concept of justice, major schools as well as current developments are discussed.
- To expose the students to the meaning of Source of Law, Material Sources, Legal sources of English Law.
- To understand the social relations at a global level from the viewpoint of law

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Meaning of the term jurisprudence – Norms and the normative system – Different types of normative systems – Legal system as a normative order – similarities and difference of the legal system with other normative systems – Relation of Jurisprudence with other Social Sciences; Schools of jurisprudence – Natural Law School of jurisprudence – Analytical legal Positivism – Historical School – Sociological School – Realist Movement – Economic interpretation of law – Critical Legal Studies (CLS) – Feminist Jurisprudence – The Concept of Dharma

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Austin's Theory of Sovereignty and Law – Salmond's definition of law – Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law – H.L.A Hart's Theory of Primary and Secondary Rules – Jurisprudence of Interests: Rudolf Von Ihering and Roscoe Pound Purpose of Law – Justice – Theories of Justice – Relation of Justice to Law – Justice and Law: Approaches of different Schools – Administration of Justice according to Law; Law and Morality – interrelation – Enforcement of Morals through Law – Hart and Fuller Debate – Hart and Devlin Debate

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Sources of Law – Formal and Material Sources – Legal and Historical Sources – Legislation – supreme and subordinate – place of legislation among other sources of law; Interpretation of statutes – Precedents – importance of precedents – doctrine of stare decisis – ratio decidendi and obiter dictum – theories about the creative role of judges – comparative merits and demerits of precedents over legislation; Custom – reasons for recognition of custom as a source of law – essentials of a valid custom. Juristic writings; Classification of

law – International law and Municipal law – Public and Private law – substantive and procedural law

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Rights and Duties - Meaning and Classification of Legal Rights and Duties – Theories of Legal Rights and Duties – Correlation between Rights and Duties – Rights in a Wider Sense: Hohfeld's Analysis; Definition and Nature of Personality – Legal Status of Unborn Children, Minor, Lunatic, Drunk and Dead Person – Legal Status of Animals – Legal Personality of State – Corporate Personality – Dimensions of Modern Legal Personality: Legal Personality on Non-human beings; The Definition and Nature of Liability – Kinds of Liability – Theories of Liability – General Conditions of Liability.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Jurisprudence in a Globalizing World - Definition and Nature of Obligation – Sources of Obligation – Kinds of Obligation; Meaning of Property -Kinds of Property- Intellectual Property – Modes of Acquisition of Property; Concept of Possession and Ownership – Theories of Possession Ownership – Kinds of Possession and Ownership – Modes of Acquiring Possession and Ownership.

References:

1. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, Eastern, Lucknow
2. Dhyan S.N., Jurisprudence: A study of Indian Legal Theory Metropolitan, New Delhi
3. Salmond on Jurisprudence, Fitzgerald, (ed.) Tripathi, Bombay
4. Dias, Jurisprudence Adithya Books, New Delhi.
5. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory Universal, Delhi. M.D.A Freeman (ed.),
6. Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence Sweet & Maxwell,
7. Julius Stone, Social Dimensions of Law and Justice (1999) Universal.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Obtain a broad understanding of the multifarious perspectives from which the subject can be viewed
- CO2 Develop the legal thought in particular directions and dimensions that would be acquired along with the ability to view legal problems or situations from a variety of viewpoints.
- CO3 Know about the various contexts in which the concept of justice is applicable and the contributions of the eminent thinkers on the idea.
- CO4 Understand the importance of various kinds of sources and their applicability in a variety of legal scenarios.
- CO5 Realize the impact of globalization on the Indian legal system, which presents opportunities and also poses threats.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

CO2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	3	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1141	Environmental Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

At present environmental pollution and degradation has become one of the biggest hazards not only to human existence but also to the existence of all the gifts that nature has bestowed on mankind. Unless immediate and urgent steps are taken to control environmental pollution, a bleak and terrible future awaits the humanity. This fact has accelerated the emergence of different legal measures at international and national level for protection of environment and prevention of pollution. In such a situation the role of national governments, the role of individuals and that of society has become very important. Today, Environmental Law is one of the most important tools for environment protection and management and hence it is necessary for Law Students to understand this multidisciplinary subject.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of environment, Pollution and Environmental Legislations.
- To analyse the problem of environmental pollution and Law as a means of prevention of environmental pollution and protection of environment.
- To acquaint with the concept of the environmental provisions under the Indian Constitution for protection of environment and the various legislative measures.
- To elucidate the activist role played by Indian Judiciary in protection of environment and evolution of different principles such as polluter pay principle, precautionary principle, inter-generational equity and sustainable development.
- To acquire skills to explore the development of international environmental law and its application in India for the protection of environment.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - Environment -Ecology, Ecosystems, Biosphere -Understanding Climate Change-mitigation and its processes- Effects of pollution- Sustainable development – origin of environmental law and policy, Environmental Movements in India, Environment Management- Environment and Governance.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

International Scenario on Environmental Protection - Emergence of International Environmental Law - Fundamental Principles and Application of International Environmental Law - Stockholm Declaration - The role of UNEP - Nairobi Convention, 1982 - Montreal Protocol, 1986 - Bonn Convention 1992 - Biodiversity Convention (Earth Summit) 1992 - Kyoto Protocol, 1997 - Ramsar Convention on Wetlands – Johannesburg Convention, 2002 – IPPC (International Panel on Climate Change) - Bali Road Map.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Constitutional Law and Common Law Remedies for Environmental Protection - Constitution of India - Art 14, Art 19(1)(g), Art 21, Art 48A and Art. 51A(g) – Remedies - Public Interest Litigation - Judicial Activism; Common Law Remedies: Strict Liability - Absolute Liability; Provisions of IPC, CrPC and CPC for protection of environment.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

(12 Sessions): Special Legislations for Protection of Environment - The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Central and State Pollution control Boards - Powers and function – Offences and Remedies; The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The National Environment Tribunal Act, 1995; The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010; Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991; Indian Forest Act, 1927; The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act 1996.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Miscellaneous - Coastal Ecosystems - Coastal Zone Regulations –Ecomark – Environmental Audit - Endangered species - Marine life; Biodiversity Act, 2002 - Bio Medical Waste Management - Introduction to Environmental Impact Assessment-Hazardous Waste Management; Importance of Scheduled Tribes and other Forest Dwellers (Protection of Forest Rights) Act, 2006; Prevention of Cruelty to the Animals Act, 1960.

References:

1. S.C. Shastri, Environmental Law, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2015.
2. P. Leelakrishnan, The Environmental Law in India, LexisNexis; Fifth edition, 2019.
3. Bernie and Boyle, International Law and the Environment Oxford University Press; 3rd edition, 2009.
4. Diwan & Rosencranz, Environmental Law and Policy in India, Oxford University Press, 2005.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1** Student will be able to understand the various Environmental Legislations such as Environmental Protection Act, Water Pollution and Air Pollution Acts.
- CO2** Student will be able to expose to real life situations involving the environmental issues and equip them with techniques of legal interventions for taking sustainable decisions.
- CO3** Students will be able to analyse the legal frame work and implementation of conventions on human environment and development at International Scenario.
- CO4** Student will be aware of the concept of different Legislations and Public Policies for the protection of Environment and the various benefits to be accrued from implementation of those policies and principles through Case by Case.
- CO5** At the end of this course the students would be familiar with the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
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CO1	3	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	3	1	3	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	1	2	3	1	1	1	2	2
CO4	3	1	3	2	1	2	1	2
CO5	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1151	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita-2023 (BNSS-Criminal Procedure Code)	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description: Criminal Procedure Code deals with procedural aspects of criminal Law. The course of Criminal Procedure which is governed under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 is designed with the topics of Functionaries under the Code, Arrest procedure, Trial Procedure, Bail and Bail Bonds, Maintenance of wives, children. Etc, Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity, Juvenile Justice and Probation of Offenders Act.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Familiarize the student with the procedural aspects of Criminal law and expose the students to the pre-trial, trial and the post-trial process and practices involved in the administration of criminal justice.
- Expose the student to the basic concept of Criminal Justice system which enforced by the functionaries under the Code.
- Familiarize the students with the investigation that is to be conducted by Police Officers for collection of evidence during proceedings under Criminal Procedure Code.
- Acquaint the students that different types of Criminal Trials for different kinds of criminal cases with more elaborate Trial Procedures being provided under this Code and also to explain the students to know the concept of Bail and Bail Bonds.
- Familiarize the students that different procedural aspects are provided under CrPC for maintenance of married women, Juvenile Delinquents and for release of young offenders on Probation.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - An overview of criminal justice process- Concept and types of criminal justice system -Meaning of procedure - The functionaries under the Code- Powers of Criminal Courts – Principles of Fair Trial

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Investigation - Arrest, Search and Seizure- Processes to Compel - Appearance - Information to Police - Power to Investigate - Summons for Appearance - Warrant of arrest - Proclamation and attachment.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Trial and Execution Proceedings - Initiation of proceedings - Complaints to Magistrates – Charge, Inquiry and Trial - Security Proceedings – Kinds of Trials – Trial before a Court of Session - Warrant Cases – Summons Cases – Summary Trials – Bail and Anticipatory Bail - Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentences - Appeals – Review, Reference and Revisions

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Miscellaneous - Maintenance of wives, children and parents -Transfer of criminal cases - Compounding of Offences - Plea-bargaining - Maintenance of Public order and Tranquillity.

Unit– 5 (12Sessions)

Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 - Probation system : Origin and Development - Admonition - Release of offenders - Release of young offenders - Appeal & Revision ; Juvenile Justice Act : Procedure to be followed by the Juvenile Justice Board - Offences against Children – Institutions under J. J. Act

References:

1. Ratan Lal & Dhirajlal's Code of Criminal Procedure - LexisNexis
2. R.V. Kelkar's – Lectures on Criminal Procedure including Prohibition & Juvenile Justice -
3. N.K. Chakrabarti- Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice
4. Ved Kumari - Juvenile Justice System in India – Oxford University Press.
5. C.K. Takwani, Criminal Procedure Code, LexisNexis

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Gain knowledge of various Procedural aspects of Criminal Procedure Code which are provided under this Code for other statutory Enactments.
- CO2 Gain knowledge about the role of Functionaries for administering the Criminal Justice system.
- CO3 Analyse the procedural aspects of Trial, Bails, Appeals etc.
- CO4 Understand Investigation which Pre conducted by Police Officer for the purpose of arrest, Search and Seizure.
- CO5 Solve realistic problems with reference to case law and legislation.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO5	2	2	3	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER – VI

LAWS1161	Human Rights Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to examine the grounds for sustenance and protection of Human rights at international and national level based on global justice.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of Human Rights in general
- To study International Instruments on Human Rights with reference to Universal Declaration.
- To acquaint with the regional conventions on Human Rights.
- To analyse Indian Constitution and its relation with Human Rights.
- To imparting the basic idea of information technology and its relation to other refocusing on human rights

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

The Concept of Human Rights - Origin and Evolution of Human Rights – Significance of Human Rights; Theories of Human Rights; the Three Generation of Human Rights.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

United Nations Organisation (UNO) – International Human Rights, The UNO and Human Rights; UN Commission on Human Rights; Human Rights Council. Universal Declaration of Human Rights; International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966; Optional Protocol to the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966; Implementation of the Covenants.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Special International Conventions - Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948; Geneva Convention relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, 1949; Convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, 1984; Convention on Elimination of all forms of discrimination against Women, 1979; Convention on the Rights of the Child; 1989, International Convention on the protection of Rights of all migrant workers and member of their families, 1990.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Regional Conventions - European convention for the protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950; European Commission; European Court on Human Rights; American Convention on Human Rights, 1969; Inter-American Commission; Inter-American Court of Human Rights; African Charter on Human and People's Rights, 1981; African Commission; African Court on Human and People's Rights.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

India and Human Rights - Indian Constitution and Human Rights; International Covenants and Indian Constitution; National Human Rights Commission, 1993; State Human Rights Commission, The National Commission for Backward Classes, 1993; National Commission for Women Act, 1990; the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992 and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989).

References:

1. Jack Donnelly: Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice; Cornell University Press, 2013.
2. Oliver De Schutter: International Human Rights Laws, Cases and Materials, Cambridge 2014.
3. SK Kapoor, Human Rights Understanding – International & National Law, Central Law Agency, 2018.
4. F.Gomer Isa, K.DeFeyter (Ed) International Human Rights Law in a Global Context; Univeristy of Deusto, Spain, 2009.
5. James Griffen on Human Rights, Oxford, 2014.
6. Dinah Sheltonl Advanced Introduction to International Human Rights Laws, Elgar Edition, 2014.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn about the basic principles of Human Rights Law
- CO2 The role of UNO on International Human Rights and optional protocols
- CO3 Understand the regional arrangements on Human Rights
- CO4 Knowledge of role of human rights w.r.t. vulnerable groups (Special Intl. Conventions)
- CO5 Acquaint with Indian response to Human Rights in the light of UDHR

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS3021	Indian Foreign Policy	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Disciplinary Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

To understand the Meaning, Nature, and Scope of the Study of Foreign Policy, Principles and Objectives of Non-alignment and Panchsheel- International determinant: United Nations and Regional Organization (SAARC & ASEAN) Structure of Foreign Policy Decision-Making: Ministry of External Affairs - India's Relations with Major Powers: India and U.S., India and Russia, India and China- India's Approach to Major Global issues: Cross border terrorism, Environmental issues, Human Rights.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To know the Meaning, Nature, and Scope of the Study of Foreign Policy, Principles and Objectives: Non-alignment and Panchsheel
- To recognize International determinants: United Nations and Regional Organization (SAARC & ASEAN) Structure of Foreign policy Decision-Making: Ministry of External Affairs
- To be acquainted with India's Relations with Major Powers: India and U.S., India and Russia, India and China
- To know India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka
- To Know India's Approach to Major Global issues: Cross-border terrorism, Environmental issues, Human Rights

Course outline and indicative content:

- Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)
Meaning, Nature and Scope of the Study of Foreign Policy, Principles and Objectives: Non-alignment and Panchsheel.
- Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)
International determinant: United Nations and Regional Organization (SAARC & ASEAN)
Structure of Foreign policy Decision-Making: Ministry of External Affairs.
- Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)
India and Major Powers: U.S., Russia, China
- Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)
India and her Neighbours: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.
- Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)
India's Approach to Major Global issues: Cross border terrorism, Environmental issues, Human Rights.

References:

1. J. Bandhopadhyaya, The Making of India's Foreign Policy
2. K.P. Mishra, Studies in Indian Foreign Policy
3. Appadorai, i) Domestic Roots in India's Foreign Policy, ii) Essays in Indian Politics and Foreign Policy

4. V.P. Dutt, India's Foreign Policy
5. Pran Chopra, The Crisis of Foreign Policy
6. Harish Kapur, India's Foreign Policy, 1942-92
7. Bindu Prasad, India's Foreign Policy

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand Meaning, Nature and Scope of the Study of Foreign Policy, Principles and Objectives: Non-alignment and Panchsheel
- CO2 To understand International determinants: United Nations and Regional Organization (SAARC & ASEAN) Structure of Foreign policy Decision-Making: Ministry of External Affairs
- CO3 To Know India's Relations with Major Powers: India and U.S., India and Russia, India and China
- CO4 To know India's Relations with its Neighbours: Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka
- CO5 To know India's Approach to Major Global issues: Cross border terrorism, Environmental issues, Human Rights.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO4	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS2081	Labour Law – II	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Labour laws and rights of employees have been part of Indian society ever since the time of colonial era. The British government enacted various laws and statutes to regulate the working conditions of labourers in the country. In post-independence era, labour unions have emerged out to be one of the strongest and largest pressure group in the country. The human resource is crucial for all the factors of production requires proper management and timely grievance redressal so, as to keep their functioning optimum, efficient, and sustainable. This has led to the need for domain experts in the industry and as a result of which labour law has emerged out to be a specialized area of academic studies. The subject, Labour Law aims at providing skills and knowledge to the candidates in the domain so that they can fulfill the demands of the industry. Thus, the course is focused on nurturing labour law experts that are academically and technically sound to take on the challenges in practical domain.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of various labour legislations in India.
- To sensitize the students to the legal implications of Labour-Management relations in an industrial setting through various existing labour legislations.
- To appreciate the implications and problems of employer- employee relations in India.
- To learn about the various social security and social welfare legislations in India.
- To understand, examine and critically analyse case laws that are of great importance in shaping the labour code in India.
- To acquire skills in presenting the views during litigations in a court of law
- To acquaint with various formats to be submitted to various labour departments

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

The Payment of Bonus Act,1965 and The Equal Remuneration Act,1976 (6 Sessions) - Concept of Bonus, Bonus Formula, Principle of Set on and Set off, Authorities under Bonus Act, The main features of Equal Remuneration Act.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (6 Sessions) - Meaning of Employee, Benefit Period and Contribution period, Benefits, ESI Court, Exempted establishments.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and The Maternity Benefit Act,1961 (6 Sessions) - Legal rules relating to PF, Board of Trustees, Advisory Boards - PF and Pension Scheme, EDLI and the salient features of Maternity Benefit Act.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

The Employees Compensation Act, 1923 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1976 (6 Sessions) - Concept of Employee, disablement, liability of employer to pay compensation, Commissioners; Main provisions of gratuity act.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

The Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 and the A.P.Shops&Establishments Act, 1988 (6 Sessions) - Definition of Child, Provisions relating to Employment of Child Labour, Meaning of Shop, establishment, Welfare Facilities for employees employed in shops and establishments in AP, Annual Leave with wages.

