

Annexure – 3

LL.B Three Years Program Syllabus for Semester I to IV

Semester – 1

1. Title of the Course: LAW OF CONTRACT – I

Course Code:	
Semester	I
Credits	4
ISA	40 Marks
ESA	60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrollment in the LL.B (CBCS) Programme
Course Description	<p>The Law of Contract is integral to day-to-day life as we enter into numerous contracts daily. The law of contract is based on the principle of '<i>Pacta sunt servanda</i>', which means that 'agreements must be kept'. The contractual agreements form the backbone of every relationship. The contract establishes boundaries and creates a framework for the rights and obligations of the parties involved. It provides legal remedies for parties who fail to fulfil their obligations, allowing aggrieved parties to seek damages or specific performance through courts. The Contract Law underpins virtually all commercial transactions, which facilitates economic activity and fosters trust and confidence in transactions.</p> <p>The contract law includes safeguards to protect vulnerable parties from exploitation or unfair terms (rules regarding capacity, unconscionable bargains etc.) Contracts are not limited to commercial transactions but also govern and provide clarity in personal relationships (pre-nuptial agreements, custody agreements etc.)</p> <p>In essence, the law of contract permeates nearly every aspect of life, providing for protection and recourse for individuals and businesses engaged in agreements and transactions. Its importance lies in its role as a cornerstone of commerce and economic activity in a civilized society.</p>
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the fundamental concepts of Contract Law.2. To analyse and apply contract formation principles.3. To evaluate legal capacity and consent in contractual agreements.4. To examine methods of contract discharge and remedies for breach. And analyse the enforceability and non-enforceability of valid, void and voidable contracts.
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would comprehend the nature of contracts, including the definition and essentials required for a valid contract.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The students will be able to analyse and apply concepts related to void, voidable and illegal agreements and their legal implications. The students comprehend the methods of contract discharge and are able to assess the damages for breach of contract. The students will be able to explore and apply the provisions of the Specific Relief Act. 	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	General Principles of Contract <ol style="list-style-type: none"> History and Nature of Contractual Obligations Nature and kinds of Contract Definition, Essentials for valid Contract Agreement: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition of agreement Definition of Offer, Essentials, kinds and lapse of offer Definition of Acceptance, Essentials, Revocation of Acceptance. Consideration: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Definition, Essentials, Kinds of Consideration, Agreements without Consideration, Exceptions to the rule, Privity of Contract, Indian and English Concept of Privity. 	10
2	Competence/capacity of parties <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Minor Insanity and other grounds of disqualification Free consent: Voidable and Void Contracts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Coercion Undue Influence Fraud Misrepresentation Mistake of fact and law 	10
3	Legality of Object <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Effect of Illegal Agreements, Various Illegal Agreements and Agreements opposing public policy Void agreements <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Agreements in restraint of marriage Agreements in restraint of Trade Agreements in restraint of legal proceedings Uncertain agreements Wagering Agreements 	10
4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> E-Contract-Essentials and validity 	10

	2. Standard Form of Contracts 3. Contingent contracts 4. Quasi Contracts 5. Government Contracts	
5	Discharge of contracts 1. Discharge by Performance 2. Discharge by Impossibility 3. Discharge by Breach 4. Discharge by Agreement Remedies for Breach of Contract: 1. Kinds of Remedies 2. Damages: Remoteness of Damages, Measure of damages Kinds of damages, Quantum Meruit.	10
6	The Specific Relief Act, 1963 1. Specific performance of contracts 2. Recovery of Possession of property 3. Rectification of instruments 4. Rescission of Contracts 5. Cancellation of Instruments 6. Declaratory Decrees 7. Injunctions	10
Pedagogy:	The course would be offered primarily through the lecture method. However, during the lectures, case analyses and problem-solving methods were employed for practical applications.	
Recommended Readings	1. Singh, Avtar, edited by Rajesh Kapoor, Law of Contract, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow. 2. Beatson J., Anson's Law of Contract , Oxford University Press .	
Additional Readings	1. Pollock & Mulla, Indian Contract And Specific Relief Acts Vol 1 & 2, LexisNexis, Gurgaon 2. Narender Kumar, The Indian Contract Act, 1872, Allahabad Law Age. 3. Cheshire and Fifoot, Law of Contract, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Publications 4. Rai Kailash, Contract – 1, General Principles of Contract (Sec 1 – 75) & Specific Relief Act, Central Law Publications, Allahabad	

2. Title of the Course: Law of Crimes

Course Code:		
Semester		I
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	This course deals with the definition of crimes under the Indian Legal System. The police and prosecution must establish facts that will fulfil all the ingredients of the definition of the section. This course also deals with the theories behind the punishment and the necessity of grading the punishments. The course is designed to raise the student's awareness of the evolution of criminal law in India, especially in relation to its extra-territorial operation. This course will be the foundation for all other courses in criminal law. The course would predominantly discuss case laws to create a holistic understanding of the definition of crime, including exceptions where the accused can take benefit of it, and highlight the necessity of case laws in the common law system.	
Objectives:	This course will be helpful to students, <div><div>1.</div><div>To explore the key features of criminal law in dealing with definitions and punishments.</div><div>2.</div><div>To understand the definitions of various crimes and punishments prescribed for the same.</div><div>3.</div><div>To analyse the definitions and concepts of the crimes</div><div>4.</div><div>To critically evaluate the evolution of the nature of crimes and its impact on nature due to social change.</div></div>	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<div><div>1.</div><div>To demonstrate various aspects of the Law of crimes.</div><div>2.</div><div>To examine the definition of crimes with the help of case laws</div><div>3.</div><div>To critique the nature of crime and the nature of punishment prescribed for the crime</div><div>4.</div><div>To create a comprehensive knowledge of mitigating and aggravating facts that decide the gravity of the offence.</div></div>	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No. of Hours
1	Introduction: <div><div>1.</div><div>Meaning of Crime, Morality and Crime</div><div>2.</div><div>History and Growth of Criminal law</div><div>3.</div><div>Stages of Crime</div><div>4.</div><div>Essential Elements of Crime: Actus Reus & Mens Rea</div><div>5.</div><div>Extent and Operation of Criminal Law</div><div>6.</div><div>Definitions under criminal law</div></div>	10

	7. Joint and Constructive liability	
2	Punishments and Exceptions <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punishments 2. Commutation of punishment, Theories of punishment, 3. General Exceptions I 	10
3	Abetment, Conspiracy and other offences <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Exceptions II – Right to Private Defence 2. Abetment 3. Conspiracy 4. Waging war against the State 5. Undue influence 6. Unlawful assembly, affray, 7. Criminal Intimidation, Insult, Annoyance 	10
4	OFFENCES AGAINST WOMAN AND CHILD <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rape and allied laws 2. Criminal Force and Assault 3. Sexual Harassment, Voyeurism, Stalking 4. Offences relating to Marriage: Dowry Death, Bigamy, Cruelty 5. Offences against Child: Abandonment, Kidnapping, Child and Prostitution 	10
5	OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culpable Homicide, 2. Murder and allied sections 3. Hurt and Grievous Hurt 4. Wrongful Restraint and Wrongful Confinement 	10
6	Offences against property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theft, extortion, 2. robbery, dacoity, 3. Criminal misappropriation of property, criminal breach of trust 4. Receiving of stolen property 5. Defamation 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be dealt with primarily adopting lecture method. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. K.I. Vibhuti, P.S.A. Pillai's Criminal Law, Lexis Nexis, ButterworthsWadhwa, 2. Nagpur. 3. K.D. Gaur, Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi. 	

	4. Ratanlal Dhiraj Lal, The Indian Penal Code, Lexis Nexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur.
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Glanville Williams, Textbook of Criminal Law, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi. 2. J.W. Cecil Turner (ed.), Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, Cambridge University Press, New York. 3. K D Gour, A Textbook on Indian Penal Code, Universal Publishing House, New Delhi

3. Title of the Course: Law of Torts

Course Code:		
Semester		I
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>The Law of Torts is an uncodified law containing principles that have evolved from judicial decisions by courts in England. Tort law instructs us on how we should conduct ourselves in our interactions with one another. It provides insights as to how our wrongful actions or omissions against another person can make us liable in tort. Wrongs such as trespass, assault, defamation, negligence, and nuisance are examples of some torts. Tort law, being a civil law, allows the person who is wronged to seek redress in the court of law for damages or compensation, injunction, or the specific restitution of property. The law also provides relief in case of mass torts or industrial torts, which are increasingly emerging due to rapid industrialization. Even where a person is not at fault, liability in tort may still arise under the principle of no-fault liability. The course also covers aspects of consumer protection law and motor vehicle accident claims.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand fundamental principles of tort law, including duty of care, breach, causation, and damages.2. Analyze legal doctrines and precedents related to negligence, intentional torts, strict liability, and defenses.3. Apply legal principles to hypothetical scenarios and real-world cases and Develop analytical and problem-solving skills in tort law contexts.4. Evaluate policy considerations and societal implications of tort law decisions.	