References:

1. S.N.Misra, Labour& Industrial Laws, (29th ed., 2019), Central Law Publications, Allahabad.
2. V.G.Goswamy: Labour& Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications.
3. Dr.Avatar Singh & Harpreet Singh: Introduction to Labour& Industrial Laws, Lexis-Nexis.
4. P.L.Malik: Labour& Industrial Laws, Eastern Book Co, Lucknow.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Student will be able to understand and analyse the implications of labour legislations upon an employer- employee within the sphere industrial relations.
- CO2 Student will be able to understand the necessity of legal interventions and ideally deal with industrial relations between employer and employee.
- CO3 Students will be able to understand the role of various labour enactments and its applicability.
- CO4 At the end student will be able to understand the purposes and relevance of various statutes, precedents and theories of law.
- CO5 Student will be able to apply multidisciplinary approach to industrial laws by viewing it from a socio- economic- political scenario.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2
CO3	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1171	Administrative Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Administrative Law is the component of the law governing administrative activities. As Jennings puts, it is the law pertaining to administration. It determines the organisation, powers and duties of administrative authorities. It includes law relating to the rule-making power of the administrative bodies, the quasi-judicial function of administrative agencies, legal liabilities of public authorities and power of the ordinary courts to supervise administrative authorities. It governs the executive and ensures that the executive treats the all the public equally and fairly. Administrative law is that branch of public law which deals with the relationship between the government and an individual. It also determines the organisation and power structure of administrative and quasi-judicial authorities to enforce the law. The concept of Administrative Law is profound on the principles that power is conferred on the administration by the law, no power is absolute or uncontrolled however the broad nature of the same might be and there should be reasonable restrictions on exercise of such powers depending on the circumstances. Though administrative law is very old as the administration itself but still they cannot exist separately. This is basically based on the concept of rule of law that supports the principle of Natural Justice. This course is designed to give a holistic insight into the body of administrative law in India.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the concept and evolution of Administrative law and to understand the relationship of administrative law with Constitutional Law.
- To understand the concept of Rule of law and various control mechanism of administrative rule making.
- To understand the concept of Delegated legislation and the limitations posed therein.
- To understand the Principles of Natural Justice, modes of Administrative decision making vis-à-vis rights of citizens and the remedies available.
- To understand the concept of liability of the state in contracts and torts, various administrative bodies along with their powers functions and limitations.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Fundamentals of Administrative Law - Evolution, definition, nature, scope and significance of Administrative Law; Development of Administrative law in India; Sources of Administrative Law, Droit Administratif and Conseil d'état in France; Role of administrative law in welfare state; relationship between constitutional law and administrative law; Rule of law and separation of powers; The Red Light and Green Light theories; Rule of Law; Doctrine of separation of powers; classification of administrative action

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Delegated Legislation and Principles of Natural Justice - Delegated Legislation- need of delegated legislation, reasons for growth of delegated legislation, advantages, disadvantages, forms and types, limits on delegation, conditional and sub-delegation, Constitutional validity, control over delegated legislation; Principles of natural justice-

explanation of the three principles, can natural justice be excluded, effect of non-observance of rules of natural justice Administrative Tribunals; rules of Natural Justice

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Judicial Review of Administrative Action - Judicial review of administrative action- an explanation of judicial review and administrative discretion, grounds for judicial review- failure to exercise discretion- excess or abuse of discretion; Doctrine of legitimate expectation; doctrine of promissory estoppel

Unit – 4 (12Sessions)

Government Liability and Judicial Remedies - Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and the High Courts- kinds of Writs, general principles of writ jurisdiction; Public Interest Litigation; Liability of Government in tort and contracts, Doctrine of Crown Privilege, the Right to Information Act

Unit – 5 (12Sessions)

Administrative and other Bodies and Corporations - Administrative tribunals- definition, reasons for growth, characteristics, difference between courts and administrative tribunals; Franks Committee Report; Public Corporations- legal status and characteristics, classification, rights, duties and liabilities, control over public corporations, Ombudsman- Lokpal and Lokayukta, Banking and Insurance Ombudsman, the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

References:

1. Basu, Durga Das, Administrative Law.
2. De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action, 6th Revised Edition 2006, Sweet and Maxwell Publication.
3. Garner's – Administrative Law, 8th Edition 1996, Oxford University press
4. H.W.R. Wade and C.F. Forsyth - Administrative Law, 10th Edition 2009, Publication- Oxford University Press, New York.
5. P. Massey - Administrative Law, 7th Edition 2008. Publication-Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
6. Jain, M.P., Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative Law, Nagpur: Lexis Nexis, India.
7. M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Nagpur: Lexis Nexis, India, 2010.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Explain the nature, scope, necessity and development of Administrative Law and action
- CO2 Identify distinction between the Constitutional Law and Administrative Law
- CO3 Identify the basic rules and principles followed to render administrative justice
- CO4 Examine the reasons and evolution of delegated legislation and the functioning of the delegated authorities within the ambit of the power conferred
- CO5 Examine the functioning of the special bodies constituted as alternative means for administering justice viz., Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayukta, Lokpal

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO2	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	3	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO4	3	2	3	1	1	2	2	2
CO5	3	1	2	1	1	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1181	Interpretation of Statutes	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The purpose of interpretation of the statute is to unlock the locks put by the Legislature. For such unlocking, keys are to be found out. These keys may be termed as aids for interpretation and construction. The aim of this course is to acquire basic knowledge of interpretation and construction of statutes.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the various rule of interpretation of statutes
- To understand the objects of various kinds of statutes
- To acquaint with internal and external aids and other modern rules of interpretations
- To introduce the presumptions and their application in statutory interpretation.
- To ascertain the principles, presumptions and canons of construction and to learn their method of operation in varied case laws and interpretation of statutes.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Interpretation-Nature and Kinds of Indian Laws- Meaning and Scope of 'Statute'; Interpretation and construction; Basic Sources of Statutory Interpretation; Definition clauses in various Legislations; Theoretical or ideological approaches of interpretation - Judicial Restraint, Judicial activism.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

General Principles of Interpretation - Rules of Statutory Interpretation - Literal rule - Golden rule - Mischief Rule – Harmonious construction-Construction ut res magis valeat quam pereat- Noscitur a sociis-ejusdem generis-expressioni uniusest exclusion alterius- Presumptions in statutory interpretation; Maxims of Statutory Interpretation.

Unit –3 (12 Sessions)

Techniques, Tools of interpretation-Internal aids: Title, Preamble, Headings and marginal notes, Sections and sub-sections, Punctuation marks, Illustrations, exceptions, provisos, saving clauses, explanations and schedules, Non-obstante clause; External aids: Role of Constituent Assembly; Legislative Intention, Statement of objects and reasons, legislative debates, Law Commission reports etc.; International-law and human-rights documents; Dictionaries-Translations; Statutes in parimateria; General Clauses Act 1897.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose- Interpretation of Taxing statutes, Penal statutes, Welfare legislation; Interpretation of substantive and adjunctival statutes; Interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions; Interpretation of enabling statutes; Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Principle of implied powers-principle of incidental and ancillary powers-principle of implied prohibition-principle of occupied field-principle of pith and substance- principle of

colourable legislation-principle of territorial nexus-principle of severability-principle of prospective overruling- principle of eclipse.

References:

1. V.P. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, EBC, Lucknow, 2018.
2. Justice G.P. Singh, Principles of Statutory Interpretation, LexisNexis, Nagpur, 2012.
3. William N. Eskridge, Dynamic Statutory Interpretation, Harvard University Press, London, 1994.
4. M.N. Rao, AmitaDhanda, N.S. Bindra's Interpretation of Statutes, LexisNexis, Nagpur, 2007.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn about various kinds of statutes and the general meaning of interpretation and construction.
- CO2 Apply different kinds of rules of interpretations to diverse cases.
- CO3 Identify internal and external aids to interpretation by looking into the statutes.
- CO4 Classify and apply the rules of interpretation to various kinds of statutes.
- CO5 Understand the principles regarding interpretation of constitution

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO5	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1191	Civil Procedure Code & Limitation Act	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages involved in a civil litigation, and the connected matters therein. The course also includes the Law of Limitation. As it is procedural law which provides for enforcement of substantive law through remedial action and enforcement, it is important for the students to appreciate the procedural aspects of civil law. The study of civil procedure is of vital importance to the law student and this paper aims to impart awareness on different aspects of civil procedure and limitation to the law students.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To enable understanding regarding procedure/rules of litigation in the civil courts.
- To provide an overview of the law of limitation for institution of suit, appeal, review, reference etc as it is imperative for legal action to be taken in a time-bound manner.
- To apprise the students with the latest developments & amendments in the code of Civil Procedure.
- To make the students understand the nuances of civil procedure so that they apply the same effectively in their profession in the future.
- To analyze the limitations and consequences of different modes of execution for different kinds of decrees and orders
- To compare the execution procedure for decrees and for foreign judgments as well as arbitral awards

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Civil Procedure -Principal features of the Civil Procedure Code; Suits: Parties to Suit, Framing of Suit, and Institution of Suits. Doctrines of Sub-Judice and Res Judicata - Summons and Service of Foreign summons, Jurisdiction of Civil courts.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Pleadings - Contents of pleadings, Forms of Pleading, Striking out/Amendment of Pleadings. Plaint: Essentials of Plaint; Return of Plaint, Rejection of Plaint. Written Statement, Counter claim, Set off and Framing of issues.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Appearance and Examination of parties & Adjournments - Ex-parte Procedure; Summoning and Attendance of Witnesses; Examination ; Admissions; Production, Impounding, Return of Documents; Hearing; Affidavit; Judgment and Decree; Concepts of Judgment, Decree, and Interim Orders and Stay. Injunctions, Appointment of Receivers and Commissions, Costs; Execution - Concept of Execution, General Principles of Execution, Power of Execution, Power of Executing Courts, Procedure for Execution, Modes of Execution, Arrest and detention; Attachment and Sale.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Suits in Particular Cases - Suits by or against Government; Suits relating to public matters; Suits by or against minors, persons with unsound mind, Suits by indigent persons; Interpleaded suits; Incidental and supplementary proceedings; Reference, Review and Revision; Appeals - Appeals from Original Decrees; Appeals from Appellate Decrees; Appeals from Orders; General Provisions Relating to Appeals.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Law of Limitation -Concept of Limitation; Object of limitation; General Principles of Limitation; Extension, Condonation of delay, Sufficient Cause, Computation of limitation. Acknowledgment and Part payment. Legal Disability and Provisions of the Limitation Act, 1963.

References:

1. Justice C.K. Takwani: Civil Procedure, 8th Edition 2017, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
2. Prof. J.D. Jain – Law of Limitation, Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad.
3. Mulla, Code of Civil Procedure, 19th Edition 2017, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
4. A.N. Saha: Code of Civil Procedure, 18th Edition, Premier Publishing Company, Allahabad.
5. U N Mitra – Law of Limitation & Prescription, 15th Edition 2018, Lexis Nexis, New Delhi

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand procedural aspects of civil law in India.
- CO2 Appreciate the court structure and hierarchy along with different stages of filing of a suit, drafting, hearing and execution proceedings.
- CO3 Learn practical application of civil law, along with the theoretical aspects.
- CO4 Understand the relevance and importance of the law of limitation and appreciate that the law supports the vigilant.
- CO5 compare the execution procedure for decrees and for foreign judgments as well as arbitral awards

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	2
CO2	3	2	1	3	2	1	2	2

CO3	3	2	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1
CO5	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER – VII

LAWS1202	Public International Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to analyze the role of International Law in maintaining the harmonious relations among the nations of the world. It also focuses on international human rights and a means to maintain international peace and security.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To learn about the basic principles of International Law.
- To understand the basic principles of Law of the Sea.
- To analyse the status of states, individual persons in International Law.
- Understand the role of various International Organizations in ensuring international peace, security and cooperation.
- To get acquainted with International Human Rights and Human Rights scenario in India.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

The Concept of International Law - Historical Developments; Codification, Importance and basis of International Law, Sources of International Law – Relationship between International Law and Municipal law.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

States- International law - Territorial Sovereignty Acquisition & Loss of territory – State Succession, Kinds of Succession – State Recognition, Theories, Legal effects and Defacto&Dejure Recognition, State Jurisdiction.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Law of the Sea - Historical Development of the Law of the Sea, Territorial Sea; Continental Shelf – Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) - High seas – International Seabed Area – UNCLOS-I; UNCLOS-II AND UNCLOS-III on Law of the Sea.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

State and Individual - Nationality, Acquisition & Loss of Nationality, Double Nationality, Statelessness; Extradition& Asylum, Diplomatic Agents and Law of Treaties.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

UBO & Dispute Resolution - The League of Nations; United Nations Organisation (UNO), General Assembly and Security Council; Dispute Settlement System; International Arbitration, International Court of Justice (ICJ) and International Criminal Court (ICC).

References:

1. Stark: Public International Law: Lexis-Nexis.
2. Malcolm Shaw- International Law-Cambridge.
3. Oppenheim: International Law (Peace) Vol-I & Vol-II.
4. Ian Brownie: Principles of Public International Law - Oxford.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn the basic principles of international law and understand the various international sources
- CO2 Explain the juristic recognition given to states
- CO3 Understand the basic principles of Law of the Sea
- CO4 Analyze role of International Organizations in creating International peace, security and cooperation
- CO5 To learn the dispute resolution process

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1212	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 (BSA-Law of Evidence)	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description: The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam 2023 (Law of Evidence) plays a significant role in judicial process as the outcome of the litigation depends on the relevancy and admissibility of the evidence in both civil and criminal proceedings. With vital changes and developments in different fields, the judicial system is facing several challenges regarding admissibility of evidence. This course deals with various principles dealt in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 with the reference to the contemporary developments.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To foster a comprehensive understanding of the fundamental concepts of evidence and the substantive and procedural provisions under the Law of Evidence (Bharat Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023).
- To define and elucidate the role of the Law of Evidence (Bharat Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023) in civil and criminal proceedings.
- To analyze the principles governing the relevancy and admissibility of facts.
- To clarify the concepts of proof and the burden of proof in legal contexts.
- To examine the process of witness examination, privileged communication, and the role of witnesses in judicial proceedings.

Unit-1 (12 Sessions): The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 – Salient Features – Meaning and kinds of Evidence — Definitions under BSA, Principal items of judicial evidence - Facts in issue, Evidence - Testimony witness, Admissible hearsay statements, Documents, Things, relevant facts, Closely Connected Facts, The Doctrine of Res Gestae, Motive, Preparation and Conduct — Conspiracy —When facts not otherwise relevant become relevant - Facts showing the state of mind etc,

Unit-2 (12 Sessions): Admissions - General Principles concerning Admissions — Differences between "Admission" and "Confession" — Confessions obtained by inducement, threat or promise – Confessions to police officer - Statement made in the custody of a police officer leading to the discovery of incriminating material — Admissibility of Confessions made by one accused person against co-accused – Statements made under special circumstances - Dying Declarations and their evidentiary value — Other Statements by persons who cannot be called as Witnesses — Admissibility of evidence of witnesses in previous judicial proceedings in subsequent judicial proceedings.