Program outcomes (CO's)	Students should be able to - 1. to demonstrate a comprehensive understanding of fundamental principles in tort law, including duty of care, breach, causation, and damages. 2. apply legal doctrines and precedents to analyze and evaluate negligence, intentional torts, strict liability, and defenses in various contexts. 3. effectively apply legal reasoning and problem-solving skills to identify, assess, and address tort issues in hypothetical scenarios and real-world cases. 4. communicate complex legal concepts and analyses clearly and persuasively through written assignments, oral presentations, and class discussions.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction: a. Concept, Definitions, Nature of tort b. Difference between tort and other wrongs c. Essentials of Tort. d. Mental Element in Tort.	10
2	General Defences in Law of Torts and Capacity 1. General Defences i. Volenti non fit injuria ii. Plaintiff the wrongdoer iii. Inevitable accident iv. Act of God v. Private defence vi. Mistake vii. Necessity viii. Statutory authority 2. Capacity i. Minor ii. Corporation iii. Husband and wife iv. Sovereigns	10

	v. Joint and independent tortfeasors	
3	Liabilities and doctrines: 1. Vicarious liability: i. Master - Servant. ii. Principal - Agent. iii. State. 2. Principle of No -Fault Liability Rule of Strict liability Rule of Absolute Liability 3. Liability for dangerous animals, premises, goods 4. Doctrine of Remoteness of damage	10
4	Tort Against Person, Property and Reputation: 1. Trespass 2. Negligence including nervous shock 3. Nuisance 4. Defamation 5. Deceit 6. Malicious Prosecution 7. Torts against business	10
5	Discharge of tortious liability and Remedies 1. Discharge of tortious liability a. Death of the parties b. Accord and Satisfaction c. Release d. Judgement e. By Waiver f. Acquiescence g. Law of Limitation. 2. Remedies a. Damages b. Injunction c. Specific restitution d. Extra judicial remedies	10
6	Consumer Protection and Motor Vehicles Accident Claims 1. Important Definitions - Consumer, restrictive and unfair trade practices, defect in goods, deficiency in service 2. Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission	10

	3. Remedies Motor Vehicles Act <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Salient features 2. No fault liability 3. Third party insurance 4. Claims tribunal 5. Remedies 	
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily using the lecture method. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of Torts by Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, LexisNexis. 2. Salmond and Heuston on the Law of Torts, Sweet & Maxwell 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. P.S.A. Pillai's – Law of Tort, Eastern Book Company 2. Law of Torts, by Ramchandran, Lawmann's 3. Introduction To The Law of Torts And Consumer Protection, Dr. Harpreet Kaur Dr. Avtar Singh, LexisNexis. 4. Commentary on Consumer Protection Act, 2019 -Ashok Patil, Thomson Reuters 	

4. Title of the Course: Constitutional Law – I

Course Code:		
Semester		I
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>A Constitution is a foundational document reflecting a nation's socio-economic and political framework. The Constitution of India outlines the essential elements of a modern government by defining its structure, setting priorities in terms of values to accomplish, and safeguarding the rights of its citizens through fundamental rights. Additionally, the Constitution sets the framework for a welfare state through the Directive Principles of State Policy. As the primary legal source of all laws, the Constitution mandates adherence to its provisions and values. Therefore, this course provides students with valuable insights into the historical evolution of the Constitution of India, the federal structure, fundamental rights and duties, and the impact of emergencies on fundamental freedoms. Understanding these aspects is crucial for comprehending the role of the Constitution in the nation's governance and administration of justice.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To explore the evolution and key features of the Constitution 2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the meaning, significance, nature and limitations of the Fundamental Rights and the system of judicial review. 3. To familiarise the students with the Directive Principles of State Policy, their interconnection with fundamental rights and their relevance in legislative making. 4. Analyse the intricate dynamics among the fundamental rights, directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. 	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The students would familiarize themselves with the historical evolution of the Constitution and acquaint themselves with the Basic Postulates of the Constitution. 2. The students would comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of fundamental rights and be able to critically analyse significant judicial decisions in assessing the validity of state restraints on fundamental freedoms. 3. The students would be able to appreciate the role of Directive Principles of State Policy in shaping the legal regime in India and build their own narratives on using Directive Principles of State Policy to define the frontiers of fundamental rights. 	

	4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties intersect and thereby address contemporary constitutional issues.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept, Meaning, Nature and Idea of the Constitution. 2. Constitution as the supreme law of the land. 3. Salient Features and Preamble of the Constitution. 4. Fundamental Rights: Meaning, concept and Nature of Fundamental Rights, Concept of State, Judicial review. 	10
2	Fundamental Rights: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Equality. 2. Right against Discrimination. 3. Right to equality of Opportunity in public employment 4. Abolition of Untouchability and Titles. 5. Right Against Exploitation. 	10
3	Fundamental Rights: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Freedom: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Freedom of Speech and Expression. b. Freedom to Assemble. c. Freedom to form Associations. d. Freedom to move and settle. e. Freedom to carry on profession, occupation, trade, and business. f. Reasonable Restrictions. 2. Right to Life and Liberty: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning and Concept of ‘procedure established by law’ b. Judicial expansion of various aspects of Life and Liberty. 3. Right to Education. 	10
4	Fundamental Rights & Criminal Law: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protection in respect of conviction - Art.20. 2. Rights of the Prisoners - Art.21. 3. Protection against arrest. Art. 22 (1) to (3). 4. Protection against detention under preventive detention. Art. 22 (4) to (7). 	10
5	Fundamental Rights: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom to practice, profess and propagate Religion. 	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Freedom to manage religious affairs. 3. Freedom as to payment of tax on the promotion of Religion. 4. Freedom as religious instructions and worship in Educational Institutes. 5. Protection of Interest of Minorities. 6. Right of Minorities in establishing and administering educational institutions. 	
6	<p>Enforcement of fundamental rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 - Concept, nature of Writs and limitations thereof. 2. Evolution of Public Interest Litigation, its scope and Limitations. 3. Article 31 A, Article 31–B and Ninth Schedule 4. Doctrine of Basic Structure and Limitations on Judicial Review 5. Provisions of Emergency and its impact on fundamental Rights. 6. Power of the Parliament to restrict and enforce Fundamental Rights. Art. 33 to 35. 7. Directive Principles of State Policy. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Purpose and enforceability b. Impact of Article 31–C c. The interrelationship between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights. 8. Fundamental Duties. 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. M.P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis. 3. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing. 2. D.D. Basu, Shorter Constitution of India, LexisNexis. 3. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution of India, LexisNexis. 4. B. Shiva Rao, The Framing of India's Constitution, Universal Law Publishing. 	

5. Title of the Course: Family Law-I

Course Code:		
Semester		I
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>Family law-I is a specialized branch of the legal system that deals with matrimonial laws, personal and general. It is focused on domestic/familial relations and incidental matters thereto, namely institution of marriage and family, matrimonial reliefs and dissolution of marriage, maintenance and alimony, legitimacy, minority and guardianship, child custody, child support, child marriage, adoption etc.</p> <p>It also deals with the mechanism for regulations of matrimonial dealings and redressal forums for matrimonial relief under the general as well as Personal law, namely the Special Marriage Act of 1954, Criminal Procedure, Family Laws of Goa, the Hindu law, the Muslim law, the Christian law, the Parsi law, etc.</p> <p>The course also highlights the difficulties of having a multiplicity of laws and emphasises the significance and need for uniform secular law for the regulation of matrimonial affairs.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand different laws and provisions dealing with domestic matters like marriage, matrimonial causes, maintenance, alimony, adoption, minority, guardianship, custody, legitimacy etc. 2. To identify the uniqueness of each matrimonial law and legislation, Personal or general. 3. To compare the general and personal laws and further gain insight into the merits and demerits. 4. To evaluate the legal status of vulnerable groups, especially women and children. 	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<p>The course would enable students to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gain knowledge of the various matrimonial laws in India. 2. Apply general and personal laws in the course of legal practice. 3. Analyse and distinguish general and personal laws and inspect their utility by weighing their positives and negatives to bring about uniformity in matrimonial laws through a model uniform civil code. 4. To measure the legal status of women and children and make recommendations for appropriate reforms. 	

Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	INTRODUCTORY <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Personal law as applicable in India. 2. Concept & Forms of family 3. Jurisdiction of Courts in Family matters- Civil Court, Magistrate Court, Family Courts under Family Courts Act, 1984 4. Ancient sources of Hindu and Muslim law 5. Modern sources of Hindu and Muslim law 6. Schools of Hindu law. 7. Schools of Muslim law 	10
2	MARRIAGE (The study should have an integrated approach to Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian Law, Family Laws of Goa & and the Special Marriage Act) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Marriage 2. Ceremonies/Formalities/Procedure of Marriage 3. Registration of Marriage 4. Capacity and Essential Conditions to marry 5. Child marriage (Concept, Development of law- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act) 6. Dower (Muslim Law). 	10
3	MATRIMONIAL RELIEFS (The study should have an integrated approach to Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian Law, Family Laws of Goa & and the Special Marriage Act) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Grounds of Void & Voidable Marriage 2. Restitution of Conjugal rights (Concept, Essentials and Validity) 3. Judicial separation (Concept, Grounds) 4. Bars to matrimonial reliefs (Concept & Grounds) 	10
4	MATRIMONIAL RELIEFS (The study should have an integrated approach to Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian Law, Family Laws of Goa & and the Special Marriage Act) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kinds of divorce. 2. Grounds of divorce 	10