Unit-3 (12 Sessions): Relevancy of Judgments — Opinion of witnesses — Expert's opinion - Opinion on Relationship especially proof of marriage — Character when relevant - Facts which need not be proved — Oral Evidence - Documentary Evidence - General Principles concerning oral evidence and documentary evidence - Primary and Secondary evidence - Primary, electronic or digital record, special provision as to evidence relating to electronic record, admissibility of electronic records and Secondary evidence - Public Documents- Modes of proof of execution of documents — Presumptions as to documents — General Principles regarding Exclusion of Oral Evidence by Documentary Evidence - Relevance of social media in the law of evidence.

Unit-4 (12 Sessions): Burden of Proof – On whom burden of proof lies – Presumption as to certain offences - Birth during marriage - Presumption as to Dowry Death — Estoppel — Kinds of estoppel — Res Judicata, Waiver and Presumption - Competency to testify – Privileged communications Communication during marriage – Official Communications – Accomplice.

Unit-5 (12 Sessions) Examination of Witnesses – Order of Examinations - Chief, Cross examination and Re-examination— Leading questions — Lawful questions in cross examination — Compulsion to answer questions put to witness — Hostile witness — Impeaching the credit of witness — Refreshing memory — Questions of corroboration — Judge’s power to put questions - Improper admission and rejection of evidence.

References:

- 1) Taxmann’s A concise textbook on Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023, Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd, 2024 Edition.
- 2) Dr.Vivek Joshi “Snow Whites” Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 –Digilot Edition-2024.
- 3) Dr.KK Khandelwal - Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 – The New Era of Evidence Law.
- 4) K.Swamyraj’s Textbook on The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 – Central Law Publications, 2024 Edition.
- 5) Sarkar’s The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam-2023 (BSA) – Second Edition, Puliani & Puliani Publications.

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Student will be able to analyze and define the concept and general nature of evidence, and illustrate the different types of evidence.
- CO2 Student will be able to analyze the rules relating to relevancy and admissibility of evidence before the court of law
- CO3 Student will be able to understand the ways in which evidence can be presented and court procedures relating to evidence.
- CO4 Students will be able to understand the role of evidence and civil and criminal procedure
- CO5 At the end student will be able to understand the purposes, relevance and various precedents, Judgments, Amendments.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
CO2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1
CO3	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1222	Alternate Dispute Resolution	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Clinical Paper – I		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The course imparts to the students an understanding of the concept of alternate methods of resolving disputes in addition to the traditional court oriented process. It focuses on an analytical study of arbitration law and practice in India and the relevant institutions monitoring the same. The paper discusses International Arbitration law and International Arbitration Institutions and also focuses on Conciliation as an ADR method.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To impart to the student different modes of dispute settlement mechanisms as an alternate to the court procedure
- To observe the domestic legal developments in Arbitration mechanism and contrast the same with traditional ADR Methods
- To provide insight into the development of Arbitration mechanism as far as international arena is concerned
- To provide students with knowledge and practical understanding of Conciliation law.
- To impart knowledge on International legal frame work on arbitration and conciliation

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Evolution & Concept of Alternative Dispute System (ADR) - Advantages and Disadvantages of ADR, Different kinds of Alternative dispute resolution systems and functions.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 - Arbitration Agreement, Appointment of Arbitrators-Grounds of changing the arbitrators, Termination of Arbitrators, Proceedings before Arbitral Tribunals, Commencement of arbitral proceedings, Arbitral Award, Termination of proceedings, Setting aside of arbitral Award, Finality and Enforcement, Judicial Intervention.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

International Arbitration Law - UNCITRAL Model Law of Arbitration, Concept, Recognition of Foreign Award, Enforcement of Foreign Award, New York Convention Awards, Geneva Convention Awards.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

International Arbitration institutions, ICSID, Permanent Court of Arbitration, ICC-ICA and International center for ADR, LCIA, SIAC, NDIAC, Arbitration Institute of the SCC, MCIA.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Conciliation- Meaning, Appointment of conciliators, Powers and Functions of conciliators, conciliation agreements, Conciliation proceedings, enforceability.

References:

1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
2. Singh, Avtar, Law of Arbitration and Conciliation, Eastern Book Company.
3. Paranjape, N.V., Arbitration and Conciliation Act, Central Law Publications.
4. Saharay, Madhusudan, Textbook on Arbitration & Conciliation with Alternative Dispute Resolution,
5. Rao, P.C., Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, Universal Law Book Co., Pvt. Ltd.
6. Kawatra, G.K., The New Law of Arbitration and conciliation, Universal Law Publishing Co., Pvt. Ltd.
7. Chaudhary, S.K. Roy, Law of Arbitration Conciliation, Eastern Book Company
8. Saharay H.K., Law of Arbitration, Eastern Law House.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand where the origin of ADR and how it has evolved over time.
- CO2 Evaluate the technicalities and legal functioning of Arbitration Law
- CO3 Understand international law on arbitration especially International Commercial Arbitration, and learn about International Arbitration Institutions.
- CO4 Appreciate that conciliation is the fastest growing commercial dispute resolution mechanism and also focus on conciliation as an ADR method
- CO5 impart knowledge on International legal frame work on arbitration and conciliation

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	2	2	1	2
CO2	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	3	2	1	2	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1232	Investment & Securities Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

The Indian Capital market has grown exponentially in terms of resources mobilization, number of listed companies and investor base. The market has witnessed fundamental institutional change resulting in significant improvement in efficiency, transparency, and safety of investors. The measures taken by SEBI, have greatly improved the legal framework and efficiency of trading, making the Indian capital market qualitatively comparable to many developed markets. This course will familiarize the student to the dynamic capital market and securities law.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To provide an introduction to capital market and create a foundation of basics understanding of capital market and to answer what, how and why about capital market
- Introduces students to the concept of security market and its functions.
- Designed to introduce students to different types of security markets
- To educate the students on regulations that govern the security market.
- Educates students on the position of SEBI in the security market and reason for its existence.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Fundamentals of Investment and Securities - Introduction to concept of Investment and Securities, Legal and Regulatory Framework; Investment in India - Domestic and Foreign, Investment Treaties and Trade Agreements, Constitutional Aspects of Securities in India.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Investment – Modes, Avenues, Regulations - Modes of Investment in India, Role of RBI in Regulating Investments in India, FDI Policy; Foreign Investment Regulations - FEMA & its Regulations I SEW (Foreign Portfolio Investors) Regulations, Investment with Specialised Agencies.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Government Securities - External Commercial Borrowings, Role of External Borrowing in Boosting the Economy, External Borrowing & Sovereignty, External Borrowing and Government Securities, Regulations related to Government Securities.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Corporate Securities - Types of Corporate Securities, Depositories, Transfer of Securities, Securities Exchange Board of India – Structure, Role, Mandate; Regulations of Corporate Securities, Investor Protection Collective Investment and Related Schemes.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Mutual Funds - Venture Capital; International Capital Market; Global Depository Receipts, American Depository Receipts, External Commercial Borrowings; Indian Depository Receipts (IDRs); Legal & Regulatory Framework.

References:

1. E. Gordon: Capital Market in India; Himalaya Publishing House, Mumbai.
2. Sanjeev Aggarwal: Guide to Indian Capital Market; Bharat Law House, New Delhi
3. Brenda Hannigan, John H. Farrar, and Nigel E. Furey, Farrar's Company Law, (1998) Butterworths, London.
4. V.A. Avadhani, Investment and Securities Markets in India, (1996) Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
5. E.Gordon & K. Natarajan, Capital Market in India, (2009) Himalaya Publishing House, New Delhi.
6. Sanjeev Aggarwal, Guide to Indian Capital Market, (2000) Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
7. M.Y. Khan, Indian Financial Systems, (2013) Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi.
8. Avtar Singh, Company Law, (2017) EBC, Greater Noida.
9. SEBI Annual Report: SEBI, Mumbai.
10. Indian Securities: NSE Yearly Publication

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Developing the understanding of capital market will help students understand why are we discussing about capital market and how securities market and capital market are related
- CO2 Provide an understanding to students of what is the role of securities market and why middle men are required to run this market
- CO3 Understand as why there is a need for different kinds of securities' market and what are the benefits of having different kinds of security market.
- CO4 The regulations will help students in becoming a better resource person for compliance matters of security market.
- CO5 Prepares the professional of the future in becoming a useful resource person for the body corporates in matters of compliance SEBI regulation

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1242	Artificial Intelligence & Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

An advance in Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a catalyst for social, economic, scientific, political and legal change in our time. AI powers machine learning, natural language processing, sentiment analysis and complex autonomous systems operating in different domains. Each of these has ramifications for the law and society. The use of algorithmic decision-making and predictive coding by government and in the courts is cause for concern. Future lawyers and other professionals will need to understand the benefits and risks associated with the use of different types of AI in all aspects of social interaction, governance, compliance, risk analysis and business opportunities. The role of AI in social relationships of trust has been explored in science fiction and popular media. Its impact on the markets, elections, global health trends and human relationships is not to be underestimated. Artificial Intelligence and Law, is an interdisciplinary module that explores these questions and helps students understand the societal impact of ubiquitous AI, robotics, and automation.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To map various areas & domains pertaining to Artificial Intelligence.
- To critically analyse AI from the perspective of a legal person.
- To discuss & analyse the various liabilities concerning Artificial Intelligence.
- To understand the issues surrounding Artificial Intelligence and Intellectual Property Rights.
- To critically articulate the issue of ethicality, privacy vs AI as well as chart out various trends in AI.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Artificial Intelligence (AI) - Introduction to AI, What is Intelligence?, What is Artificial Intelligence, Definition of AI, History of AI, importance of AI, Domain Areas of AI, Knowledge representation, Use of AI in Intellectual Property Rights System administration.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

AI as a separate legal entity - Essentials of legal person, Applicability of legal person parameters to AI, AI and human intelligence, AI as an agent, Treating AI as a company, Concept of a company by Chief Justice Marshall, Salient features of a company under law, Company's legal features and their applicability to AI.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

AI and legal liability- various questions, Legal Liability for company owning or licensing AI, Legal liability for creating AI, Enforcement of Legal liability of AI, Liability under law of torts and AI, AI contracts and legalities

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Implications of AI, IP policy - Copyright and Patent Trademark and other IPs Use of AI in IPR litigation management, Patent prior art search. Formation and management of Technology transfer contracts Identification of Patent Infringement and determination of damages,

Classification and segregation of Trademark, Regulation of Trademark Infringement, In Qualitative and Quantitative.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Trends in Artificial Intelligence Technologies - Issues and challenges, Ethical principles and AI, Privacy and Confidentiality and other social issues and Data protection and Privacy issues, Blockchain Technology and AI.

References:

1. Introduction to Information Technology, 2nd edn, ITL Education Solutions Limited, Pearson, New Delhi, 2012
2. Girija N, E Naveen Kumar, Artificial Intelligence in the Real World, ICFAI Books, The ICFAI University Press, Hyderabad, 2006
3. Nils.J.Nilsson, Artificial Intelligence – A New Synthesis, Stanford University, HARCOURT Asia PTE Ltd, 1st edn, India 2000
4. Kaplan Jerry, Humans Need not Apply: A Guide to Wealth and Work in the Age of Artificial Intelligence, Yale University Press, United States of America.
5. Morris.W.Firebaugh, Artificial Intelligence: A Knowledge-Based Approach, PWS-KENT Publishing Company, Boston.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Theoretical understanding regarding the law and the concept of Artificial Intelligence
- CO2 Articulate and distinguish the theoretical and philosophical underpinnings of artificial intelligence and its role as a primary catalyst of social, economic, scientific, political and legal change in the 21st century
- CO3 Construct and defend rationales for the use of 'Legal Technology' in legal practice, administration, and adjudication, including software applications leveraging Big Data and related techniques
- CO4 Able to analyse the ways that AI is shaping and changing life, work and leisure in the 21st century.
- CO5 Can assess litigation risk, recidivism, and 'predict' the outcome of legal cases

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1252	Competition Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

The processes of globalization and liberalization have brought a considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. Until recently most of the developing countries operated without a structured competition policy, and have justified the intervention by the state over economic activities. India owing to its WTO obligations enacted Competition Act, 2002. The course seeks provide fundamentals of market economy and extensive knowledge of application of competition policy in India.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To have clarity about evolution, object and functions of Competition law.
- To understand the types of anti-competitive agreements and testing its validity.
- To analyse the practices covered by abuse of dominant position.
- To have an understanding about the role of the CCI.
- To have a clear understanding on conflicting issues like the IPR and competition laws, the investment issues and the competition laws.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - Basic Concepts, Constitutional aspect of Elimination of Concentration of Wealth and Distribution of Resources Article 39 (b) (c), Relation between Competition Policy and Competition Law, Objectives of Competition Law History and Development of Competition Law/Antitrust Law, Liberalization and Globalization, Raghavan Committee Report, Competition Act 2002; Difference between MRTP Act and Competition Act, Salient feature of Competition Act, Important Definitions under the Competition Act- 2002.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

'Abuse of Dominance' and 'Market' - Regulations on abuse of dominance and other anticompetitive practice: Anti, Competitive Agreements, Horizontal and Vertical agreement, Rule of Perse and Reason, Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India, Exemption, Prohibition of Anti-competitive agreement/Cartel/bid rigging, Enterprise, Relevant Market, Dominance in Relevant Market, Abuse of dominance, Predatory Pricing.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Mergers and Acquisitions - Regulations on Combinations: Merger, Acquisition, Amalgamation and Takeover, Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers, Combinations covered under the Competition Act, 2002, Regulations, Penalties.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Enforcement & Advocacy - Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India, Powers and Functions, Jurisdiction of the CCI, adjudication and appeals, National Company Law Appellate Tribunal(NCLAT), Director General of Investigation (DGI), Penalties and Enforcement, Competition Advocacy in India and other foreign jurisdictions.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Competition Law and other Laws - Emerging Trends in Competition Law (National and International): Intellectual Property Rights and Competition Law, International Trade and Competition Law.

References:

1. SC Tripathi: Competition Law, Central Law Publications, 2019;
2. Dr. Md. Zafar MahfoozNomani and Dr.Faizanur Rahman: Competition Law, University Book House, 2019;
3. T Ramappa: Competition Law in India: Policy, Issues and Developments, Oxford University Press, 2013;
4. Vinod Dhall: Competition Law Today: Concepts, Issues and the Law in Practice, Oxford University Press, 2019;
5. Suresh T. Vishwanathan: Law and Practice of Competition Act, Bharat Law House, 2003

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To study the developments of the policy of free and fair competition in India.
- CO2 To analyse the legal developments, from MRTP to the Competition Act.
- CO3 To understand and analyse the evolution of terms like 'Abuse of Dominance' and 'Relevant Market', keeping in mind the dynamism of the current world.
- CO4 To understand the legalities and politics behind Mergers and Acquisitions as a powerful tool in Competition Law.
- CO5 Student will be able to apply multidisciplinary approach to Competition Law and other fields.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO3	2	2	3	1	2	2	2	2
CO4	1	1	2	3	2	1	2	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1262	Maritime Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

The main objective of this course is to provide expert knowledge of maritime law issues most likely to be encountered by an attorney practicing in a coastal area. Emphasis will be placed on maritime jurisdiction and procedure, conflicts of laws, maritime contracts, marine insurance, and statutory limitation of liability. Additional subjects of interest will include salvage, carriage of cargo, recreational boating, sovereign immunity and pollution and environmental regulations.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the genesis and development of maritime law.
- To understand the conflicting issues at domestic and international level.
- To acquaint with various rules and procedures for applicability of maritime law.
- To understand marine pollution challenges.
- To understand marine the role of international conventions.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction to Maritime Law-Historical Development of Maritime Law - Characteristics of Maritime Law and Main Differences between the Major Legal Systems - Regional Maritime Law, including EU Shipping Law - Regulatory Maritime Law: International Conventions - Admiralty and Shipping Practice - Statutory Law on Shipping - Judicial Remedies in Maritime Law - Ethics in the Law of the Sea.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Law of Sea: Baselines - Geneva Conventions on the Law of the Sea, 1958 - Internal Waters and Territorial Sea - Contiguous Zone - Convention on the Territorial Sea and the Contiguous Zone, 1958 - Straits Used For International Navigation -Continental Shelf - Convention on the Continental Shelf, 1958 - Convention on the High Seas, 1958 - Fisheries - Convention on Fishing and Conservation of the Living Resources of the High Seas, 1958 - Archipelagic States - United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, 1982 (UNCLOS) – Post - UNCLOS Developments - Exclusive Economic Zone - International Navigation - Marine Scientific Research - Customary Law - Legal Regime Of The Arctic and Antarctic - Human Rights And The Law Of The Sea - Settlement Of Disputes – International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) - The International Court of Justice (ICJ) - Arbitration and Other Forms of Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR).

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

International Marine Environmental Law- Introduction to Marine Environmental Law - Historical Background - UNEP and its Regional Seas Programme - Basis of Liability for Marine Pollution - State Responsibility - Prevention of Pollution - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, 1973; the 1978 and 1997 - Helsinki Convention - Basel Convention - Hong Kong International Convention - Pollution in Polar Regions - Preparedness, Response and Co-operation - International Convention on Oil Pollution, Preparedness, Response and Co-operation, 1990 - OPRC-HNS Protocol, 2000 – Liability and

Compensation - Basel Protocol on Liability and Compensation – International Fund for Compensation - International Convention on Civil Liability for Oil Pollution Damage, 1969.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Maritime Security and Safety Law-Piracy, Hijacking and Armed Robbery against Ships – Stowaways - Human Smuggling and Human Trafficking - Trafficking of Illicit Drugs and Illicit Arms - Maritime Terrorism and Unlawful Acts against The Safety of Maritime Navigation - Sua Convention, 1988 – Ship Safety - Safety of Life at Sea, 1974 - Cargo Safety - CSS Code – IMSBC Code - Convention for Safe Containers, 1972 - Indian Coast Guard Act, 1978 - Occupational Safety - - Convention on Standards of Training, Certification and Watch keeping for Seafarers, 1995 - Navigational Safety - International Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue, 1979 - Marine Collisions - Liability - Marine Insurance

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Maritime Labour Law and other Maritime Legislation-Maritime Labour Convention, 2006 – Maritime Labour Organization – Types of Maritime Legislation - Subject Matter of Maritime Legislation - Options for Developing Maritime Legislation - The Role of Governments in the Negotiation, Development and Drafting of International Maritime Conventions - Incorporation of Maritime Conventions into Municipal Law and latest developments in Municipal Law.

References:

1. Thomas Schoenbaum, Jessica McClellan, Admiralty and Maritime Law, West Academic Publishing, St. Paul, 2012.
2. James Crawford, Ian Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press, UK, 2013.
3. P. Chandrasekhar Rao, The New law of Maritime Zones Miling publications, New Delhi, 1983
4. Samir Mankababy, The International Shipping Rules, Croom Helm, London, 1986

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand the historical origin of the maritime law
- CO2 Exposed to various international disputes and the role of UNCLOS.
- CO3 Exposed to marine pollution challenges
- CO4 Understand various issues in the seas and various international conventions to deal with those challenges.
- CO5 Understand the jurisdictional issues in maritime law

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1272	Comparative Constitutional Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description: The paper is intended to equip the students with tools to undertake comparative analysis of Constitutions across the world in terms of their structure of governance, distribution of powers, role of the three organs of the Government, fundamental freedoms, etc.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Understanding of common features in Constitutions across the World
- Understanding the need to undertake comparative analysis
- Appreciation of the Indian model of federalism
- The course intends to provide a comparative study and analysis of the forms of Government; organization of Legislature, Executive and Judiciary and their powers in the perspective of Indian polity.
- Providing an understanding of the evolution of 'Rights' in three major democracies and their impact on the concept of 'right' in India.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (6 Sessions)

Comparative Constitutional Law- An Introduction, Possibilities of Comparative Constitutional law, need for a comparative analysis, Approaches undertake a comparative analysis of constitutions.

Unit – 2 (6 Sessions)

Constitution and Constitutionalism- The Constitution, Constitution of India- its evolution and influences, Constitutionalism, Important concepts related to constitutional law

Unit – 3 (6 Sessions)

Judicial Review and Fundamental rights- A comparative study across jurisdictions

Unit – 4 (6 Sessions)

Federalism- Concept, essentials of federalism, patterns of federalism, emerging trends in federalism

Unit – 5 (6 Sessions)

Contemporary issues in Constitutional law- Globalisation and Constitutional law, Constitutional law and the Sustainable Development Goals

References:

1. M P Jain: Indian Constitutional Law; Lexis Nexis Publicaiton
2. D DBasu: Constitutional Law of India; Lexis Nexis Publication
3. V N Shukla: Constitutional Law of India; Universal Law Publishing Co.
4. Indian Journal of Constitutional Law
5. Indian Journal of Constitutional and Administrative Law

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Appreciate the Indian model of Federalism.
- CO2 Gain clarity on the fundamental concepts of constitutional law including the concept of 'Constitutionalism'.
- CO3 Appreciate the need for local governments in a democracy.
- CO4 Appreciate the convergence of trends in constitutional law across the world.
- CO5 Develop the ability look at recent developments across the world through the lens of constitutional law.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
CO2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1282	Defence & Strategic Studies	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description: In a dynamic and rapidly changing geopolitical scenario a country's defence, security and strategic interest assume added significance. A law graduate is expected to keep abreast of this, since many of these aspects involve the law.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To help the students understand the ideas of war and related strategies in a multidisciplinary context
- To familiarize students with the historical perspective of war in India.
- To make students comprehend and analyze and apply the various theories and strategies of war and methods of ensuring peace
- To impart to the students, the ideas of nuclear warfare, its implications, the efforts being made to ensure its prohibition and ensuring it is used for peaceful and beneficial purposes.
- To ensure that the students clearly understand the uses of the many tools and machines of warfare, the latest innovations and their potential.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction and Conceptual Formulations - Introduction to the discipline of Defence and Strategic Studies – Subjects contents – relationship with other disciplines – relevance and significance, Basic Concepts of War, battle, Campaign etc, Definition of Security, Defence, Strategy, Peace etc.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

The Art of Warfare in India up to the 15th Century - Warfare in Ancient India, Military system of Mauryan Period, Military system of Gupta Period, Rajput Military System, Military system in South India

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Strategic Thought - Concept of strategic thought, Concept of Non- Violence by Gandhi, Nehru and Non-Alignment, Concepts of Machiavelli, Mao's theory on Guerilla warfare, Mahan's theory of sea power, Douhet's theory of Air power.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Nuclear Warfare - The evolution of nuclear era since 1945, Basics of Nuclear technology and nuclear energy: effects of nuclear explosion, Nuclear warfare theories : Preventive war, pre-emptive war strategy, massive Retaliation and Flexible response, counter Value, counter force, Nuclear weapons treaties: PTBT, NPT, SALT-I & SALT II, START, CTBT, India's Nuclear Strategy:-Evolution of Nuclear weapons programme, Peaceful Nuclear Explosion, minimum deterrence strategy.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Warfare and Technology - Weapons of Land Warfare- types of arms and armaments & artillery, Naval Weapons- types of ships, aircraft carrier, submarines, torpedo, Aerial War Weapons- types of aircrafts, missiles, satellites, radars, Emerging Technologies & Warfare,

Information Technology and communication warfare, Robotics and Cyber War, R M A- revolution in military affairs.

References:

1. C Vinodan Defence & National Security of India - Concerns and Strategies, New Century Publications
2. Paranjpe Shrikant India's Defence Preparedness
3. Philip, T.R., (ed), Roots of Strategy, 1943.
4. Michael Howard, (ed), The Theory and Practice of War, 1965.
5. D.G.Chandler, The Atlas of Military Strategy: the art, theory and practice of war (London, 1980)
6. Roy, Koushik., From Hydespas to Kargil : A History of Warfare in India from 326 B.C. to A.D 1999, Delhi: Manohar, 2004.
7. Anjoli Nirmal, The Decisive Battles of Indian History, Jaipur: Pointer Publications, 1999.
8. Das, S.T., Indian Military: Its History and Development, Allahabad: Kitab Mahal, 1979.
9. Murray, Williamson, Knox, MacGregor, and Bernstein, Alvin (eds.) , The Making of Strategy, (Cambridge, 1994).
10. Weller, Jac, Weapons and Tactics (London, 1966).
11. Sehgal, B.P.S., Human Rights in India : Problems and Prospects, New Delhi : Deep & Deep' 2004.

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1	After completing the course, the students will be able to gain a multi faceted understanding of the concept of war, its history and also understand the implications of war, security and peace
CO2	The students will appreciate the strategic aspects of attaining and preserving peace as well as those employed in various kinds of warfare. They would also comprehend the advent of nuclear technology, the looming evil of nuclear warfare, the mechanisms evolved to avoid it and the efforts made towards putting nuclear energy to beneficial purposes.
CO3	The students would grasp the uses of various tools and machines of warfare, the latest technological breakthroughs and their impact on a warfield.
CO4	Familiarize the students with the historical perspective of war in India
CO5	make students comprehend and analyze and apply the various theories and strategies of war and methods of ensuring peace

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	1
CO3	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	2
CO4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
CO5	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1631	Space Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Elective Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course description: The fundamentals of space law are covered in this course, along with the business potential in space in developing nations in light of international treaties, domestic laws, and even state laws. The course covers the evolution of space operations as well as the fundamental laws and rules that govern human activity in space. The legal framework is discussed in order to give a framework for generating business opportunities. The course examines the regulation of the emerging space tourism industry, the worldwide asteroid defence programme, and the rise of asteroid mining.

Learning Objectives: A fundamental grasp of the legal system controlling outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies, is one of the main goals. The course would begin by analysing the development of space law and fundamental legal concepts that apply to outer space, including the International Space Station and its legal framework. After establishing a foundation, the course will focus on more recent developments and specialised topics in space law, such as the Artemis Accords, property rights and claims of sovereignty over celestial bodies and outer space, requirements of the Outer Space Treaty that are applicable to newly proposed space activities, commercialization and privatisation of low earth orbit, and the legal implications of orbital debris. The most current changes in national space law and policy will also be covered in the course.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – I (12 Sessions) (CO1, CO2, CO3: L2, L6, L3): Nature, Definition & Scope of Space Law: Development and Sources-Demarcation of Outer Space-Space Technology-Use of Space Technology; Question of State Sovereignty and Claim of Property Rights; Protection of the Space Environment

Unit – II (12 Sessions) (CO1: L2): Development of the Space Law: UN General Assembly Resolutions-International Co-operation for Peaceful Use-Shift from Air Law to Space Law; UNIDROIT Convention and Draft Space Protocol

Unit – III (12 Sessions) (CO1, CO2, CO3: L2, L6, L3): Fundamental Principles: Principle of all Mankind-Freedom of Exploration, Use and Scientific Investigation-Jurisdiction and Control-Cooperation between the States-Astronauts-Envoys of Mankind

Unit – IV (12 Sessions) (CO4, CO5: L5): Space Treaties: Space Treaty, 1967-Rescue Agreement, 1968-Liability Convention, 1975-Registration Convention, 1975-Moon Treaty, 1979-Partial Test Ban Treaty 1963-Weather Modification Convention, 1977; Launching State and Registering State-Liability and Responsibility Regime under the Outer Space Treaty-Absolute Liability and Fault Liability- State Liability & Responsibility for Private Space Activities-Registration and Identification

Unit – V (12 Sessions) (CO4, CO5: L5): International and Inter-Governmental Organizations: Bilateral Agreement in Space Activity-Organization of Space Activities-Department of Space (DOS) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO)

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

	Learning Outcome	Assessment
CO1	Understand of the legal regime governing outer space, including the moon and other celestial bodies	A1&A2
CO2	Acquainted with various international commitments on space activities	A1&A2
CO3	Deploy advanced skills in statutory and treaty interpretation to resolve complex legal problems arising in relation to domestic and international laws affecting the commercial space industry.	A1&A2
CO4	Analyse complex factual scenarios and identify the relevant legal issues arising in relation to Commercial Space Law.	A1&A2
CO5	Identify and evaluate relevant domestic and international legal regimes affecting the space environment, including the legal and ethical relationship between civilian and military space operations and dual use technologies.	A1&A2

Assessment methods

Task	Task type	Task mode	Weightage (%)
A1. Dissertation	Individual	Written	80
A2. Viva Voce	Individual	Viva Voce	20

Mapping Cos-Blooms Levels – Assessment Tools

A1: Surprise Quiz, Individual Assessment, Online test and Presentations following with assignments – L4 level, for 20 Marks for 20 Marks.

A2. End-term examination is 80 marks for 3 hours duration): The syllabus is from all five Units

- Section 1: Short questions
- A1: Dissertation A2: Viva voce

Learning and teaching activities

Case studies, Discussing several articles and practical examples, Discuss contemporary developments, Class presentations, Group discussions

Teaching and learning resources

- Bin Cheng, Studies in International Space Law, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1997.
- H. Ph. Diederiks-Verschoor, An Introduction to Space Law, Kluwer Law International, Hague, 2008.
- J. C. Batra, International Air Law, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi, 2003.
- Lord McNair, The Law of the Air, Stevens & Sons, London, 1964.
- Peter Martin, et al., Air Law, Butterworths, London, 1977.
- Sandeepa Bhat B. (ed.), Space Law in the Era of Commercialization, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2010.
- V.S. Mani, S. Bhatt and V. Balakista Reddy (ed.), Recent Trends in International Space Law & Policy, Lancers Books, New Delhi, 1997.

SEMESTER – VIII

LAWS1292	Private International Law (Conflict of Laws)	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description: Private international law is that part of the legal system which determines how foreign elements are treated in private law relations. This course deals with the principles and rules that a court applies in this context to determine primarily jurisdiction to decide the case and, if so, which law it should apply. The course gives students an opportunity to grapple with contemporary legal debates and issues in conflict of laws.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the fundamental concepts that are involved in deciding a case pertaining to conflict of laws. This enables the student to apply the precedents and principles more efficiently.
- To acquaint with enough knowledge on jurisdictional barriers and how to overcome the issues by apply foreign judgments and awards in India and vice versa.
- To analyse the principles governing contracts, property laws and tortuous acts and apply them in practicality.
- To elucidate the conceptual clarity of the nature of cases that fall under conflict of laws and also be equipped with the historical and the theoretical dimensions of conflict of laws.
- To acquire the knowledge in understanding the holistic picture of NRI marriages and issues relating to marriage.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Meaning Nature and Scope - Difference between Public International Law and Private International Law; Jurisdiction of Courts; Choice of Law, Recognition of Foreign Judgements and Theories

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Jurisdiction - Basis, International Convention on Jurisdiction; Submission and Immunity from Jurisdiction; The Principle of LEXFORI; Renvoi Process and Theories of Renvoi; Domicile; Acquisition; Residence; Lex Loci, Lex Cause and Lex Situs.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Matrimonial and other Adult Relationships; Marriage –Matrimonial causes - Children – Legitimacy and Adoption; Declarations and Financial Relief; Jurisdiction and Choice of Law, Law of Property; Capacity to Transfer; Movable and Immovable Property.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Rules Governing Torts - the Lex Fori and Lex Commilli Theories, Choice of Law; Contracts – Proper Law of Contracts, Formation; Validity and discharge of contracts.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments - at Common Law, Indian Law; Mode of Enforcement of Foreign Judgments.