	3. Comparative analysis of divorce under various personal laws. 4. Fair trial rule	
5	Guardianship, Adoption and Custody law in India. (The study should have an integrated approach to Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian Law, Family Laws of Goa & and the Special Marriage Act) 1. Guardianship 2. Custody 3. Adoption	10
6	ALLIED TOPICS (The study should have an integrated approach to Hindu law, Muslim law, Christian Law, Family Laws of Goa, and the Special Marriage Act) 1. Maintenance 2. Legitimacy 3. Application of law in case of conversion. 4. Uniform Civil Code	10
Pedagogy:	This course will primarily engage lecturing. Seminar, presentation, and discussion methods will also be used in learning and assessment.	
Recommended Readings	1. Paras Diwan, Modern Hindu Law, Allahabad Law Law Agency, Faridabad (Haryana) 2. Paras Diwan, Muslim Law in Modern India, Allahabad Law Law Agency, Faridabad (Haryana). 3. Prof. (Dr) T. V. Subba Rao's and Prof. (Dr) Vijendra Kumar, Prof. G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family law in India, J.D. Gogai for Narender Gogia & Company, Hyderabad. 4. Prof. Dotour Pires De Lima & Prof Dotour Joao De Matos Antunes Varela, Fundamental Concept of Civil Law, Mirandela Artes Graficas, SA	
Additional Readings	1. Professor Iqbal Ali Khan, Mulla's, Principles of Mahomedan Law, LexisNexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur 2. Dinshah Fardunji Mulla, Mulla's, Principles of Hindu Law, , LexisNexis, Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur 3. Kusum, Family Law Lectures, Family Law I, LexisNexis, Butterworths. 4. Adv. F. E. Noronha, Outline, Goa Civil Code, Published by F. E. Noronha, 5. K. C. Jena, The Law's, Uniform Civil Code,(A Road Map through common law of Succession for Women), The law, Neemchouri, Cuttak	

Semester II

1. Title of the Course: Contract II

Course Code		
Semester		II
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course Prerequisite	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	The expanding corporatized world makes the majority of the transactions, whether in the ordinary course of life or in the e-commerce sphere, contractual. Such relations demand law students be equipped with special contracts and statutes in the periphery. The course is crafted to introduce the laws relating to the contractual hemisphere that would acquaint a student with the conceptual and operational communications and relations between the parties.	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the principles of special contracts, partnership, sale of movable property and negotiation of instruments.2. To identify the concepts and apply the fundamentals to situations that relate to contractual ventures between the parties.3. To examine the statutory framework that governs the contractual relation between the individuals and find evidence to support the causes.4. To evaluate the procedural safeguards and the Judicial approach in the adjudication of the matters reflecting contractual undertakings.	
Course Outcomes	<p>Students would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Gain knowledge and demonstrate understanding of special contracts, partnerships, the sale of movable property, and the negotiation of instruments.2. Apply the contractual fortification and limitations within the commercial sphere.3. Analyze the legal provisions which speak of statutory control.4. Appraise the procedural safeguards and the Judicial approach in the adjudication of disputes.	
Couse Contents		
Modules	Contents	No. of Hours
1	<p>Special Contracts</p> <p>1. Contract of Indemnity & Contract of Guarantee</p> <p>a) Definition & essentials</p> <p>b) Kinds of Contract of Guarantee</p> <p>c) Rights and liability of parties under the contract</p> <p>d) Discharge of surety</p>	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) Points of distinction between contract of Indemnity and Guarantee <p>2. Contract of Bailment & Contract of Pledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition & fundamentals of contract b) Kinds of Contract of Bailment c) Rights and Duties of parties under the contract d) Pledge by non-owners e) Points of distinction between contract of Bailment and Pledge 	
2	<p>Special Contracts</p> <p>Contract of Agency</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition and essentials of contract b) Creation of agency c) Extent of agents authority d) Delegation of authority by Agent e) Rights and liability of Principal f) Rights and liability of agent under the contract and towards 3rd party. 	10
3	<p>Indian Partnership Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Fundamentals of partnership, Mode of determining existence of partnership b) Comparison between partnership and co-ownership, Comparison between partnership and joint family business, Comparison between partnership and company. c) Types of Partnership d) Rights, duties and obligations of partners. e) Relation and liability of partners towards third persons; liability of firm for acts of partners f) Scope of Implied authority of a partner. g) Doctrine of holding out h) Minor as a partner and liability i) Incoming partners, retirement of partner and expulsion of partner j) Modes of dissolution with rights and liabilities during and post dissolution k) Property of firm and partners l) Registration of firm and effects of non-registration. 	10
4	<p>Sale of Goods Act</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition and essentials of sale b) Difference between contract of sale and agreement to sell. Differentiate between hire – purchase and contract of sale. c) Implied conditions and Warranties in a contract of sale 	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) Transfer of property and Title in case of contract for sale e) Performance of Contract, kinds of delivery and rules thereunder f) Rights of Unpaid Seller against goods and buyer g) Suits for breach of Contract 	
5	Negotiable Instruments Act – Part I <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Definition and essentials of Negotiable Instruments b) Promissory note: Definition, Nature and Essentials of Promissory Note c) Bill of exchange: Definition and essentials of a bill of exchange. Bills in sets Distinction between Bill of exchange and Promissory Note d) Cheque: Definition and essentials of a cheque. Distinction between Cheque and Bill of exchange e) Negotiation : Indorsement and its kinds, Definition of holder, and, holder in due course f) Holder in due course: Rights and privileges of a holder in due course of a negotiable instrument g) Payment in due course 	10
6	Negotiable Instruments Act – Part II <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Parties to negotiable instruments and their liability. b) Modes of discharge from liability: payment, cancellation, release, non-presentment, etc. c) Crossing of cheques d) Dishonour of cheques: Criminal liability of drawer for issuing cheques without funds e) Presentment for payment f) Dishonour: non acceptance, non-payment, Notice of dishonour g) Noting and protest h) Maturity of negotiable instruments 	10
Pedagogy	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case study and discussion methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended readings	1) Mulla: Indian Contract Act, lexisNexis	

	2) Avtar Singh: Law of Contract with Specific Relief Act, Eastern Book Company 3) Avtar Singh: Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act, Negotiable Instruments Act. Eastern Book Company
Additional readings	1) Pollock and Mulla – Indian Contract Act, LexisNexis 2) Anson, Law of Contract, Oxford

2. Title of the Course: Public International Law

Course Code:		
Semester		II
Credits		4
ISA		40
ESA		60
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in LL.B. Program	
Course Description	<p>Public International Law is a Law that primarily regulates the relations between the States. The course is designed to facilitate the students' understanding of the nature and scope of international law and its increasing relevance in present-day international relations. The course outlines the evolution of international law, the ascertainment of sources and subjects of international law, and the law of recognition. The course also provides an insight into the comprehensive understanding of the importance of nationality, extradition and asylum. Additionally, the course adequately covers the law on State responsibility and State Jurisdiction. Treaties being the foundation of International law, the course emphasizes on the law of treaties. The course includes an understanding of the international institutions that contribute to the implementation of international law. Settlement of disputes peacefully is a core principle of the UN Charter, and hence, the course provides for analysing the pacific means of settlement of international disputes. The course also provides an insight into the international law of the sea.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To comprehend the historical development of International law and identify the sources and subjects of International law. 2. To compare and analyse the modes of recognition of States and Governments. 3. To determine the State jurisdiction and understand the law on State Responsibility. 4. To understand the international importance of Nationality and analyse the law relating to treaties and state Succession. 	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students should be able to comprehend the historical development of International law and identify the sources and subjects of International law. 2. Students will be able to compare and analyse the modes of recognition of States and Governments. 3. Students will be able to determine the State jurisdiction and understand the law on State Responsibility. 4. Students will be able to understand the international importance of Nationality and analyse the law relating to treaties and state Succession. 	

Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction to International Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Nature, definition, and Historical development of International Law b) Theoretical foundation International law c) Sources of International Law 	10
2	Subjects of International Law and Relationship <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Subjects of International Law b) Relationship between Municipal and International Law c) Intervention- types of intervention- legitimate grounds for intervention. 	10
3	State: Jurisdiction, Responsibility, and Recognition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) State Jurisdiction – Territorial, Personal, Protective, Universal –State immunity-Diplomatic immunities and Privileges b) State Responsibility- Kinds of State responsibility- Breach of Contractual obligations- International delinquency- Expropriation of Property c) Law relating to debts-Calvo Clause d) Obligation Erga Omnes e) Recognition of States and Governments f) Recognition De facto and De jure g) Legal effects of recognition h) Stimson's doctrine of non-recognition i) Recognition of insurgency and belligerency. 	10
4	Nationality, Extradition and Asylum <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Law relating to Nationality- International importance of Nationality. b) Law relating to extradition, rendition, asylum. c) Treatment of Aliens d) International Criminal Court 	10
5	Law of Treaties and State Succession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Classification of Treaties b) Formation, Ratification, and reservation and Termination c) Important Maxims –Pacta terties necnocent , Rebus sicStantibus , PactasuntServanda d) State Succession– kinds, theories, Rights and Duties 	10

6	Law relating to International Institutions and Peaceful settlement of disputes <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The United Nations- UN Charter-Organs- Composition, functions, powers, voting, Procedure. UN Specialized Agencies Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes Introduction to Law of the Sea- Maritime Zones-Innocent passage- Hot pursuit. 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> J.G. Starke, Introduction to International Law, Oxford. S.K.Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> M. P. Tandon – Public International Law, Allahabad Law Agency. V.K.Ahuja – Public International Law, LexisNexis 	

3. Title of the Course: Family Law – II

Course Code:		
Semester		II
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	This course surveys family law provisions relating to intestate inheritance in India and focuses on the legal requirements governing intestate succession in India. It examines the rules governing the mandatory heirs and their shares and evaluates the similarities and differences in inheritance based on religion and gender.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To comprehend the uncodified Hindu Law relating to coparcenary2. To understand the laws relating to succession in India3. To evaluate the inheritance laws in India4. To analyse the concept and need for a uniform civil code	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The Students would familiarise themselves with the uncodified Hindu Law and its impact on the codified Law.2. Students would discover the different laws about inheritance in India.3. Students would analyse the similarities and differences in the various inheritance laws in India4. The students would be able to construct inheritance provisions for a Uniform Civil Code	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Uncodified Hindu Law <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Mitakshara joint family.2. Mitakshara coparcenary -formation and incidents.3. Property under Mitakshara law -separate property and coparcenary property.4. Dayabhaga coparcenary -formation and incidents.5. Property under Dayabhaga law.6. Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana laws	10
2	Uncodified Hindu Law <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Karta of the joint family -his position, powers, privileges and obligations.2. Alienation of property -separate and coparcenary.3. Debts -doctrines of pious obligations and antecedent debt.4. Partition and reunion.	10

3	Inheritance: Hindu Succession Act <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Historical perspective of traditional Hindu law 2. Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate 3. Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenary 4. Succession to property of Hindu female dying intestate 5. Disqualification relating to succession. 6. General rules of succession 7. Marumakkattayam and Aliyasantana 	10
4	Inheritance: Muslim Inheritance <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General rules of succession 2. Exclusion from succession 3. Classification of heirs under Hanafi school and their shares and distribution of property. 4. Classification of heirs under Ithna Ashria school and their shares and distribution of property. 5. Doctrine of Aul 6. Doctrine of Raad 7. Marz ul Maut 	10
5	Inheritance: Intestate succession under The Indian Succession Act of 1925 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rules in cases of Intestates other than Parsis 2. Special Rules for Parsi Intestates 3. Gifts in Contemplation of Death 	10
6	Inheritance: The Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application of Act 2. Intestate Succession <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Opening of the inheritance, competence to succeed and transmission of ownership and Possession b. Right to partition the inheritance c. Acceptance and Renunciation of the inheritance d. Liabilities of the inheritance e. Legal Succession f. Right of representation g. Order of Succession h. Preferential Right of the Spouse i. Mandatory Succession, Collation and Reduction j. Management of the inheritance head of the family k. Disinheritance 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required	

	to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Family law by Paras Diwan, Allahabad Law Agency. 2. The Goa Succession, Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Principles of Mahomedan Law, Mulla, LexisNexis. 2. The Indian Succession Act, Paruck, K Kannan, LexisNexis. 3. Portuguese Civil Code, 1867 (The Goa Succession Special Notaries and Inventory Proceeding Act, 2012) (Laws of Marriage, Divorce and Children) F. E. Noronha.

4. Title of the Course: Constitutional Law – II

Course Code:		
Semester		II
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>The constitution is the fundamental document that defines the structure of the government and lists out the powers and functions of the governmental organs and other bodies constituted under it. It is the highest law of the country to which all other laws and governmental actions must conform to. The Constitution thereby sets the limitations on the powers of the government. The Constitution of India lays down all of these and establishes the foundation for judicial review over legislative and administrative actions of the government. It also lays down a federal structure that distributes the powers between the Union and the States and establishes an integrated and independent judiciary. Therefore, this course provides the students with valuable insights into the structure and powers of the legislature, executive and judiciary, and other constitutional bodies such as the Election Commission, the relations between the Union and the States, provisions relating to emergency, governmental liability, constitutional safeguards to civil servants and amendment of the Constitution.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the composition, powers, structure and constitutional role of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary at the Union and the State levels2. To familiarize the students regarding emergency provisions, government liability and Election Commission3. To gain a detailed understanding of the relations between the Union and the States and the concept of cooperative federalism4. To analyze the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and the scope of judicial review over the actions of the Legislative and Executive branches of the government.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with the powers and functions of the Legislature and Executive at the union and State levels and the basic principles of federalism under the Constitution.2. The students would comprehend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and its importance in a federation.3. The students would be able to appreciate the role of the Election Commission, the constitutional safeguards to civil servants and the emergency provisions.	

	4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how judicial review is exercised on amending powers, centre-state relations, and powers of executive and legislature.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	The Union and State Executive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Union Executive <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. President of India – Powers, functions, Election, Terms and conditions of office, Constitutional position of the President of India b. Vice President, Council of Ministers, Prime Minister 2. State Executive – Position of Governor, Discretionary Powers of the Governor 	10
2	The Union and State Legislature <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Composition of Houses of Parliament 2. Composition of State legislatures 3. Qualification and disqualification of members of Parliament and Legislatures 4. Legislative Process – Passing of Bills, Ordinary Bill, Money Bill and Financial bill 5. Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Houses of Parliament and State legislatures 	10
3	The Judiciary <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme Court of India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Composition, appointment and removal of judges b. Jurisdiction of the Supreme court – Original, Appellate, Special leave, Advisory c. Powers of the Supreme Court – Power to punish for contempt, power to do complete justice d. Law declared by the Supreme court – Doctrine of Precedents 2. High Courts - Composition, Jurisdiction, appointment, transfer and removal of Judges 3. Independence of Judiciary 	10
4	Relations between the Union & the States	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Federalism – Meaning, Nature, Cooperative Federalism 2. Legislative relation between the Union and the States <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Distribution of Legislative Powers between Union and States b. Territorial distribution of powers and Doctrine of Territorial Nexus c. Distribution of legislative Powers – Union List, State List and Concurrent List and the Principles of Interpretation of the Lists d. Power of Parliament to Legislate on State matters e. Repugnancy between the Union Law and State Law 3. Administrative relation between the Union and the States 4. Financial Relation between the Union and the States 	
5	<p>Emergency Provisions under the Constitution and Freedom of trade, commerce & intercourse</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Emergency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Issuance of Proclamation of Emergency – grounds and procedure, Revocation of Emergency. b. Effects of Proclamation of Emergency c. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency, 2. State Emergency <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Breakdown of constitutional machinery in the States b. Judicial Review over presidential orders under Article 356. 3. Financial Emergency 4. Trade, Commerce and intercourse within the territory of India 	10
6	<p>Constitutional Safeguards to Civil Servants, Amendment of the Constitution, and Provisions relating to Government liability, Property and Election</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Doctrine of pleasure and Constitutional safeguards to civil servants 2. Right to Property under the Constitution 3. Election, Election commission of India, Power, Functions. 4. Power and procedure to amend the Constitution and the Doctrine of Basic structure 	10

Pedagogy:	The teaching methodology employed is a mixed approach, incorporating both traditional classroom lectures and participatory teaching methods involving discussions on legal principles and precedents. Prior to each session, students are provided with the topic for discussion and assigned projects or assignments. They are encouraged to prepare their topics using recommended sources and conduct independent research. During classroom sessions, each student presents their topic, engages in discussion to clarify doubts, and receives guidance from the teacher. The teacher facilitates discussions, summarizes key points, addresses any remaining doubts or queries, and encourages students to watch relevant videos and stay updated on the subject matter.
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis. 2. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eastern Book Company
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. H.M.Seervai: Constitutional Law of India (in 2 volumes), Universal Book Traders, New Delhi. 2. Granville Austin: Indian Constitution - Cornerstone of a Nation, Clarendon Press, Oxford. 3. B.Shiva Rao (ed): Framing of the Indian Constitution (in 5Volumes) Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi. 4. Constituent Assembly Debates (Official Report), in (5 books and 12 volumes) Lok Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi. 5. D.D.Basu: Commentary on the Constitution of India, S.C.Sarkar & Co., Calcutta.

5. Optional: (Choose any One Course from i to iii)

i. Title of the Course: Right To Information and Law

Course Code:		
Semester		II
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	This course provides an in-depth exploration of the Law relating to the Right to Information and its legal implications. It examines the theoretical foundations of the right to information, its historical context, and practical applications in promoting transparency and accountability in governance. Students will gain an understanding of the legislative framework surrounding access to information, its significance, case studies of RTI implementation, and emerging trends in the field.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the concept, significance and historical evolution of the Law relating to the Right to Information.2. Application of Law relating to the Right to Information for Good Governance, Transparency and Accountability in a Democratic Society3. Analyze the legal principles of the Right to Information under the Right to Information Act 20054. Evaluate the challenges in the implementation of RTI law, and compare them with laws of other countries.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students will gain a thorough understanding of the legal framework governing the Right to Information (RTI) in various jurisdictions, including relevant legislation, case law, and international conventions.2. Students will develop critical thinking and analytical skills to evaluate the impact of RTI laws on governance, democracy, and human rights, as well as identify challenges and limitations in their implementation.3. Students will understand their ethical and legal responsibilities as information seekers and users, including respecting privacy rights, ensuring accuracy and integrity in information dissemination, and advocating for the public interest.4. Students would evaluate the effect of relevant legislation's on Right to Information Act, and also to make a comparative analysis of the laws applicable in other countries	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Background & Introduction to Right to Information	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Genesis of Right to Information 2. Purpose of Right to Information 3. Development of Right to Information in India 4. Aspects of the Right to Information in different legislation in India 	
2	Constitutional & Judicial Perspective of RTI and Role of RTI in Good Governance, Transparency & Accountability <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Freedom of Speech & Expression in relation to RTI 2. Freedom of Press & Right to Know-Criteria for Participatory Democracy 3. Right to Privacy & Right to Know 4. Good Governance: Definition & Meaning 5. Transparency & Accountability 6. Role of RTI in Realizing the goal of Good Governance & Transparency 	10
3	Basic features of the Right to Information Act 2005 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definition & Scope of Right to Information 2. Public Authorities under the Right to Information Act 2005 3. Duties & Responsibilities of Public Information Officer under RTI Act 4. Disposal of Information Requests 	10
4	Application of Right to Information Act 2005 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information Exempted from Disclosure 2. Appellate Authorities under RTI Act 2005 3. Information Commissions under RTI Act 2005 4. Third Party Information and RTI 	10
5	Important Legislation's effecting RTI <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Official Secret's Act 1923 2. Public Records Act 1993 3. Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 4. Whistle Blower's Protection Act, 2014 	10
6	Comparative Study of Right to Information <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Right to Information in Sweden 2. Right to Information in UK 3. Right to Information in USA 4. Right to Information in South Africa and Mexico 	10
Pedagogy:	The course will be delivered through a combination of lectures, discussions, case studies, and practical exercises. Guest speakers, including legal experts, activists, and practitioners in the field of access to information, may be invited to share their insights and experiences.	

Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Krishna Pal Malik, Right To Information & Protection To Whistle-Blowers, Deep and Deep. 2. Dr.Vinay N. Paranjape, Right To Information Law in India, Central Law Agency
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Barowalia JN, Commentary on The Right to Information Act 2. Niraj Kumar, Hand Book on Right to Information, Universal Law Publishing Co 3. AR Parulekar, Right to Information, Universal Law Publishing Co 4. RD Ryder, Right to Information Law, Policy and Practice, RD Ryder.

ii. Title of the Course: Law of Insurance

Course Code:	
Semester	II
Credits	4
ISA	40 Marks
ESA	60 Marks
Course Prerequisites	Enrollment in the LLB. (CBCS) Programme and L.L.B Degree Programme
Course Description	<p>Insurance is a social device that reduces or eliminates risk to life and property. Under the insurance plan, a large number of people associate themselves by sharing risk by contributing small premiums attached to individuals.</p> <p>Insurance law is a subject of key importance to individuals in the business sector. Insurance laws exhibit as an important tool in providing a sense of security to society. The Law of Insurance plays a significant role in regulating the Insurance Companies' conduct and protecting the Policy Holders' interests through the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority.</p> <p>The risk can be insured against Life, Fire, Marine, Health, Motor Vehicle, Aviation and burglary. Any risk contingent upon these may be insured against at a premium commensurate with the risk involved. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law.</p>
Objectives of the Course	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.To understand the evolution, meaning, nature and characteristics of Insurance2.To analyze various theories and principles of insurance3.To examine the types of Insurance4.To analyze the Constitution, Function and Powers of Regulatory bodies relating to Insurance

Course Outcomes	<p>On the successful completion of this course, students will be able to</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the evolution, meaning, nature, and characteristics of insurance, and to analyze various theories of insurance such as the theory of cooperation, theory of probability, principles of insurance, utmost good faith, and insurable interest. 2. To examine the various types of Insurance such as Life Insurance, Marine Insurance, Fire Insurance etc. 3. To analyze the Constitution, Function and Powers of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority, Ombudsman, Life Insurance Corporation etc. 4. To apply the concepts of Indemnity, Subrogation, Causa Proxima, Mitigation of Loss, Attachment of Risk, and Contribution. 	
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	<p><u>Introduction to Insurance :</u></p> <p>Meaning and Definition of Insurance Nature of Insurance, Purpose and Need of Insurance, Functions of Insurance, Theory of Insurance, Types of Insurance, Advantages of Insurance, Insurable Risk, Insurance and Wagering Contract, Premium</p>	10
2	<p><u>Insurance Contract and Principles</u></p> <p>Insurance Contract- essentials of Insurance Contract, Nature of Insurance Contract, Conclusion of Insurance Contract, Basic Parts of Insurance Contract and the Doctrine of Contra Proferentem</p> <p>Principles of Insurance-Insurable Interest, Uberrimae Fidei, Duty of Disclosure, Indemnity, Subrogation, Contribution, Causa Proxima, Mitigation of Loss, Attachment of Risk</p>	10
3	<p><u>Life Insurance:</u></p> <p>Meaning and Definition- Nature and scope of Life Insurance- Features of Life Insurance- Formation of Life insurance contract Event insured against Life Insurance Contract- Assignment and Nomination-Kinds of Life Insurance-Riders-Life Insurance Documents Persons entitled to Payment- Settlement of Claims-Special cases of Death-Lapsed Policy Conflicting Claims-Interest on Policy Amount-Reinsurance-Double Insurance-Health Insurance, Renewal of Medi-claim Policy</p>	10
4	<p><u>Motor Vehicle Insurance-</u> Motor or Automobile Insurance- Categories of Vehicle-Types of Policies - Motor Insurance and Accident Insurance-Damage to the Motor Vehicle and its</p>	10

	<p>Accessories- Death or Injury to the Assured himself or Spouse or its Driver-Conditions under the Policy-Motor Vehicle Insurance- Motor Vehicle-Rights of Third Parties-Limitation on Third Party Rights-Scope of Section 147- Transfer of Certificate of Insurance- Death of Parties-Accident- Claims Tribunal</p> <p><u>Other kinds of Insurance</u></p> <p>Agriculture Insurance, Partial loss and Average loss, Cattle Insurance, Burglary Insurance, Aviation Insurance</p>	
5	<p><u>Fire Insurance:</u></p> <p>Definition- Causes of Fire- Nature and scope of Fire Insurance – Fire Insurance Contract- Meaning of Fire- Rights of Insurer- Policy Conditions- Kinds of Fire Insurance Policies- Fire Perils and Policies- Renewal of Policies-Cancellation and Forfeiture of Policies-Assignment of Fire Policy -Doctrine of Reinstatement- Settlement of Claims</p> <p><u>Marine Insurance:</u> Meaning and Definition, Nature and Subject matter-Essentials of Marine Insurance Contract- Procedure for Effecting Marine Insurance -Kinds of Marine Insurance Policies- Contents of Policy-Warranties- Perils Insured-Voyage, Delay and Deviation-Double Insurance-Premium-Assignment of Marine Insurance Policy- Important Clauses of Marine Policy- Marine Losses-Loss and Abandonment- Total Loss-Notice of Abandonment-Effect of Abandonment-Partial Loss-Measure of Indemnity-Right of Insurer on Payments-Return of Premium</p>	10
6	<p><u>Insurance and Legal Framework</u></p> <p><u>The Insurance Act 1938-</u> Mis-statement or Concealment- Offences and Penalties-Enquiry and Investigations -Jurisdiction of Courts</p> <p><u>Life Insurance Corporation Act 1956-</u> regulations, Functions and Powers of Corporation-Control by the Central Government- Exclusive Privilege to Cease</p> <p><u>General Insurance Business (Nationalisation) Act 1972-</u> Functions of GIC-Functions of Acquiring Companies-Exclusive Privilege of Carrying on General Insurance Business</p> <p><u>The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act 1999</u> -Objectives of the IRDA Act-Establishment and</p>	10

	<p>Composition of IRDA-Duties, Powers and Functions of IRDA-Powers of Central Government-Establishment of Central Advisory Committee</p> <p><u>Ombudsman</u>-Appointment-Term, remuneration and Jurisdiction-Complaints- Complaints by Mutual Consent-Duties and Powers and Award</p> <p>Corporate Governance for Insurance Companies</p>	
PEDAGOGY	<p>The teaching approach for insurance laws is comprehensive, integrating various methods such as lectures, case studies, interactive discussions, field visits, role-playing exercises, research projects, technology integration, and diverse assessment techniques. This pedagogy aims to provide students with a holistic understanding of insurance laws, combining theoretical knowledge with practical application and real-world insights.</p>	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M N Srinivasan and K Kanaan Principles of Insurance Law, Eastern Law House 2. Dr. Sachin Rastogi, Principles of Insurance Law, Lexis Nexis. 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Alexander T. Wells and Bruce D. Chadbourne, Introduction to Aviation Insurance and Risk Management, Kluwer Law International. 2. S.N. Murthy & Dr. K.V.S. Sarma. Modern Law of Insurance in Indi, Asia Law House. 3. Avtar Singh, Law of Insurance, Eastern Book Company 	

iii. Title of the Course: Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice

Course Code:		
Semester	I	
Credits	4	
ISA	40 Marks	
ESA	60 Marks	
Course prerequisite:	Enrollment in the LL.B (CBCS) Programme	
Course Description	Social justice aims to ensure equal access to opportunities for all, irrespective of gender and status. It addresses not only the disparities existing in society but also focuses on rectifying the historical injustice caused to the oppressed. The Constitution of India envisages social justice and aims to create an egalitarian society. Affirmative action is part of the social justice agenda under the Indian Constitution. The very purpose of affirmative action is to offer equal opportunities, particularly in the fields of education, employment and politics. However, affirmative action had an equal number of its supporters and detractors. The controversy of merit versus mediocracy had its own merits. This course was designed to offer a theoretical understanding of equality and its relation to affirmative action. The course also offers various views on affirmative action's desirability, continuity and expansion.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To introduce the concept of equality and its relation to affirmative action2. To explain the role of affirmative action in remedying historical injustice and discrimination based on status.3. To become familiar with constitutional provisions and legislative and policy frameworks for affirmative action in combating discrimination.4. To generate a debate on the need and necessity of affirmative action.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Students will develop a critical approach in looking at the effectiveness of the affirmative action mechanism.2. Students will critically evaluate different philosophical, legal, and sociological perspectives on affirmative action.3. Students will be able to appreciate the intersectionality approach in understanding the underpinnings of affirmative action.4. Students would be able to evaluate alternative approaches to the existing system of affirmative action.	
Modules	Contents	No of Hours
1	Equality	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and scope, Rule of Law, Formal and Substantive equality; Equality before law and Equal Protection of Laws, Reasonable Classification. 2. Applying the concept of 'Equality' in law making and implementation; Similar and differential treatment 3. Equality as a basic structure of the Constitution 4. Discrimination-Meaning, Forms of Discrimination; Historical position of discrimination and inequalities in Indian society; Stratification of the society. 	
2	Justice And Discriminative Justice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Justice-Meaning and Forms-social, economic and political; Various Theories of Justice; Discriminative Justice, Relation between Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice. 2. Constitutional recognition of Affirmative Action Preamble and the Equality provisions enshrined in Part III and Part IV of the Constitution; The relationship between Part III and Part IV, Other provisions 3. Utilitarianism, egalitarianism, and communitarianism 4. Rawlsian theory of justice and its application to affirmative action. 	10
3	Affirmative Action and related concepts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affirmative action, meaning and scope. 2. Jurisprudential Debates on Affirmative Action 3. Affirmative Action and the three arguments of Equality, Diversity and Integration 4. Critiques of affirmative action from a philosophical perspective 5. The Idea of Fairness and Affirmative Action 6. Caste-based discrimination and affirmative action 7. Gender, disability, and other dimensions of identity in affirmative 	10
4	Affirmative Action in India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Affirmative Action in India: Origin, history and development of Affirmative Action, Affirmative Action for Women and Children, Significant Judicial decisions 2. Constitutional Foundation of Affirmative Action and Reservation: Definition of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes 3. Reservation in Service, Education and Political Representation 	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Judicial Debate on Caste, Social Backwardness and OBC Reservations The jurisprudential propriety of extending Affirmative Action for Economically Weaker Sections 	
5	The Dialectics of Affirmative Action <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meritocracy vs. diversity in educational institutions and workplaces Creamy layer concept and challenges of social mobility Alternatives to affirmative action: merit-based, need based scholarships, outreach programs, etc. Intersectionality and the impact of multiple forms of oppression Politics of Affirmative action and Judicial response. 	10
6	Policies for Distributive Justice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Policy of Economic-based reservation Affirmative Action for the Religious Minorities. Gender, Sexual Orientation and Affirmative Action. Implementation of Affirmative Action policies Revisiting the rationale for affirmative action Reform proposals and policy innovations Balancing equity and efficiency in distributive justice 	10
Pedagogy:	<p>The teaching methodology will incorporate lecture method with participatory learning.</p> <p>The concepts will be initially introduced and analyzed during the lecture method. This will be followed by participatory method wherein original and critical analysis of the concepts in the light of contemporary situation, judgments, and policies would be made. The group discussions will be pre-scheduled and topics would be listed for each group. Reading material would be shared before-hand. The teacher facilitates discussions, summarizes key points, addresses any remaining doubts or queries, and encourages students to watch relevant videos and stay updated on the subject matter.</p>	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ashwini Deshpande, Affirmative Action in India, Oxford University Press M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, LexisNexis 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Patricia Hill Collins and Sirma Bilge, Understanding Intersectionality: Theories, Concepts, and Contexts, Polity Press. Zoya Hasan, Politics of Inclusion: Caste, Minorities and Affirmative Action, Oxford University Press. Marc Galanter, Competing Equalities: Law and the backward Classes in India, University of California Press Ashwini Deshpande, Social Justice through Affirmative Action in India: An Assessment, Edward Elgar Publishing. 	

Semester III

1. Title of the Course: Civil Procedure Code

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	The Civil Procedure is a Procedural Law which deals with the procedure to be followed in Civil Courts. It specifies the procedural rules from the commencement of the suit till the execution. It highlights the importance of the jurisdiction of courts, the rules pertaining to the framing of Pleadings, the process of summoning and examination of witnesses, etc. It explains the stages in a suit. It analyzes various kinds of suits. In addition, it explains the procedure relating to Appeals, Review, Reference, and Revision. The course also contains the Specific Relief Act and the Law of Limitation.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the key features of the Civil Procedure Code, The Specific Relief Act and the Limitation Act2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the various procedural aspects of the Civil Law3. To familiarize the students with the stages of a Civil suit4. To analyze the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code, The Specific Relief Act and Limitation Act and its application.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students will be able to familiarize themselves with the procedural aspects of the Civil Procedure Code and the specific provisions of The Specific Relief Act and The Limitation Act.2. The students will be able to comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of various concepts and will be able to critically analyze significant judicial decisions in assessing the powers of civil courts.3. The students will be able to explain the procedure laid down and its application.4. The students will be able to develop the ability to apply the procedures in various situations and to articulate their independent views on how the judiciary can exercise their powers while dealing with Civil cases.	
Course Contents		

Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Definitions and Jurisdiction of Civil Courts <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definitions 2. Kinds of Jurisdiction 3. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts 4. Res Judicata and Res Sub judice 5. Foreign judgment 6. Place of suing 	10
2	Institution of Suits <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institution of suits, Parties to a suit, Representative Suit 2. Pleadings : Plaint and written statement 3. Summons 4. Appearance and non appearance of parties 5. First hearing 6. Discovery, inspection and production of documents 	10
3	Orders and Judgment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Interim orders <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Payment in Court b. Security of cost c. Commissions d. Arrest before Judgement e. Attachment before Judgement f. Temporary Injunction g. Interlocutory Orders h. Receiver 2. Withdrawal of suits 3. Compromise of suits 4. Death, marriage and insolvency of parties 5. Judgment, Order and Decree 	10
4	Special Suits <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suits by or against Government or Public Officers 2. Suits by or against Partnership Firms 3. Suits by or against Minors and Lunatics 4. Interpleader Suit 5. Suits by Indigent Persons 6. Summary suits 	10
5	Appeals and Execution	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. First Appeal 2. Second Appeal 3. Appeal to Supreme Court 4. Reference 5. Review 6. Revision 7. Execution and modes of Execution 	
6	Miscellaneous, The Specific Relief Act and Limitation Act, 1963 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transfer of Cases 2. Restitution 3. Caveat 4. Inherent powers of the Court 5. The Specific Relief Act, 6. Limitation Act, 1963 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. C.K. Takwani, Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act, Eastern Book Company. 2. Jatindra Kumar Das, Code of Civil Procedure, PHL learning Private Limited. 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M. P. Jain , Code of Civil Procedure , Wadhwa and Company Nagpur law Publisher. 2. Dr. Avtar Singh, The Code of Civil Procedure, Central Law Publication. 	

2. Title of the Course: Administrative Law

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>Administrative Law is a branch of public law. Though it emerged from constitutional law, it remains uncodified and can be traced through principles laid down through judicial review and the plethora of statutory enactments. The purpose of fundamental rights is served largely through administrative law, wherein the exercise of powers by the government is checked through the conceptual tools and mechanisms of administrative law. It is important for lawyers, judges and administrators to have a firm grip on the fundamentals of judicial review over administrative action. The subject caters to this requirement by comprehensively establishing the principles of administrative law and leading the learner to apply them in real-life situations.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To define the concept of Administrative Law and explore its scope in controlling the exercise of governmental powers 2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the related concepts of Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Natural Justice, Good Governance and Judicial Review 3. To outline the concepts of classification of administrative action, discretion, delegated legislation and the principles of natural justice 4. Analyse the frontiers of judicial review over administrative action and examine the judicial interpretation of the privileges and immunities of the administration in legal proceedings. 	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The students would acquaint themselves with the meaning and scope of Administrative Law and trace the development of Administrative law in UK, USA and India, and the fundamental principles of judicial review and natural justice on which Administrative Law is based. 2. The students would comprehend the different categories of governmental action, namely delegated legislation, administrative discretion, and administrative adjudication, and be able to analyse significant judicial decisions critically to assess the validity of governmental actions. 3. The students would be able to perceive the delimiting of the privileges and immunities of the government in legal proceedings. 4. The students should be able to develop their original views on the applicability of public law review and other institutional mechanism to check the possible abuse of power by the government. 	

Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Administrative Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law b. Emergence of welfare state and the growth of Administrative Law in the 20th Century c. Constitutional Law and Administrative Law as branches of Public Law and their inter-relationship 2. Conceptual Objections to Administrative Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Characteristics of Droit Administratif b. Rule of Law and a critical analysis of its projection as a conceptual objection to Administrative Law in England c. Doctrine of Separation of Powers and its impact on Administrative Law in USA 	10
2	Classification of Administrative Action & Administrative Discretion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of administrative action <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Practical significance of classification of administrative action b. Characteristics of Quasi-legislative action c. Characteristics of Quasi-judicial action d. Distinction between Quasi legislative, Quasi-judicial and Administrative Action 2. Administrative discretion <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept and need for conferring discretion b. The concept of Judicial Review over administrative discretion c. Fundamental Rights and Discretion – Articles 14, 19, 22 d. Judicial Review at the stage of exercise of discretion – Abuse of discretion, Non exercise of discretion 	10
3	Delegated Legislation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning and reasons for the growth of delegated legislation 2. Permissibility of delegated legislation under the Constitution <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Essential Legislative Function b. Doctrine of excessive delegation 3. Judicial Control over Delegated Legislation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Parent Act is ultra vires the Constitution b. Delegated Legislation is ultra vires the Constitution 	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Delegated Legislation is ultra vires the Parent Act <p>4. Parliamentary Control over Delegated Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Debates in the House b. Memorandum on delegated legislation c. Committees on Subordinate Legislation <p>5. Procedural Control over Delegated Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Consultation b. Publication c. Laying procedure – kinds of laying 	
4	<p>Administrative Adjudication & Principles of Natural Justice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Administrative Adjudication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Meaning of administrative adjudication ii. Reasons for the growth of administrative adjudication iii. Modes of administrative adjudication <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Statutory Tribunal b. Domestic Tribunal c. Administrative Tribunal 2. Meaning of tribunal for the purpose of Article 136 3. Principles of Natural Justice <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fair hearing – concept and stages b. Rule against bias, kinds of bias and tests of bias c. Exceptions to natural justice d. Consequences of violation of the principles of natural justice 	10
5	<p>Privileges and immunities of government in legal proceedings and Private Law Remedies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Immunity from operation of Statute 2. Statutory Notice. 3. Privilege to withhold documents 4. Promissory Estoppel 5. Private law remedies against government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Suit for injunction b. Suit for declaration c. Affirmative Action 	10
6	<p>Public Law Remedy, and other institutional mechanisms against Maladministration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Public Law Remedy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Articles 32, 226 and 136 – A comparison b. Writ of habeas corpus c. Writ of mandamus d. Writs of certiorari and prohibition 	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e. Writ of Quo Warranto <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Right to Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Right to know b. Right to information under the Right to Information Act, 2005 3. Ombudsman and Central Vigilance Commission 	
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case study, problem-solving, and simulation methods will also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore a comprehensive understanding of the concepts.	
Recommended Readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.P Jain & S. N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, LexisNexis. 2. I. P. Massey, Administrative Law, Eastern Book Company 	
Additional Readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. P. Sathe, Administrative Law, LexisNexis 2. De Smith, Woolfe & Jowell, Principles of Judicial Review, Sweet & Maxwell 3. Wade & Forsyth, Administrative Law, Oxford 4. Craig, Administrative Law, Thomson Reuters 	