References:

1. Setalvad's Conflict of Laws, 3rd Edition, Lexis Nexis, 2014
2. Cheshire, North and Fawcett, Private International Law, 14th Edition, Oxford University Press, London, 2008
3. Clarkson and Hill, The Conflict of Laws, 5th Edition, Oxford University Press, 2016
4. Adrian Briggs, The Conflict of Laws, 3rd Edition, Oxford University Press, 2013

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Students will be able to understand the basic concept of Private International Law.
- CO2 Students will be able to apply private international law rules to complex problems and issues, critique the operation of private international rules from a theoretical perspective.
- CO3 Students will be able to understand the varied issues involved in case of matrimonial issues under the subject matter
- CO4 Students will be able to aware of the various jurisdictional aspects in conflict of laws
- CO5 At the end Students will be able to resolve the issues pertaining to Law of Contracts and Obligations under the Conflict of Laws.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO2	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	2	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO5	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1302	Corporate Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Corporate Law assumes an added importance in the corporate legislative milieu, as it deals with structure, management, administration, and conduct of affairs of Companies. A thorough study of various provisions of the Companies Act is necessary for becoming an outstanding professional.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Focus on the history and development of corporate law
- Provide a thorough study of various provisions of the Companies Act relating to raising of fund and its proper allotment under the law in a corporate.
- This Unit assumes importance in the corporate law studies, as it deals with structure, administration, and conduct of affairs of Companies
- Discussing the regulations regarding management of revenues in a corporate
- Discusses the rights protection mechanism for investors and creditors under Indian corporate law.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Historical Development of Company Law - Incorporation of different types of companies; Promoters, Position, Responsibilities and Liabilities; Certificate of Incorporation and Commencement of Business, Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association, Alteration of Memorandum and Articles, Ultra Vires, Indoor Management, Constructive Notice, Lifting of Corporate Veil.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Prospectus - definition and contents, statement in lieu of prospectus, misrepresentation, remedies of misrepresentation, membership, mode of acquiring membership Shares, Debentures, Debenture Redemption Reserve, Charges, Registration of charges, Deposits.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Directors - Appointment, Resignation, Removal, Remuneration, Role of Independent Directors; Company Secretary, Appointment, Resignation and Removal; Auditors , Appointment and Re-appointment, Resignation and Removal of Statutory Auditors and Branch Auditors; Appointment of Cost Auditors, Special Auditors; CAG audit; Board Meetings , Notices and Agenda; General Meetings, Statutory Meeting, Annual and Extra-Ordinary General Meetings, Class Meetings; Passing of Resolutions by Postal Ballot; Voting; Adjournment of a Meeting, Minutes

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Dividends - Declaration of Dividend, Payment of Dividend, Unclaimed Dividend; Investor Education and Protection Fund, Interim Dividend

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Majority Rule and Minority Rights - Rule in Foss v. Harbottle; Winding of Companies, Modes of Winding up, Commencement of winding up, Powers of Court; Striking off Name of Companies; e-filing.

References:

1. Dr. Avtar Singh: Company Law; Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
2. A.K. Mujumdar, Dr. G.K. Kapoor: Company Law and Practice; Taxmann, New Delhi.
3. V.S. Datey: Corporate and Securities Law; Taxmann, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Provide foundation to understanding of corporate law to the students.
- CO2 Provide students the understanding of compliances regarding raising and lawful utilization of funds
- CO3 Study develops the understanding of students of how to run a corporate body and what regulations needs to complied with to have smooth operation.
- CO4 The benefit of this study is to provide clear understanding to the students as to how to utilize surplus generated in revenue lawfully
- CO5 Develops an understanding among students as to how the company law manages the between two sides and their interests. Where it has developed from and how to utilize that knowledge tool as a professional.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	1
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1313	Transfer of Property & Easement Act	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description: Property is an important jurisprudential concept which has various facets. The object of this subject is to explore into those various facets by dealing various principles laid down in Transfer of Property Act, 1882 with a contemporary analysis. The subject would also deal with several other laws concerned with property.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of movable property, immovable property
- To understand the principles governing transfer of property
- To acquaint with provisions dealing with various modes of transfers such as sale, mortgage, lease, gift etc.
- To acquaint with the procedure to create trust
- To understand various real estate laws

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Concept of Property - Ownership, Possession, Meaning of Property, Theories of Property, Types of Property, Movable and Immovable Property, Crimes against Property, Doctrine of Eminent Domain, Rights under the Constitution of India.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

General Principles of Transfer of Property - What may be transferred, Competence to transfer, Conditions restraining alienation and enjoyment, Transfer for the benefit of unborn person, Rule against perpetuity, Vested and contingent interest, Conditional transfers, Election, Apportionment, Transfer by Ostensible owner, Rule of Feeding Grant by Estoppel, Joint transfers, Doctrine of lis pendens, Fraudulent transfer, Part performance

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Sales of Immovable Property - Discharge of encumbrances on Sale, Mortgage of Immovable Property, Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee, Priority, Marshalling and Contribution, Redemption, Foreclosure, Charges, Lease of Immovable Property, Exchanges, Gifts, Transfer of Actionable claims

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Indian Trust Act 1882 - The Creation of Trusts, Duties, liabilities, rights, powers and disabilities of Trustees, Rights and liabilities of Beneficiary, Extinction of Trust.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Easements Act, 1882 - Real Estate (Regulation & Development) Act, 2016, The Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Act, 2013, The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988- Overview

References:

1. V.P. Sarathi's Law of Transfer of Property, EBC, Lucknow, 2017
2. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2013.
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, Property Law, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2011.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

CO1	Student will be able to understand the concepts and nature of transfer of immovable property
CO2	Student will be able to analyse the rules relating to general transfer of immovable property
CO3	Student will be able to evaluate the rules governing Sale Mortgages, Leases, Exchanges, Gift and Actionable Claims and understand the rules and procedure associated with the transferring the property.
CO4	Students will be able to analyze the rules relating concept of easements and trusts, Real Estate, Land acquisition etc.
CO5	At the end student will be able to understand the purposes, relevance and various precedents, Judgments, Amendments.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1
CO2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO3	2	2	1	3	1	2	2	1
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1322	Professional Ethics, Bar & Bench Relations & Accountancy For Lawyers	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Clinical Paper-II		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

An Advocate must not engage in conduct which is dishonest or disreputable or which would demonstrate that an Advocate is not a fit and proper person to practice law as this would diminish the public confidence in the administration of justice and bring the profession into disrepute. No compromises on integrity or independence must be made by the Advocate. This Course attempts to prepare the students as future legal professionals.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the importance of Legal ethics and practices with need to be followed in legal profession.
- To understand the provisions relating to Admissions and Enrolment of Advocates.
- To understand the Disciplinary action taken by the authorities for professional misconduct.
- To understand as to how to maintain Bench and Bar relations.
- To understand the emerging trends and practices of legal services on international aspects and how the accountancy should be made by the legal Profession.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction: Law and Legal Profession - History and Development of Legal Profession in India - Right to practice - a right or privilege; Constitutional guarantee under article 19(1)(g) and its scope.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Admission & Enrolment of Advocate, Bar Councils - Essential features of Advocate Act, 1961; Regulations governing Admission, Enrolment and Practice, Eligibility for admissions as Advocate, Disqualification for enrolment of Advocates, Solicitors firm whether Industry, Elements of Advocacy State Bar Councils - Organization, Powers and Functions, Bar Council of India - Organization, Powers and Functions.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Legal Profession- Ethics, Punishment for Professional or other Misconduct - Ethics of Legal Profession, Law and Morality, Bar Council Code of Ethics, Advocate duties to the Court, Client, Opponent and colleagues, Duty to render Legal Aid and other duties, Seven lamps of Advocacy; Professional Misconduct, Negligence and Professional misconduct, Lawyers and the Consumer Protection Act, Punishment for- Disciplinary Committees of State Bar Councils and BCI, Complaint against Advocate - Procedure -Remedies - Review- Appeal.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Bench and Bar Relations; Bench and Bar Relations - Principles of Judicial Ethics & Conduct; Contempt of Court Act, 1971, Civil and Criminal Contempt – Defenses, Constitutional validity of Contempt Law, Contempt by Lawyers, Judges and State;

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Globalization of Legal Services&Accountancy - Impact of Globalization on Legal Profession Multi-Disciplinary Practice of Law, International Trade in Legal services, WTO- Entry of Foreign Law firms in India. Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm; Single Entry; Professional tax, Service tax and Advocate Welfare Fund.

References:

1. Yashomati Ghosh, Legal Ethics and the Profession of Law, 1st Edition, Lexis Nexis Publications, 2014;
2. Raju Ramachandran, Professional Ethics For Lawyers - Changing Profession, Changing Ethics, 2nd Edition, Lexis Nexis Publications, 2014;
3. J.P.S. Sirohi, Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers, Allahabad Law Agency; 2018
4. Dr.Kailash Rai, Legal Ethics, Central Law Publications; 2014

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Able to understand the concept of legal profession in India in ancient, medieval and especially the changes which the profession underwent during British rule and other related aspects essential to understand the history of legal profession in India.
- CO2 Able to understand the provisions contained in the Advocates Act, 1961 and relevant provisions of The Bar Council of India Rules.
- CO3 Able to understand the issues like need and necessity of ethics in the legal profession. In addition, duties of lawyers towards his clients, court, public, his fellow attorneys, self, society, etc., will also be undertaken for discussion. The module will also include role played by a lawyer in the administration of justice and advocate's duty towards legal reform and duty to provide legal aid etc.
- CO4 Able to understand the essential skills of a lawyer, case laws and relevant enactments like the Contempt of Court Act, 1971 etc. which imposes liability upon an advocate for the wrongs he commits in the course of his professional service.
- CO5 Impact of Globalization on Legal Profession Multi-Disciplinary Practice of Law and Accountancy in Lawyers office/firm.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1331	Insurance Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		2	1	1	0	0	4

Course Description:

The concept of insurance is an old-institution of transactional trade. The framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy being a contract is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters, of insurance law.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To acquaint the students with the principles & practices of insurance law in India.
- To understand the basics of insurance policies and laws governing the same. This Unit also enables the student understand the authority that overlooks the matters pertaining to insurance.
- Encompasses all the statutes relating to insurance & is updated with the latest legislative amendments – Insurance Amendment Act, 2015
- To understand the functionary of life insurance and when does it apply, the consequences and accidents and suicides. The student is able to relate with live examples and apply them in day to day life.
- The student is able to obtain a holistic picture of various insurance principles pertaining to maritime, motor vehicle accident, fire accident, burglary and etc and be mitigate the losses incurred.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

History and development; General principles of Insurance; Kinds Insurance: Contract of Indemnity; Double Insurance, Re-insurance, Over Insurance; Utmost good faith; Role and functions of Insurance Regulatory Authority of India (IRDA).

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Life Insurance Act, 1956; General Insurance Act 1972; Nature and scope of Life Insurance, Kinds of Life Insurance, Insurable interest; Duty to disclose; Premium, Risk, proximate cause, days of grace, Assignment, Nomination, Amount recoverable, lapse, surrender value, salary saving scheme; Presumption of death; Suicide, Personal accident Insurance ; Medical insurance

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

The Marine Insurance Act 1963; Insurable interest; Kinds of Marine Insurance- Perils of Sea, Policy Proof of Interest, Warranties, Change in Voyage and Deviation - Partial and Total Loss, Actual total loss and Constrictive total loss, Contribution and salvage charges, Doctrine of Subrogation, Under Insurance.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - Nature and scope – Absolute or no fault liabilities; Third party insurance; Claims Tribunal; Own damage claims; Third party liability claims. Social Insurance; The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Fire Insurance - Burglary Insurance - Jewellery Insurance - Postal Insurance - Agriculture Insurance – Crop insurance – other miscellaneous insurances

References:

1. M.N Srinivasan: Principles of Insurance Law
2. M.N.Mishra&S.B.Baral: Insurance Principles and Practices
3. Mitra B.C., Law Relating to Marine Insurance, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
4. Banerjee, Law of Insurance, Asia Law Houses, Hyderabad.
5. Avtar Singh, Law of Insurance
6. C.Rangarajan, Handbook on Insurance and Allied Laws
7. Birds, Modern Insurance Law, Sweet & Maxwell.
8. Colinvaux's Law of Insurance, Sweet & Maxwell.
9. Edwin W.Patterson, Cases and Materials on Law Insurance.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn about the basic principles governing insurance
- CO2 Explain about the principles and the functionary of Life insurance
- CO3 Understanding the basic principles and application of Maritime insurance
- CO4 Understand Motor Vehicles Act and claims under it
- CO5 Acquaint with various other insurance like burglary, fire etc.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
CO5	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1341	Media Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		2	1	1	0	0	4

Course Description:

Media an essential pillar of Democratic Governance. This course seeks to establish a co-relationship between the Constitutional objective of free speech and expression, and existing Rights and Restrictions governing the fourth estate. In this course the omnipotent role of the media as a reflection of societal concerns and the other side of the coin i.e. the societal responses to media reports will also be studied.

Course Educational Objectives:

- The paper introduces the students to the evolution of the press, the role it plays in a society, the ways in which the law has evolved to ensure it is regulated.
- The Constitutional aspects are studied with emphasis on the right to freedom of speech, along with right to access information and the limits placed on the freedom of media.
- The legal framework and regulation dealing with advertising is imparted.
- The course aims to teach the law dealing with mass media in its various aspects
- Laws specific to the internet, the difficulties involved in regulating it and the emerging legal methods to control it are discussed.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - Media - Media and the Society, Evolution of Media Legislation - British experience, Media Legislation in Indian Context, Media & Criminal Law- Defamation, Obscenity and Sedition, Media & Tort Law- Defamation & Negligence

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Media in the Constitutional Framework Fundamental rights- Freedom of speech and expression: Article 19 (1) (a) of the Indian Constitution- free speech and expression, Article 19(2), 'Reasonable Restrictions'. Rights associated with Article 19(1)(a)-Right to Information Act 2006, Transparency in governance and public life, Interpretation of Media freedom, Investigative Journalism and the Right to Privacy, whistle blower protection. Parliamentary Privileges

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Media – Advertisement & Law: Concept of Advertisement: Right to Advertise, Advertisement & Ethics, Advertisement Act of 1954, Indecent Representation (prohibition) Act, 1986. The Drugs and Magic Remedies (objectionable) Advertisements Act of 1954, Issues of Consumer Protection. Self-regulation by the Advertising Standards Council of India (ASCI).

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Broadcasting Cinema - the Radio (AIR and FM Channels) and the Television - Right to Broadcast - Right to Criticize - Morality, Obscenity and Censorship - Prasar Bharti Act 1990, The Cable TV Networks Regulation Act, 1995, The Cinematograph Act, 1952 - Recent

controversies - Role of Media in Elections - Cricket Broadcasting - Judicial Reporting and the Media - Media and the Copyright.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Evolution of Internet - Evolution of Internet as New Media: Regulating the Internet - Information Technology Act, 2000 - Social media and regulation – Net Neutrality - Convergence Bill.