3. Title of the Course: LEGAL THEORY

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>A deep understanding of the concept of law is essential for legal education and practice to be a purposive activity oriented towards attaining justice in society. The study of jurisprudence prompts the students to venture into a realm of questions concerning law so that they can meet the challenges of abstract legal intricacies and are driven to generate answers for themselves.</p> <p>A significant segment of jurisprudence, which delineates the evolution of law, is concerned with the sources of law, namely legislation, custom and precedent. Law can be approached from various perspectives, and such approaches have resulted in theories of law, such as historical school, analytical school, realism and the like. In addition to the sources and theories, law is concerned with the basic concepts called elements of law. These include concepts like rights, possession, ownership, property, title, persons, and obligation.</p> <p>Legal Theory is about the foundation and origin of law and its analysis. It gives a comprehensive view of the legal system and the legal reasoning and the laws. It also helps to understand the underlying principles, values, and assumptions of law. There are theories and schools of law as well as legal concepts.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the jurisprudential analysis of law and explore the evolution of law through sources such as customs, legislation and precedent2. To gain a comprehensive vision of law by understanding the theories and schools of jurisprudence3. To familiarise the students with the legal concepts and its application in real legal issues.4. To originally reflect on the nature of legal rules, the meaning of legal concepts, and the essential features of the legal system to answer questions relating to justness and morality of law.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with the meaning and nature of law and the historical evolution of the law.2. The students would be able to analyse the legal theories and concepts, thereby understanding the foundation of law.3. The students would be able to appreciate the legal concepts and apply them to derive sound solutions to legal issues.4. The students would be able to critically evaluate the nature of law and validate it against the notions of justice and morality.	
Course Contents		

Modules	Content	No of Hours
1.	Introduction to Jurisprudence and Natural Law Theory Meaning and nature of law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Definition and scope of Jurisprudence Concept and purpose of law Territorial nature of law International Law as Law Law as the dictate of reason - Natural Law Theory <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Ancient period & Medieval Period, Period of Renaissance Decline of Natural Law Theory Revival of Natural Law 	10
2	Schools/Theories of Law Analytical Legal Positivism <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Analytical positivism of Jeremy Bentham and John Austin Kelson's Pure Theory of Law H.L.A. Hart's Concept of Law Historical School of Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Contribution of Henry Maine Savigny's Volksgeist 	10
3	Schools/Theories of Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sociological School-Roscoe Pound's Social Engineering Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx American and Scandinavian Realism 	10
4	Sources of law Legislation as a source of law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and Concept of legislation as a source of law Kinds of Legislation Legislation & other sources of Law- An evaluation Codification Precedent as a source of law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and Concept of Precedent as a source of law Kinds of Precedents Ratio Decidendi/Obiter Dicta and Stare Decisis Circumstances which destroy or weaken the binding force of Precedent Custom as a source of law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Nature and Concept of Custom as a source of law Requisites of a valid custom Kinds of Custom 	10

	d. Theories regarding transformation of custom into law- Historical & Analytical Theory	
5.	Legal Concepts Legal Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of legal Rights b. Essentials/Characteristics of legal Rights c. Kinds of Legal Rights. Persons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept and Meaning of 'Persons'-Nature and Legal b. Kinds of legal persons c. Legal Status of lower animals, dead man, Unborn person and religious entities Possession <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept and elements of possession b. Kinds of possession c. Modes of acquisition of possession & Possessory remedies. 	10
6.	Legal Concepts Ownership <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of ownership b. subject matter of ownership. c. Modes of acquisition of ownership d. Kinds of ownership Titles <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of Title b. Classification of Titles c. Agreements and causes for invalidity of agreements Law of Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Meaning of property b. Kinds of property c. Modes of acquisition of property Law of obligations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Nature of obligations b. Solidary obligations c. Kinds of Solidary Obligations d. Sources of obligations. 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	1. Salmond : Jurisprudence 2. Dr. N.V. Paranjape: Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory	

Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dias : Jurisprudence2. Lloyd : Jurisprudence3. Dr. B.N. Mani Tripathi, : Jurisprudence.4. V.D. Mahajan : Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
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4. & 5. Optional (Choose any TWO Courses for i to vi)

i. Title of the Course: Human Rights

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the L.L.B. Programme	
Course Description	Human Rights are the most basic rights every human possesses. These rights are vast and diverse as they engulf every aspect of human life. The course aims to provide a clear understanding of the various rights that are encompassed in various legal instruments. International Instruments such as UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR, and others, as well as their protocols, have proved the effectiveness of these rights. The course will offer a legal perspective and a philosophical, historical, and social perspective. The course also teaches that the Indian Constitution has recognised these rights through the Constitution.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the evolution of Human Rights.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the various International Instruments on Human Rights.3. To familiarise the students with the distinct protection accorded in other regions of the world, especially America, Europe, and Africa, by analysing their strong internal mechanisms for the protection of human rights through commissions and courts.4. Appraise the Indian Law for the protection of Human Rights and explain the functioning of the mechanisms established through it.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with the historical evolution of the Human Rights and acquaint themselves with the significance of the World Wars and the chain of events that led to important international Instruments protecting Human Rights.2. The students will comprehend various regional systems in the world that protect the human rights of their citizens.3. The students will appreciate the position of NHRC and SHRC and the manner in which they operate.4. The students will constructively apply the various provisions of International Instruments to elevate the vulnerable groups.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours

1	Introduction <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. History of Human Rights 2. Jurisprudence of Human Rights 3. Definitions 4. Theories of Human Rights 5. Classification of Human Rights 	10
2	Universal Protection of Human Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. UN Charter and Human Rights 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 1966 4. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), 1966 5. Human Rights Council 	10
3	Regional Protection of Human Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. European System of Protection of Human Rights 2. African System of Protection of Human Rights- BANJUL CHARTER 3. American System of protection of Human Rights 4. Arab League 	10
4	Protection of Human Rights in India <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human Rights and Constitution of India 2. The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993- The National Human Rights Commission, The State Human Rights Commission and The Human Rights Court 	10
5	Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups- I <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rights of Women 2. Rights of Minorities 3. Rights of Aged 	10
6	Human Rights and Vulnerable Groups- II <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rights of Children 2. Rights of Persons with Disabilities 3. Rights of Indigenous groups 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students	

	may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. U. Chandra, Human Rights, Allahabad Law Agency. 2. Dr S.K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. United Nations Charter, 1945. 2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948. 3. International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, 1948. 4. International covenant on civil and Political Rights, 1966. 5. International covenant on Economic and Cultural Rights, 1966. 6. Convention on Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women, 1979. 7. Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989

ii. Title of the Course: BANKING LAW

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>This course explores the complex legal framework that governs the banking Sector, addressing fundamental principles, regulations, and case studies that influence banking activities and transactions. The important subjects covered include the legal aspects of deposit-taking, lending, securities, and adherence to regulatory standards. Special attention is given to the intricate relationship between statutory laws, common law doctrines, and the evolving landscape of regulatory measures. By examining pertinent statutes and significant legal cases, students develop a thorough comprehension of the rights, duties, and obligations of banks, clients, and other involved parties. Additionally, contemporary issues such as digital banking and global banking regulations are examined. The primary objective of the course is to provide students with the legal expertise and analytical skills required to navigate the intricate realm of banking law in today's ever-changing financial environment. Understanding banking law is essential in our daily lives as it ensures the security of financial transactions, upholds consumer rights, and promotes the stability of the banking sector.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To analyse the dynamic relationship between statutory laws, common law principles, and evolving regulatory policies, fostering critical thinking skills necessary for navigating complex banking legal issues.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the rights, responsibilities, and liabilities of banks, customers, and other stakeholders in various banking transactions.3. To familiarise the students with relevant case studies and precedents, facilitating the application of legal principles to real-world banking scenarios.4. To explore the intricacies of banking regulations and statutes, enabling students to comprehend the legal framework governing banking operations.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves to gain a basic understanding of the various laws and regulations governing banking operations, including but not limited to laws related to deposits, loans, investments, and consumer protection.2. The students would comprehend the nuances of legal frameworks, interpretations, and their practical applications in the banking sector.3. The students should be able to appreciate the role of banking laws in ensuring fair and ethical banking practices.	