References:

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India, Wadhwa.
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India Vol. 1, Tripathi, Bombay.
3. Madhavi Goradia Divan, 'Facets of Media Law'. Eastern Book Company,
4. Rajeev Dhavan "On the Law of the Press in India" 26 J.L./288 (1984).
5. Dhavan, Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on some Aspects of the Second Press commission, 26 J.L/.391 (1984) .
6. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Person Censorship in India (1976). 48
7. D.D.Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)
8. Right to Information Act, 2005, SP Sathe, 2006

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 The students would have learnt about the importance of the role of the press, and its liabilities
- CO2 Constitutional provisions, sunshine legislations, restrictions placed on the media and limits of personal privacy would be learned
- CO3 Advertising, its importance, the need for and the way it is legally regulated is imparted.
- CO4 The students would have comprehended the law dealing with various facets of mass media and the checks imposed on it
- CO5 Laws governing the internet and its offspring social media, the evolving methods of legal control would have been understood.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1	2
CO2	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1351	Energy Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
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Course Type: Optional Paper	2	1	1	0	0	4
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Course Description:

Course lays down the fundamental concepts of Energy law and enlisting the contemporary relevance of the discipline. It provides a survey of laws and policies related to the generation, transmission, sale, and use of energy resources. It introduces students to a variety of potential career paths in the field of energy law and provides a strong theoretical base for the students with respect to Energy law. It focuses on current and important topics in the field of energy policy. It helps to develop interconnections between energy law and other areas of legal practice. It also looks into the recent natural and man-made events that have caused the discussion of energy law and policy of late and have contributed to the increased politicization of the topic. It emphasizes the emerging issues and challenges pertaining to Energy law both nationally and internationally.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To enlist the Constitutional basis for Energy laws with substantial enquiry on the role of Central and State governments.
- To understand the implications upon Electricity sector and examines the regulations pertaining to generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity.
- To map the statutory framework pertaining to Oil and Natural Gas sector. Units 5 discuss regulatory and legislative regimes with respect to Coal Sector.
- To learn about new energy sources, such as Nuclear Energy and in case of renewable energy sources, Solar Energy and Wind Energy.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Energy and Development - This Unit will be an introductory module on political economy of energy production and use and its implications for development. This Unit will provide basic grounding in the major features of global energy issues, sustainable energy and their interactions with economics, development, environment and policy.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Constitutional Basis of Energy Law - This Unit will explore the aspects of Constitutional law and implementation that underpin the theory and practice of energy law. The Unit will provide an overview for the Constitutional bases for the roles of the Centre and the State Governments in energy law.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Electricity Sector - This Unit will cover the Indian Electricity Sector and its regulations pertaining to generation, transmission, distribution and supply of electricity.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Oil and Natural Gas Sector - This Unit studies the three sub sectors, i.e. upstream, midstream and downstream individually era. It will also cover the statutory frameworks and considerations taken into account by regulatory agencies for siting, licensing and certificating interstate/inter country pipelines, LNG terminals and city gas distribution networks.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Coal Sector This Unit covers the coal industry in three phases, i.e. the prospecting, exploitation and transporting & distribution, the regulatory and legislative regimes pertaining to these three phases. The module also discusses future prospects of coal mining in India, strategies to be adopted and also need for change in the existing policies.

References:

1. Nawneet Vibhaw, Energy Law and Policy In India, LexisNexis 2014
2. Mohammed Naseem, Energy Law in India, Wolters Kluwer 2011
3. Joseph Tomain and Richard Cudahy, Energy Law in a Nutshell, Thomson Reuters 2011
4. Raphael J Heffron, Energy Law: An Introduction, Springer International Publishing 2015
5. Rex J Zedalis, International Energy Law: Rules Governing Future Exploration, Exploitation and Use of Renewable Resources, Routledge 2016
6. Kim Talus, EU Energy and Policy OUP 2013
7. Thijs Van de Graaf, The Politics and Institutions of Global Energy Governance, Palgrave Macmillan 2015
8. Sajal Mathur, Trade, the WTO and Energy Security, Springer 2014

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Identify the role of government and its agencies in the administration of the energy in India.
- CO2 List out the different sources of International Humanitarian law.
- CO3 Apply the provisions of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act 2006.
- CO4 Analyse the rules in assessment of the electricity transmission, exploitation and its application in the enforcement agencies.
- CO5 Evaluate as against other the relationship between international law and the worldwide expansion of renewable energy, legal measures for supporting renewable energy production and transmission.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1361	Corporate Restructuring & IBC Code	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		2	1	1	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course is an optional course that is developed with the intention of enlightening the students on the more core concepts of corporate functions like corporate restructuring, assessment of assets of company and voluntary winding up of corporation an added importance in the corporate entities' protection and preservation laws and assess the importance of these laws.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Focus on the history and development of restructuring & asset management laws for corporations.
- Provide a thorough study of various provisions of the chapter XV of Companies Act, 2013, voluntary winding up under Insolvency and bankruptcy code.
- This assumes importance in the corporate law studies, as it deals with assessment of corporations for valuations and impact of Finance Act 2021.
- Discussing the regulations regarding management of NPA assets of corporations under SARFASI Act 2002.
- Discusses the rights protection mechanism for investors and creditors under Indian corporate law.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Corporate Restructuring Meaning of Corporate Restructuring, Need, Scope and Modes of Restructuring, Historical Background, Emerging Trends, Planning, Formulation and Execution of Various Corporate Restructuring Strategies - Mergers, Acquisitions, Takeovers, Disinvestments and Strategic Alliances, Demerger and Hiving off.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Corporate Merger and other Combinations: - Legal, Procedural, Taxation, Amalgamations including stamp duty, Interest of Small Investors, Merger Aspects under Competition Law, Demerger, Takeover, Cross border combinations.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Valuation: - Objective, Principles of valuations, valuation technique and strategies, SEBI and RBI regulations on valuation, income tax assessment, application of Finance Act 2021.

Unit– 4 (12 Sessions)

Insolvency - Historical Developments, Laws in USA v India, SARFAESI Act, 2002, Asset risk management methods, Compromises and arrangements with banks and creditors, Winding up, corporate winding up under Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, Role of liquidators and insolvency practitioners, Winding up of unregistered companies; Dissolution

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Cross Border Insolvency - UNCITRL model law and legislative guidelines, World bank

principles on insolvency, corporate restructuring rules under Asian development bank, US bankruptcy laws under chapter 11.

References:

1. M.C.Bhandari, Guide to Company Law Procedures, LexisNexis Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur
2. K. R. Sampath, Mergers/Amalgamations, Takeovers, Joint Ventures, LLPs and Corporate Restructure, Snow White Publications
3. A.K. Mujumdar, Dr. G.K. Kapoor: Company Law and Practice; Taxmann, New Delhi.
4. V.S. Datey: Corporate and Securities Law; Taxmann, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Provide foundation to understanding of corporate restructuring laws to the students.
- CO2 Provide students the understanding of compliances on lawful utilization of funds from winding up
- CO3 Study develops the understanding of students of how to reserve a corporate form winding up and legal methods of restructuring.
- CO4 The benefit of this study is to provide clear understanding to the students on how to evaluate the assets of corporation with help of laws.
- CO5 Develops an understanding among students as to how the corporate laws with respect to cross border insolvency.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER - IX

LAWS1372	Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Banking and financial institutions play an important role in ensuring compliance to complicated legal, regulatory and supervisory issues all the time, transcending various spheres of banking operations. Banking Law builds the capacity of Professional to work as a Legal and Compliance officer in Banks and to provide them a specialized knowledge in Banking laws and practice.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To make the students conversant with banking law's historic development and how it shaped today's bank regulatory regime.
- To make the students familiar with and able to navigate the various overlapping legal and regulatory regimes applying to banks and banking companies.
- To analyse the root causes of bank panics and the regulatory framework which has evolved to address this systemic risk and expose the students to various types of risk faced by banks with a view to provide necessary knowledge and impart the skills required to mitigate and manage the risks as a professional lawyer.
- To critically compare the bank regulatory system in India with other jurisdictions
- Familiarize students with the working of the banking sector especially transactions that require legal assistance

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

History of Banking – Functions of commercial banks -Functions of the RBI- Banking Companies Regulation Act, 1949 - Restrictions on loans and advances - The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 - Nationalization of Banks - Globalization and its impact. – Basel Norms.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Definition of banker - General relationship between Banker and customer - Opening of new account – Kinds of accounts – KYC Norms - Passbook - Overdraft - Appropriation of payments - Set-off - Receipt of valuable for safe custody - Garnishee orders – Principles of lending - E-Banking - Off-shore Banking and RBI guide lines – Trends - RBI on Banking Policy.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Security for advances - Banker's Lien, Pledge, Mortgage - Documents of Title goods - Bankers commercial of letters credits, Bank guarantee.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Features of Negotiable instruments - Promissory Note - Bill of exchange - Cheque and other analogous instruments - Payment in due course - Marking of cheques - Liabilities of the parties to Negotiable instruments - Dishonor of cheques - Criminal Liability - Statutory protection of paying banker and collecting banker; forgeries.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Overview of The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 - Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 - The Bankers Book Evidence Act, 1891 - The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

References:

1. Dr.S.Maheshwari& Maheshwari (2014) : Banking Theory Law and Practice; KalyaniPublishers, New Delhi,
2. M.L. Tannan, Tamnan's Banking Law and Practice in India, 36th ed., India Law House, New Delhi, 2 Volumes. (1997)
3. K.C. Shekhar: Banking Theory and Practice, UBS Publisher Distributors Ltd. New Delhi, (1998).
4. Gordon &Natarajan, Banking Theory Law and Practice; Himalayas Publishing House, New Delhi (2011),
5. Dr. B. Santhanam, Banking Theory Law and Practice; Margham Publications, Chennai (2016)
6. M. Hapgood (ed.), Pagets' Law of Banking, Butterworths, London, (1989)

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn the historical development of banking law in the world as well as in India.
- CO2 They will also learn the major developments in the Indian banking system before and after nationalization.
- CO3 Business aspects of banking in India
- CO4 Learn the various negotiable instruments and Critically appraise the challenges of different banking negotiable instruments in the complex business environments.
- CO5 To analyze the emerging trends in the Indian banking system with the help of Major laws like PMLA, SARFAESI, FEMA etc.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	1
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	2
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1382	Principles of Taxation Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Compulsory Law Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

No tax shall be levied or collected except under the authority of Law. Tax is a mandatory liability for every citizen of the country. There are two types of tax in India i.e. direct and indirect. Income-tax is one of the major sources of revenue for the Government. This tax is leviable and collected under Income-tax Act, 1961. GST is the only indirect tax that directly affects all sectors and sections of our economy. The goods and services tax (GST) is aimed at creating a single, unified market that will benefit both corporate and the economy. Taxation Law Course consists of Income Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Customs duty...etc

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of various provisions of Direct and Indirect Tax Laws having impact on Domestic Finances and International Relations in Trade & Business.
- To acquaint with legal understanding by applying complex and dynamic legislation with regard to Income Tax Act, 1961, Case Laws and Taxation Rules.
- To acquire the basic knowledge about principles of Tax and application of principles to various types of taxes which are classified under Direct and Indirect Taxes.
- To analyse the Taxational provisions which are enumerated under the different Articles of Constitution of India with concept of Income Tax Act and their applicability on Individuals.
- To enable the awareness on concept of GST and its benefits in India through recent Constitutional Amendments.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (10 Sessions)

Tax Structure - Definition, Meaning and Scope of Tax, Fee, Canons of Taxation, Methods of Taxation, Classification of Taxation and Tax Structure which includes Direct & Indirect Taxes.

Unit – 2 (8 Sessions)

Taxation- Constitutional Provisions – (Art 248, Arts 265- 279), List-1 & List-2 of VII Schedule, Recommendations of Sarkaria Commission.

Unit – 3 (16 Sessions)

Income Tax Act - Origin, Definition and scope of certain terms like Income, Assessment Year, Previous Year, Assessee, Residential Status- Classification of Residence, Sources of Income- Various Heads of Income, Assessment of Income- Assessment Procedure.

Unit – 4 (14 Sessions)

Computation of Income – Standard Deduction and Exemptions – Basis and Nature of Deductions & Exemptions, Tax Evasion & Avoidance – Taxation of Foreign Income and Double Taxation Relief Agreements

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Historical Perspective of GST - Comparative Constitutional Provisions of GST Regime in respect of indirect tax, meaning of word 'Supply', Levy of GST- Intra State and Inter State Supply, Goods exempt from GST, Services exempt from GST, Tax- Invoice, Outlines of Law relating to Customs, Central Excise, and Intellectual Property Rights and Tax Repercussions.

References:

1. The Law and Practice of Income Tax by Kanga and Palkhivala's - LexisNexis
2. Direct Taxes Law & Practice by Dr. Vinod K Singhania/Dr Kapil Singhania - Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd
3. Taxation Laws by Atal Kumar- Central Law Publications.
4. Intellectual Property & Taxation by Sudhir Raja Ravindran – LexisNexis
5. Elements of Indirect Taxes – VS Datey - - Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd
6. GST – Manual- VOL-1 EBC Publications
7. Understanding GST by Gurukul- EBC Publications
8. Central Excise Law & Practice, VS Datey, Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd.
9. Service Tax Manual, Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd.
10. Elements of Central Excise & Customs Law, VS Datey, Taxmann Publications Pvt.Ltd.
11. Systematic Approach to Taxation: Containing Income Tax and GST by Girish Ahuja & Ravi Gupta.

Course Outcomes: : On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Student will be able to understand the basic concepts of Direct and Indirect Tax Laws.
- CO2 Students will be able to familiarize with critical analysis of taxation provisions enshrined under Constitution of India and compare the relevance and validity of those provisions with the Taxation Law enactments to resolve the issues.
- CO3 Student will be able to expose to real life situations involving the taxation and equip them with techniques for taking tax sensitive decisions.
- CO4 Students will be able to gain basic knowledge of Computation of tax for natural and legal persons and identify the deductions and Exemptions allowed under Income Tax Act.
- CO5 Student will be aware of the concept of GST and understand the various benefits to be accrued from implementation of GST.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
CO4	2	1	3	2	2	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

WS1391	Intellectual Property Rights Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Intellectual Property Rights plays a pivotal role in this modern world and it is an important factor in determining the development quotient. The paper provides an overview on fundamentals of IPR, different kinds of IPRs, the intersection between IPR and other allied laws, the contemporary issues involved therein and all the laws governing IPR at the national and International level.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the basic concepts of IPR.
- To acquire skills in applying the IPR Law in several practical ways.
- To acquaint the students with the registration of different kinds of IPR applicable across several skill sectors.
- To analyze the recent amendments dealing with IPR Legislations
- Evaluate as against other the international legal framework related to IP protection and articulate the problem areas for the deficiency.
- Propose a solution to the existing IP problems in India.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - Concept of Intellectual Property-andits characteristics and nature of intellectual property right justifications for protection of IP and harmonization; International Conventions of IPRs; Types of IPRs; WTO, TRIPs; Theories of IPR:- i. Natural Theory. (ii) Hegelian Philosophy (Personality Theory) iii. Lockes' Theory Of Property (Labour Theory) Iv. Social Contract Theory.Economic Theory, IP- relation with Competition law, Trade law and other multi-disciplinary areas.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Patents - Indian Patents Act, 1970- Meaning Criteria for obtaining patents , Patent Search, Procedure for registration; Specification; Term of patent, rights of Patentee; Transfer, Revocation and Surrender of Patents; Infringement of Patents and Remedies for infringement; Basic concept of Voluntary and Compulsory license, parallel import, process-product patents, Govt. use of Patents for Public purpose, Dispute resolution bodies national and International.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Trade Marks - Trade Marks Act, 1999 - Functions of Trademarks; Categories of Trademark: Certification Mark, Collective Mark and Well known Mark and Non-conventional Marks, Service marks, Classification of goods and Service; Registration of Trademarks; Doctrine of distinctiveness; Absolute and relative grounds of refusal Doctrine of honest concurrent user Infringement of Trademarks;, Remedies; Licensing in trademarks – Deceptive Similarity and passing off, Border measures and Trademark protection Domain name registration, Domain Name Disputes & WIPO. Geographical Indication; Difference between GI and Trade Marks,Concept of Authorized user, Homonymous GI, Geographical Indication of Goods

(Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 - Infringements and Remedies, Adjudication authorities in dispute resolution

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Copyright - Copyright Act 1957 - Characteristics; works protected under-copyright - Literary works; Dramatic, musical & artistic works; Architecture, cinematograph film & sound recording; Author and ownership of Copyright; Rights conferred by Copyright; Term of Copyright; Infringement and Remedies for Infringement; Performers' Right; Publication Copyright issues in digital era, Software Piracy, Copy left.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Designs - Design Act, 2000 - Registerable designs; Procedure for Registration; Piracy of a design; The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout Designs Act, 2000; The Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001; National Register of Plant Varieties. Trade secret, Meaning, Criteria of Protection, Traditional Knowledge, e-Protection of Traditional Knowledge.

References:

- Lionel Bently & Brad Sherman, Intellectual Property Law, Oxford University Press; 5 edition, 2018.
- P. Narayanan, Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House; 5th edition, 2016
- Cornish William- Intellectual Property, Oxford University Press, 8th edition 2013.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Student will be able to understand the IPR concepts.
- CO2 Students will be able to identify different kinds of IPRs, the right of ownership, scope of protection as well as the ways to create and to extract value from IP.
- CO3 Students will be able to identify activities that constitute infringements of IP and the remedies available to the IPR holder and describe the precautionary steps to be taken to prevent infringement of proprietary rights in products and technology development.
- CO4 Students will be able to understand the role of various enactments and applicability of IPR in various skill sectors
- CO5 At the end student will be able to understand the purposes, relevance and Various precedents, Judgments, Amendments.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO3	2	1	2	3	1	2	1	2
CO4	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1402	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Clinical Paper - III		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The entire course is designed in order to apprise the law students about the practical knowledge of drafting of pleading and conveyancing deeds. A well drafted document is the pivotal point of any litigation procedure. The course contents of this study material have been so designed as to provide practical orientation and develop necessary acumen ship in drafting legal documents. The object is to present substantive law in the context of pleadings and conveyancing and to show how those transactions are influenced by the legal considerations. At the end of the Course, the student should be comfortable in drafting different cases and deeds based upon any given hypothetical facts taking into consideration the procedural laws like CodeofCivilProcedure,CodeofCriminalProcedure,EvidenceAct aswell as Constitutional Law of India, Transfer of Property Act, Registration Act, Limitation Act, Negotiable Instruments Act, Family Courts Act etc

Course Educational Objectives:

- To provide skills in drafting, documentation and advocacy techniques.
- To enable fluency and ease in drafting, pleading and conveyancing.To inspire confidence in the budding future practitioners regarding on ground, practical court work.
- Strong command over the language
- Ability to deal effectively with abstract concepts
- Stimulate the investigative instincts
- Precise and organized drafting skill
- The art of scrutinizing the legal documents

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

General Principles Of Drafting And Relevant Substantive Rules -General Principles of Drafting; Components of Deeds, Aids to Clarity and Accuracy, Legal Requirements and Implications; Pleadings in General; Object of Pleadings; Fundamental Rules of Pleadings.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Object of Conveyancing - Drafting of various Agreements including Sale, Joint Venture, Arbitration; Guarantee, Hypothecation, Service Agreements, E-Contracts, Power of Attorney, Will, Relinquishment Deed, Partnership and Dissolution, Hire-Purchase, Family Settlement; Mortgage, License, Lease, Assignment, Trust, Gift Deed; Drafting of Writs, Legal Opinions; Drafting of Agreements under the Companies Act.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Pleadings-Civil - (i)Plaint (ii) Written Statement (iii) Suits in general, Suit for Permanent Injunction; Suit for Specific Performance, Suit by Indigent Person; (iv) Interlocutory Applications under CPC (vi) Execution Petitions (vii) Appeal and Revision (viii) Petitions under Article 226 and 32 of the Constitution of India (ix) Special Leave Petition; (x)Application under Section-5 of Limitation Act; Application for Caveat; Written Arguments.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Pleadings-Criminal - (i) Complaints (ii) Criminal Miscellaneous Petition (iii) Bail Application (iv) Appeal and Revision (v) Application under Section 125 of Cr.P.C; (vi) Memorandum of Appeal and Revision; Chief Affidavit; Preparation of Written Arguments.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Practical Exercises - Notice to the Tenant; Notice under Section 80 of CPC; Drafting of different Notices, their Reply; GPA; Will; Agreement to Sale; Deed of Sale; Lease Deed and Mortgage Deed; Petition for grant of Probate or Letters of Administration; Application for Appointment of Guardian or Receiver; Application for Compromise; Appeal; Appeal from Orders; Revision and Review Petition; Writ Petitions.

References:

1. Mogha's Law of Pleadings with precedents: Eastern Law House
2. Bindra on Conveyancing Vol. I-III, Law Publishers
3. K. S. Gopala Krishnan, Pleadings and Practice (Civil & Criminal), ALT Publication
4. Chaturvedi A. N., Principles and Forms of Pleadings and Conveyancing with Advocacy and Professional Ethics: Allahabad Law Agency
5. Pandit and Amin, Principles and Precedents of Pleadings and Conveyancing
6. Shiva Gopal, Conveyancing, Precedents & Forms, Eastern Book Co.
7. Swamy NM, Text Book on Drafting, Pleading & Conveyancing, Asia Law House
8. P. S. Narayan Civil Pleading & Practice, Asia Law House

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Employ the skills in drafting & pleading, indispensable to litigation work
- CO2 Apply the legal drafting abilities during appearances before various tribunals and quasi judicial bodies
- CO3 Appreciate and recognize the importance of good drafting being crucial to the outcome of a case.
- CO4 Classify the formats for drafting various applications, viz. Bail Applications etc
- CO5 Ability to deal effectively with abstract concepts

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1
CO2	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1
CO3	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1
CO4	2	3	1	3	2	1	2	1
CO5	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1412	Health Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

This course is designed to provide students with the practical knowledge to identify legal issues and to understand the legal and ethical ramifications of strategic decisions. The Health Law is also designed to familiarize students with the emerging health policy issues that courts are likely to confront.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Aims at giving the student a broad perspective to the students, on the linkages between medicine and law, as well as the constitutional and legal framework that establishes this link.
- To teach the students about some international conventions and standards established that govern the Right to Health.
- To teach the students about the internal regulation of the medical profession in India, through professional bodies
- To impart to the students the rights of the patient vis a vis a doctor, the professional care that a doctor owes and the extent of his liability if he fails in taking the standard of care mandated.
- To acquaint the students with the ethical issues involved in the medical profession and how they are viewed and dealt with in India and other countries.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction Concept of health - public health - Inter- relationship between law and medicine - development - issues involved - need for legal control - Constitutional perspectives - right of life - right to health- right to emergency medical care - Directive Principles - health of workers - public assistance in sickness and disability - raising the level of nutrition and public health - power to make Law - Important legislations dealing with law and medicine.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

International Norms - Council of Europe, Convention on Human Rights and Bio-Medicine-1999, Health Care, Professional Standard, Consent, Privacy and Right to information, Non-discrimination, Genetic Tests, Organ Transplantation, Scientific Research. Role of WHO.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Regulation of Medical and Paramedical Professions Content - Code of ethics in medical profession - Regulatory authorities - Disciplinary control - Doctors and Paramedical professionals - Controls on institutions - Hospitals - Testing Laboratories - Institutions for research and experiments.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Medical Professional, Patient and the Law Nature of physician and patient relationship - Informed consent and confidentiality - Duty of care - Standard of care – Medical negligence- Nature of evidence - Liability of doctors under Law of Tort- Contractual liability of doctors -

Criminal liability - Liability of doctors and hospitals under Consumer Protection Act- Role of Judiciary in regulating the Medical Profession.

Unit-5 (12 Sessions)

Bioethics - Issues and Challenges: Euthanasia - Assisted Reproductive Technology – Surrogacy - Medical Termination of Pregnancy - Pre -Natal Diagnostic Techniques-Clinical Trials.

References:

1. Kannan, Medicine & law, Oxford University Press.
2. Kannan, R.K.Bag, Law of Medical Negligence & Compensation, Eastern Law House
3. R.K.Nayak (Ed.) Indian Law Institute, Global Health Law
4. Malcolm Khan et.al. Medical Negligence & Legal Remedies with Reference to CPA, Universal.
5. S. V. Jogarao- Current Issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law
6. Modi's Medical Jurisprudence
7. Mason and Mc Call Smith, Law and Medical Ethics Butterworth's, London
8. Freeman- Law and medicine
9. Michael Davies- Textbook on Medical law
10. Jonathan Herring- Medical Law and Ethics
11. Robson, Medical Negligence, Cavendish Publishing Limited, London.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn the specific provisions of the Constitution that deal with Right to Health
- CO2 Learn about the present and emerging international standards that India needs to adhere
- CO3 Understand the establishment, powers and duties of various medical councils
- CO4 Learn about the patient's rights under various civil and criminal laws
- CO5 Understand the ethical dimensions of some medico-legal issues

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

Course Type: Optional Paper	0	0	0	0	4	4
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Course Description:

The objective of this course is to draw the attention of the students to the feeble and vulnerable position of women in today's society. In spite of being well educated and having excelled in every sphere of life in equivalence to that of men, the status of women seems to have dipped to its lowest. The course aims to outline the causes for the downfall and focuses on the laws relating to the safety and the protection of women.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To educate the students about the atrocities in several forms that women today are subjected to.
- To highlight the governing laws ensuring safety and protection to women at national and international level.
- To assess the implementation of laws mentioned hereinabove in light of several real life examples and case studies.
- Making students learn about the laws relating to women, how women are being empowered through the instrument of law, and what are the lacunae which are to be discussed and dealt with etc.
- To analyze the judicial approach on women protection

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Introduction - Magnitude and forms of problems of women – Causes for the vulnerability – International conventions and commitments – United Nations Charter, 1945 – Universal Declaration on Human Rights, 1948 - Declaration on Elimination of discrimination against women, 1967 - Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, 1979 - Declaration on the Elimination of violence against women, 1993 - Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women, 1999 - Commission on the Status of Women- (ECOSOC) - United Nation Millennium Declaration, 2000.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Status of Women in India - In Vedic Period - In Post Vedic Period - Women in Medieval Period - Women in British Period - In contemporary India - Safeguards under Indian Constitution - Preamble - Fundamental Rights - Directive Principles of State Policy - Fundamental Duties - Women's reservation in representative bodies.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Protection and Safeguard of Women under Personal Laws - Provisions for Marriage and Divorce - Hindu laws, Muslim laws, Christian law - Overview of Indian Divorce Act - Maintenance provisions under Special Marriage Act and S.125 of CrPC. - Rights of women in live-in relationship - Law on Guardianship - Right of women to adopt a child, Problems of woman guardianship - Gender inequality in Inheritance Rights - Hindu Law, Muslim Law - Movement towards Uniform Civil Code.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Protection and Safeguards under Law of Crimes - Offences Affecting Public Decency & Morals - Offences against human body - Offences related to marriage & cruelty - Criminal intimidation – Reforms under The Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 - Law related to Dowry Prohibition & Domestic violence - Prevention of immoral Trafficking and Forced Prostitution - Cyber Crime and the Victimization of Women -Termination of pregnancy and related privacy concerns.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Women and other laws - Women and Industrial Laws - Employee's State Insurance Act, 1948, Factories Act, 1948, Maternity Benefits Act, 1961, Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 - Protection and enforcement agencies - Courts: Supreme Court, High Court, Family courts, Commissions for Women (National and State), NGO's.

References:

1. Gaur, Empowerment of Women in India (2005), Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd. Allahabad
2. Flavia Agnes, Women and Law in India (2006), Chapters 2,3,4,6 & 7, Oxford Uni. Press, New Delhi
3. Vinay Sharma, Dowry Death Legal Provisions and Judicial Interpretations (2007)
4. Dr. Sarojini Saxena, Femijuris, Chapter-5, India Publishing Co., Raipur.
5. Reena Patel, Hindu Women's Property Rights in Rural India (2007), Chapter-6, Ashgate Publ. Co. Burlington, USA.
6. Mamta Rao, Law Relating to Women and Children (2005), pg.66-67, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
7. G.B Reddy, Women and the Law (2004), Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
8. R.K Raizada , Women and The Law: Problems and Prospects (1996)
9. Indra Jaising, Men's Law Women's Lives
10. Paras Diwan, Law relating to Dowry, Dowry deaths, Bride burning, Rape and related offences.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand the gender injustices and crimes against women in the society
- CO2 Develop employability skills in special laws related to women in society
- CO3 Deliver best practices by helping women to avail their dignity and rights and hence enhance their employability options
- CO4 Evaluate the empowerment of women through various acts of constitution
- CO5 Critically evaluate the role of protection and enforcement agencies

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1433	Court Administration	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

Court Management is an innovative concept as it requires the implementation of management techniques of planning, organizing and controlling of activities in Court Room. This course blending both the theoretical and applied aspects of contemporary issues in court management.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To analyses the developments in judicial systems administration.
- To understand the history and theory of the court management movement.
- To examine the separation of powers doctrine, and its relationship to judicial independence.
- Elucidates court performance evaluation, planning approaches, the use of cameras in the courtroom and audio-visual applications.
- To analyze the stakeholders responsibilities in proper court management

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Court Management - Meaning; Need and Advantages; Monitor and Control the Progress of Cases during the Trail; Processes and Procedures of the Courts - Filing, Scheduling, Conduct of Adjudication, Access to Information and Documents and Grievance Redressal; Problems that Cause Delay in the trial; Effectiveness of the Courts and the Accountability of judges; Administrative Policies for Effective Working of the Courts.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Status of Women in India: Case Management - Justice Delivery System - Management and Scheduling of the time and events in case - Case Screening Process - Status of service; Case Priority including Public Policy issues and Impending Death; Alternative Dispute resolution/Diversion Referral, Jurisdiction etc. Technical defects - Unsigned Pleadings, Illegible Documents, Incorrect Filing or Motion Fees, Improper Parties, Incorrect Venue, or Filings not within time; Case Flow Management - Use of Summary Trials, Alternative Dispute resolution, Unnecessary delay, Adjournments, Summoning Procedure, Recording of Evidence.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Court Infrastructure -Judicial Independence vs. Judicial Dependence; All India Judges Association v. Union of India (Interlocutory Application No. 279 of 2010) - Administration of Justice; Constitution and Organization of all Courts (Entry 11A in the Concurrent List of Schedule 7 of the Constitution of India).

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Court management and ICT - Upgrading of Court Management System through ICT; Moving from Manual to Electronic Data System; Use of ICT for case tracking, Case Management System, Office Automation and Recording of Statement, Video Conferencing; Use of Scientific Methods for Record keeping - Digitization of Records; E-governance or use of

Computers for Case Management, National Court Management System (NCMS) ; E-court System.

Unit – 5

(12 Sessions)

Stakeholders of Court Management - Judges, Lawyers and Litigants, Court staff and Registry; Responsibilities and Assessing performance of Stakeholders of Court Management

References:

- Steven W. Hays, Cole Blease Graham, J., Handbook of Court Administration and Management, Taylor & Francis Inc
- Alexander B. Aikman, The Art and Practice of Court Administration, Routledge; 1st edition (2006)
- Neha Saini Makkar & Neha Saini, Court Operations Management & Administration, Satyam Law International; 1st edition (2017)
- K.M. Sharma, S.P. Mago, Civil Court Pleading & Practice Along with Deeds, Agreements, Notices, Affidavits, Lawmann's
- Narender Kumar, Key to Criminal Court Practice and Procedures, Universal Publications (2021)
- James J. Alfini, Justice System Management: A Critical Review of the Literature, The Justice System Journal, Vol. 2, No. 3 (1977), pp. 293-301

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Understand the Processes and Procedures of the Courts
- CO2 Understand the many facets of administration of justice in practice
- CO3 Adequate with the application of processes and procedures in a legal forum that address the needs of communities through timely and expedient case disposition, provides a forum for fairness and equality in an environment founded on integrity
- CO4 Understand the justice delivery system accessible, cost-effective, transparent and accountable
- CO5 Equipped with the knowledge of dissemination of case information to litigants through various service delivery channels.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
CO2	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2
CO4	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

SEMESTER - X

LAWS1442	International Trade Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Paper		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The trend of globalisation has reduced trade barriers to International Business. The National economies are increasing integrated to Global Economic structures. This change is not an isolated issue, but it is related to many interdisciplinary issues. The realm of international trade relations constitute the principal field of international affairs where legal rules and processes are effectively employed. Nations have long used their legal systems as a means to influence the course of international trade. Every country has a variety of legal framework specially designed to facilitate international movement of goods, services, labour and capital. National laws are drafted with states own economic, political and social interests in mind and such laws may come in conflict with the interests of other states relating to international business transactions. To harmonise these conflict of laws and commercial interests of nations, a large body of international business laws, conventions and organisations have been established such a GATT, WTO, UNCTAD, and UNCITRAL, to coordinate the international business activities. International or transnational commercial activities include international sales contracts; contracts for carriage of goods, insurance contracts, banking contracts pose a complexity of problems because of the nature and interconnectedness of these contracts. Frequently, such problems lead to disputes between the parties; which require a special mechanism for settlement of such disputes. The purpose of this course is to expose the students to the legal aspects of international business transactions, various international conventions and organisations connected to these transactions.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To provide an overview of International Business theories and laws.
- To analyse the legal dimensions of international trade transactions.
- To equip with various international conventions and organisations connected with the International Trade.
- To focus on various modes of dispute resolution methods in international trade.
- The course aims to enhance students' understanding of carriage of goods by sea and international trade in the context of relevant Indian Laws, principles and applicable international rules.
- The course aims to enable the students to evaluate the significance of the legal issues in their commercial, environmental and geo-political context.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

International Trade Environment - The nature, purpose of International Trade; theories of International Trade, the evolution of GATT (General Agreement of Tariffs & Trade) and its objectives. An assessment of GATT; World Trade Organization (WTO); the Membership structure and functions of WTO; WTO Vs. GATT – A Comparative study; main principles of international trade, most favoured nation; National Treatment.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

International Sales Contracts - International Contracts; issues effecting International Contracts; UNCITRAL convention on International Sale of Goods; Formation performance, acceptance & rejection of goods and frustration of contract; Invoices; Product Liability; Special Trade terms in sales contracts.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

International Carriage of Goods & Insurance Contracts -Unimodal and Multimodal transport, carriage of goods by Air, carriage of goods by Sea and Land, Marine and Aviation Insurance, Air Cargo Insurance.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Financing of International Trade and International Agency Agreements - Bill of Exchange, Payment and Nature of Bills of Exchange, UN Convention of 1988; Letters of Credit, Kinds of Letters of Credit; Agency Agreements, Rights and Obligations of Agents; Special Kinds of Agents, Sole Distribution Agreements.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

International Dispute Resolution - Extra Judicial and Judicial Proceedings; International Commercial Arbitration; UNCITRAL Model Law, International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), Dispute Settlement mechanism under WTO.

References:

1. Carrole Murray, Leo D'Arcy, Barbara Cleave: Schmitthoff's Export Trade, The Law and Practice of International Trade (Sweet & Maxwell).
2. Raj Bhalla: International Trade Law, Theory and Practice (LexisNexis).
3. AK Kaul: A Guide to WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics (Kluwer Law International-2006).
4. Schnitzer, Simone, Understanding International Trade Law (Universal Publishing House)
5. Indira Karr & Richard Karr: International Trade Law (Routeledge).
6. P.Todd: Cases and Materials on International Trade Law (Sweet & Maxwell).
7. Nicholas Kouladis: Principles of Law relating to International Trade (Springer).

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Discuss the theories and the importance of GATT and WTO and the differences between the two.
- CO2 Analyse the legal framework related to international trade transactions
- CO3 Elucidate the role of international conventions and organisations in the international trade activities.
- CO4 Familiarise the various methods of settlement of disputes arising out of international trade transactions.
- CO5 equip with various international conventions and organisations connected with the International Trade.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	3	2	1	1	1	2	1
CO2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2
CO3	1	2	3	1	1	2	1	2
CO4	2	2	1	3	2	2	1	2
CO5	2	1	2	3	2	1	2	1

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1452	Cyber Law	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type:	Honours	3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer and Information Technology. The students will acquire knowledge in national and international legal order and the Fundamentals of Cyber Law. The abuse of computers has also given birth to a gamut of new age crimes that are addressed by the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Course Educational Objectives:

- To understand the need and development of Cyber law.
- To understand various international conventions and principles governing cybercrimes.
- To understand various kinds of cyber crimes and legal framework relating to it.
- To understand about Information Technology Act.
- To understand IPRs relating to cyber technology

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Conceptual and theoretical perspective of Cyber Law - Computer and Web Technology - Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective Cyber Law - Legal Issues and Challenges in India, USA and EU Data Protection - Cyber Security

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

International Perspectives - Budapest Convention on Cybercrime - ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes - Net neutrality - EU electronic communications regulatory framework - Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Cyber Crimes & Legal Framework - Introduction to Cyber Crimes; Cyber Crimes Vs. Conventional Crime ; Reasons for cyber crimes and cyber criminals; Cyber Crimes against Individuals, Institution and State; Cyber Crimes-Hacking, Digital Forgery, Cyber Stalking/Harassment, Cyber Pornography, Identity Theft & Fraud, Cyber Terrorism, Cyber Defamation, Salami attacks- Web Jacking, Denial of service attack

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects - Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction - Electronic Governance – Electronic Evidence - Digital Signature Certificates - E-Commerce - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce- Digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability – Powers of Police - Impact of the Act on other Laws - Social Networking Sites vis- à-vis Human Rights.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Cyber Law and IPRs - Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights Vs Patents debate – Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy –Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents –Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO - Databases in Information Technology - Protection of databases - Position in USA, EU and India.

References:

1. Yatindra Singh : Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publication, 2016
2. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015
3. Vakul Sharma, Hand book of Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publication, 2015
4. Linda Brennan and Victoria Johnson: Social, ethical and policy implication of Information Technology.
5. Kamath Nandan: Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce.
6. Arvind Singhal and Everett Rogers: India's Communication Revolution: From Bullock Carts to Cyber Marts.

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 To understand the need and development of Cyber law.
- CO2 To understand various international conventions and principles governing cybercrimes.
- CO3 To understand various kinds of cyber crimes and legal framework relating to it.
- CO4 To understand about Information Technology Act.
- CO5 To understand IPRs relating to cyber technology

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1462	Criminology & Penology	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Honours Papers		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This course familiarizes the students with the historical and social contexts of the larger questions related to criminology and penology. Thus, it provides an overall and interdisciplinary outlook to the entire debates on this particular area. It attempts to engage with the empirical and theoretical concerns in a balanced manner.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Aware of the perspectives of Criminology and Criminal law.
- To comprehend meaning and relevance of deviant conduct in civilized societies.
- To assess the role and nature of governmental and other agencies for meeting crime in India.
- To critically compare the different punishment theories to eradicate crimes in society
- Familiarize students with the different groups of persons in vulnerable to victimization

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Criminology - Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of studying criminal behaviour, Importance of Criminology Crime: Definition and Nature, classification of crime, organised and professional crime.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Schools of Criminological Thoughts - Ancient School, Classical School, Cartographical or Ecological School, Socialistic School, Typological School, Sociological School, Multifactor School.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Control of Crime - Police and Law Courts, Prison system, Resocialisation of the offender, Prevention of crime delinquency, Alcoholism and Drugs. Influence of mass media.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Definition of punishment - Relationship between criminology and penology, History of punishment. Kinds of Punishment, White collar criminals, Female offenders, Juvenile Delinquent and adolescent offenders.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Victimology - Definition and types of the victim; Persons vulnerable to victimization – Elderly – Children – Female - Compensation to victims - Judicial activism and victims - Devictimization and UN charter.

References:

1. Edwin H. Sutherland, Donald R Cressey and David F Luckenbill (2013) Principles of Criminology, University Law Publishing

2. Cengage Marcom M Feely and Jonathan Simon, The new penology: Notes on the emerging strategies of corrections and its implications”, Criminology
3. R.I.Mawby and S.Walklate(1994) Critical Victimology: International Perspectives ,Sage
4. Ahmed Siddiqui : Criminology-Problems and Perspectives
5. Komm, R.R. and Mogorble : Law-Criminology and Penology
6. Clift, Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law
7. Lawburse, Crime, Its Causes and Remedies
8. Dequires, Modern Theories of Criminology
9. Beccaria, Crime and Punishment
10. Ahmad Siddique, Criminology & Penology (Sixth Edition) Eastern Book Company
11. Chaturvedi, J.C, Penology & Correctional Administration
12. M.Ponnaian: Criminology & Penology
13. Paranjape, Prof. N.V, Criminology, Penology & Victimology, Central Law Publication
14. V. N. Rajan – Victimology in India.

Course Outcomes: On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Equipped with the theoretical and empirical knowledge related to criminology and penology.
- CO2 Enable them to deal with the vexing theoretical and empirical questions in rigorous manner.
- CO3 Strengthen their analytical skill and sound articulation
- CO4 To be familiar with the evaluation of major punitive policies and modes of execution.
- CO5 To understand the role played by Police, Crime and Applied Criminology

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1471	Mediation & Conciliation	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type:	Honours Paper	2	2	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

Alternative Dispute Resolution methods have been given a primary role in reducing arrears in courts and promoting fast and affordable methods for settlement of disputes. To supplement the judicial system, over the years, various alternative methods like arbitration, conciliation, Lok Adalats, etc., have been encouraged and promoted to settle the ever growing quantum of conflicts/disputes of the parties. The recent mechanism in this approach has been the introduction of "Mediation" which focuses on resolving conflicts/disputes by addressing the deficit of mutual understanding and trust between the parties.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Providing the theoretical understanding of the concepts relating to ADR.
- Explaining an overview of Mediation and Conciliation techniques.
- Training in mediation and conciliation skills.
- Analysing the role of communication skills needed to act as a mediator.
- To impart knowledge on International legal frame work on arbitration and conciliation

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Conflict and ADR - The nature of Conflict, Dimensions of conflict, mediation, conciliation and arbitration. Adjudication Vs. Mediation; Techniques of mediation; types of mediation; advantages of mediation, Characteristics of various ADR processes. Civil and Commercial Mediation and Family Mediation.

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Process/Stages of Mediation - Problem defining, problem solving and settlement stages, Opening round, joint Sessions, gathering information; analyzing issues and interests, resolving disagreements; reaching agreement. Approaches to mediation facilitative, evaluative and transformative mediation.

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Role of Mediator - Mediator as a neutral, impartial facilitator, conduct mediation, summarizing the facts, understanding respective positions; discussing issues rationally, conveying offers and proposals; Assessing alternatives to a negotiated settlement (Batna, Watna, Mlatna) during mediation. Ideal qualities and skills of mediators, Code of Ethics for Mediators.

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Communication in Mediation - Importance of Communication Styles, Communicative behavior, compassionate or collaborative behavior, elements of verbal and non-verbal communication; Effective and ineffective communication techniques.

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Mediation Laws (National & International) - The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 relating to Conciliation; Sec.89 of CPC with Model Rules (Part-I&II), Order-X Rules (1, 1A, 1B, 1C), Order-XXIII (3, 3A, 3B), Order-XXVII (Rule 5B), Order-XXXIIA (Rule 3), Commercial Courts Act 2015 (Pre-institution Mediation & Settlement); (PIMS Rules 2018); UNCITRAL Model Law on international Commercial Mediation and International Settlement agreements resulting from Mediation 2018. UN Convention on International Settlement Agreements resulting from Mediation (The Singapore Convention on Mediation).

References:

1. Sriram Panchu: Mediation Practice & Law: The Path to successful dispute resolution.
2. A.Omkar&K.Krishnamurthy: The Art of Negotiation & Mediation – A wishbone, funnybone and a backbone.
3. Mediation training manual of India (Mediation and Conciliation Project Committee, Supreme Court of India).
4. Joel Lee and the HweeHwee: An Asian Perspective on mediation
5. Christopher Moore: The mediation process: Practical strategies for resolving conflict.
6. R.Fisher, W.Ury and B.Patton: Getting to Yes: How to Negotiate agreement without giving in.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Learn the specific provisions relating to ADR.
- CO2 Learn about the present Mediation and Conciliation techniques
- CO3 Understand the mediation and conciliation skills.
- CO4 Learn role of communication skills needed to act as a mediator.
- CO5 Understand the role of mediation and conciliation concepts

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1482	MootCourt, Pre-Trial Preparation & Participation	L	T	P	S	J	C
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	in Trial Proceedings						
Course Type: Clinical Paper-IV		3	1	0	0	0	4

Course Description:

This Paper is designed to introduce the students to the practical aspects of the profession by organizing moot courts and sending them to courts for a personal experience of the functioning of courts. This paper will have three components of 30 marks each and Viva Voce for 10 marks.

Course Educational Objectives:

- Enables them to obtain a first-hand information of the practicalities of the working of courts
- To let the students, acquire the art of arguing before the court.
- To let the students, understand the functioning and procedure of the court
- To help students understand the method of advising clients.
- To help them understand process of research for civil and criminal matters

References:

1. Dr. Kailash Rai: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.
2. AmitaDanda: Moot Court for Interactive Legal Education, Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
3. Blackstone's: Books of Moots, Oxford University Press.
4. Mishra: Moot Court Pre-Trial Preparation and Participation in Trial Proceedings.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Student will be able to gain confidence to stand before the court
- CO2 Students will be able to identify the problems and solutions for criminal as well civil cases
- CO3 Students will be able to identify by observations and understand the procedure of court
- CO4 Students will be able to deal with clients and provide them with proper consultation.
- CO5 At the end student will be able to understand the purposes, relevance and Various precedents, Judgments, Amendments.

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	2	1	1	1	2	1
CO2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
CO3	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	1
CO4	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
CO5	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

LAWS1492	Legal Aspects of Disaster Management	L	T	P	S	J	C
Course Type: Optional Paper		0	0	0	0	4	4

Course Description:

This course provides basic conceptual understanding of disasters and improve the ability understand approaches of Disaster Management and to build skills to respond to disaster

Course Educational Objectives:

- To impart knowledge and concepts of disaster, disaster management and disaster risk reduction.
- To enhance the students understanding on Hazard Vulnerability and Risk Analysis
- To develop positive attitude towards practical response to different stages of disaster management by adopting advance technology and sustainable development.
- To ensure disaster response skills in assessment, analysis, intervention and evaluation in the Practice of reducing disaster risk.

Course outline and indicative content:

Unit – 1 (12 Sessions)

Concepts of Disaster and Vulnerability - Hazards and disasters —Concepts, vulnerability and risks - Hazard and disaster type- Natural, Water-related, Pandemic and Human induced hazards and disasters - Causes and impacts of disasters- Impact on natural ecosystem; physical, psychological and social impact - Disaster and financial resilience - GIS and Remote Sensing - Disaster vulnerability profile of India - Specific to geographical regions and states (as per regional significance).

Unit – 2 (12 Sessions)

Disasters Intervention Practices - Disaster Management Cycle-Rescue, relief, rehabilitation, reconstruction, prevention, mitigation and preparedness - Disaster risk reduction (DRR) - Community based DRR, Institutions concerned with safety, Disaster mitigation and construction techniques as per Indian Standard - Early warning systems - Trauma and Stress management - First-aid and emergency procedures - Awareness generation strategies for the community on safe practices in disaster (as per regional significance)

Unit – 3 (12 Sessions)

Disaster Management - Components of disasters management - Preparedness of rescue & relief, mitigation, rehabilitation & reconstruction - Institutional framework of disaster management in India (NDMA-SDMA-DDMA, NDRF, Civic volunteers, NIDM), - Phases of disasters/risk management and post-disaster responses - Compensation and insurance

Unit – 4 (12 Sessions)

Disaster Management and Techniques - Applications of remote sensing & GIS in disaster management - Capacity building for disaster/damage mitigation (structural and non-structural measures).

Unit – 5 (12 Sessions)

Disaster risk reduction strategies and National Disaster Management Guidelines - Disaster Management Act-2005 - Regional issues as per regional requirement.

References:

1. Singh, R. (2017), Disaster Management Guidelines for Earthquakes, Landslides, Avalanches and Tsunami, Horizon Press Publications
2. Taimpo (2016), Disaster Management and Preparedness, CRC Press Publications
3. Nidhi, G. D. (2014), Disaster Management Preparedness, CBS Publications Pvt. Ltd.
4. Gupta, A. K., Nair, S. S., Shiraz, A. and Dey, S.(2013), Flood Disaster Risk Management, CBS Publications Pvt. Ltd.
5. Singh, R. (2016), Disaster Management Guidelines for Natural Disasters, Oxford University Press Pvt. Ltd.

Course Outcomes:

On successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

- CO1 Define and analysis factors contributing to disasters, threats to development, life and nature
- CO2 Demonstrate, and practice disaster risk reduction activities towards sustainable development
- CO3 Formulate, organize and assess disaster risk reduction activities according to the nature of disasters and factors of vulnerabilities
- CO4 Overcome the real time situations
- CO5 Understand the regional issues

CO PO Mapping:

Internal	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2
CO2	1	2	1	2	2	1	2	1
CO3	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1
CO5	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	2

0= No Relevance; 1= Low Relevance; 2= Medium Relevance; 3= High Relevance

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