	4. The students should be able to articulate legal concepts, analyse case studies, and present arguments related to banking/ laws confidently in both oral and written forms	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	History and Development of Banking: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Role of Banking in National Economy 2. Evolution & emergence of Banking industry in India. 3. Nationalisation of Banks 4. Concept, meaning and definition of Bank 5. Concept, meaning and definition of Customer. 6. Special Types of Customers 	10
2	Relationship between Banker and Customer: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Relationship. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Debtor – Creditor ii) Trustee – Beneficiary iii) Agent – Principal iv) Bailor - Bailee 2. Special Relationship/ Rights and Obligations. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Duty to honour Cheques ii) Duty to maintain Secrecy iii) Duty not to close Customer's account iv) Right of General Lien v) Right of Set-off vi) Right of Appropriation/Clayton's Case vii) Right to claim incidental charges etc... 	10
3	The Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act, 2002 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation of securitisation and reconstruction of financial assets of banks and financial institutions 2. Enforcement of security interest 3. Central registry 4. Offences and penalties 	10
4	Key Banking Services: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Passbook 2. Letters of Credit 3. Safe Custody Deposits 4. E- Banking 	10
5	Legislative Frameworks: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 2. Banking Regulation Act, 1949 	10

6	Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 2. Corporate Insolvency Resolution Process 3. Individual Insolvency Resolution Process 4. Adjudicating Authority and Appellate Mechanism 5. Offences and Penalties 6. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India. Etc., 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together. Self-study and undertaking of projects will also form part of pedagogy.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R. N. Chaudhary : Banking Laws, Bharat Law House 2. Vinod Kothari & Sikha Bansal: Law relating to Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016, Taxman 	
Additional Readings	Dr. Subramanyam: Law of Banking, Gogia and Company Tannan : Law of Banking, LexoisNexis	

iii. Title of the Course: Information and Technology Law

Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the B.A.LL.B. Programme		
Course Description	The subject deals with the understanding of Information technology and the law relating to it. It explores essential concepts such as the legal recognition of electronic records and explains the regime of cyber crimes. The subject also analyses the evidentiary value of the electronic records with reference to the law of evidence. It also highlights the recent developments in the field of technology		
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To define the concept of information technology and cyberspace and understand the different factors that result in crime causation.2. To outline the law relating to legal recognition provided to electronic records3. To examine various cybercrimes and remedies provided for them.4. To evaluate the admissibility of electronic evidence in evidence		
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students are able to comprehend the law relating to information technology and cyber crimes.2. The students will be able to appreciate the importance of electronic records and their admissibility in evidence.3. The students would assess the impact of cybercrime.4. The students can evaluate the emerging concepts in the technology field.		
Course Contents			
Modules	Content	No of Hours	
1	Information Technology & Law <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning of Information technology & cyberspace2. Need for Information technology & cyberspace3. Cyberlaw- the Information Technology Act2000 and the Information Technology (Amendment)Act 20084. History & Essence of the Act5. Definitions & concepts under the Act	10	
2	Electronic records <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Legal recognition2. Governance3. Digital signatures and electronic signature4. Regulation of Certifying Authorities5. Controller of Certifying Authorities	10	
3	Cyber crimes <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning & classification2. Cyber crimes against persons	10	

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Cyber crimes against property 4. Cybercrimes against society 5. Remedies against cyber crimes under IT Act 2000 	
4	Digital evidence <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Admissibility of electronic records in evidence 2. Digital signature as evidence 3. Cyber crime investigation 4. Cyber Appellate Tribunal 5. Cyber Regulation Appellate Tribunal Rules 2000 	10
5	Liability in cyberspace <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Liability of companies 2. Trademark issues in cyberspace 3. Computer software and copyright law 4. Liability of Network Service Providers 5. Information Technology Rules 2021 	10
6	New trends in Information Technology Law <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emerging Cyber Law practices 2. courts and Public Interest Litigations 3. Indian Consumers and Cyber space- cyber frauds 4. Social networking sites and the law 5. Recent cyber crime cases 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will mainly involve the lecture method. Case studies, discussion methods, problem-solving methods will also be used in teaching and assessment. The experts from the field will also enlighten the students on emerging areas related to information technology.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Krishna Pal Malik, Information Technology & Cyber Law, Allahabad Law Agency 2. Dr. V. Paranjape, Cyber crimes and Law, Central Law Agency, Allahabad 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farooq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, Pioneer books, New Delhi 2. Vakul Sharma, Information Technology and Practice, Universal, Delhi 	

iv. **Title of the Course: Interpretation of Statutes**

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	Legislation is the major source of law in the modern era. Legislature enact laws after much deliberation. In this process, the law-making body must take into account the future needs of the people and the changing paradigms of society. First, the basic reason for the need to interpret statutes is to understand the true spirit of the Legislative language and the Legislative intent. While the legislative language may be complex for a layman to understand, legislative intent reflects the meaning, purpose and object pervading through the statute. Secondly, with the emergence of judicial activism, interpretation of statutes has become a method by which the judiciary explores the intention behind the statutes. In this context, principles of interpretation and construction help us comprehend the legislative intent in the interpretation of statutes.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the concept of Interpretation and construction.2. To identify the principles of interpretation as applied in Judicial pronouncements.3. To analyze the relevance and application of legal maxims and Aids to interpretation and construction.4. To evaluate the judicial presumptions in the interpretation of the statute.	
Course Outcomes	Students would be able to - <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Understand the fundamentals of the interpretation of statutes.2. Experiment with the principles of interpretation and construction in case studies.3. Examine the application of legal maxims and the utility of aids in the interpretation of statutes.4. Justify the validity of judicial presumptions in the interpretation of statutes.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Basic and General Principles of Interpretation: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Meaning, need and object of Interpretation.2. Intention of Legislature.3. Literal Rule of Interpretation.4. Mischief Rule of Interpretation5. Golden Rule of Interpretation	10

2	Aids to Construction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Internal Aids to Construction 2. External Aids to Construction 	10
3	Other Principles of Construction: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Beneficial construction 2. Restrictive construction 3. Strict construction 4. Harmonious construction 5. Equitable construction 6. Construction in <i>Bona partem</i> 7. Construction in <i>Pari materia</i> 8. Construction to prevent evasion or abuse 9. Statute to be read as a whole 10. Treatment of General Words 	10
4	Maxims: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Casus omissus</i> 2. <i>Contemporanea Expositio</i> 3. <i>Ejusdem Generis</i> 4. <i>Noscitur a sociis</i> 5. <i>Ut res magis valeat quam pareat</i> 6. <i>Generalia specialibus non derogant</i> 7. <i>Expressio unius est exclusio alterius</i> 8. <i>Ex visceribus actus</i> 9. <i>Reddedo Singula Singulis</i> 	10
5	Presumptions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presumption in favour of constitutionality of statute 2. Presumption against ousting established jurisdiction 3. Presumption against exceeding territorial nexus 4. Presumption against ouster of jurisdiction of courts 5. Presumption against changes in common law 6. Presumption against including what is inconvenient or unreasonable 7. Presumption against intending injustice or absurdity 8. Presumption against retrospective operation of law 9. Presumption against violation of international law 	10
6	Classification of Statutes and General Clauses Act: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Classification of Statutes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Imperative and Directive Statutes b. Codifying and Consolidating Statutes 2. General Clauses Act: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definitions Sec.3 b. Commencement of Acts 	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Repeal d. Commencement and Termination of Time e. Computation of time f. Measurement of distances g. Duty to be taken on pro-rata h. Gender and Number i. Powers conferred j. Power to appoint 	
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maxwell, Interpretation of Statutes, Lexis Nexis 2. G.P.Singh, Interpretation of Statutes, Lexis Nexis 	
Additional Readings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Vepa Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes, Eastern Book Company 2. Avtar Singh, Interpretation of Statutes, Lexis Nexis 3. K P. Chakravarty, Interpretation of Statutes, Central Law Agency. 	

v. Title of the Course: Gender Justice and Feminist Jurisprudence

Course Code:		
Semester		
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Registration in the B.A.LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>The Constitution of India guarantees equal treatment to all. Specific provisions were made both in parts III and IV of the Constitution to bring gender equality. In spite of such protection, the law and legal process are far from providing such equality. This course would address the discrimination against women due to inherent inequalities that exist in socio-economic and political spheres in India. This course focuses on gender bias operating in society and the legal system in India and offers an understanding of law from a feminist perspective.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the intricacies of sex and gender-based discrimination. 2. To explore the concept of feminism and different models of feminist jurisprudence. 3. To familiarize the reproductive rights of women and the legal protection 4. To introduce the role of the international instruments safeguarding women from discrimination 	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Students are able to appreciate the forms of discrimination rooted in sex and gender. 2. Comprehend and analyse various theories of feminism and able to evaluate law in the light of feminist jurisprudence. 3. Evaluate the efficacy of the legal framework in protecting women's reproductive rights. 4. Demonstrate the knowledge of important international instruments adopted for safeguarding women from exploitation. 	
Modules	Contents	Number of hours
1	<p>Introduction</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the concept of Gender justice 2. Notions of sex and gender 	10

	3. Deconstructing Sex and Gender 4. Indicators of Status: Difference in – Life expectancy, female foeticide, control over property, working conditions, symbolic representation, one's body, daily lifestyles, and reproductive processes.	
2	Patriarchy and Feminist Jurisprudence 1. The notion of Patriarchy 2. Sameness and difference debate 3. Liberal feminism 4. Radical feminism 5. Socialist/Marxist feminist approaches 6. Growth of feminism and Feminist Jurisprudence Impact and Contribution of Feministic Jurisprudence	10
3	International Instruments on Gender Justice 1. Convention on the political rights of women 2. Convention of Elimination of all kinds of discrimination against Women, 1979 3. Convention on traffic in women and children, 1949 4. Recommendation of WTO on sex-oriented Tourism. 5. UN Human Rights Council Resolution on Human Rights, Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, 2011 Human Rights Council Resolution on sexual orientation and gender identity (2014)	10
4	Sexuality and Morality in Law 1. Rape Laws 2. Adultery 3. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 4. Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 5. Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity: Rights of LGBTQ++ 6. The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019	10
5	Economic Empowerment of Women and Law	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Labour Laws: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Gender protective laws b. Gender neutral laws c. Gender corrective laws 2. Protection against Sexual Harassment at the Workplace 	
6	Reproductive Rights <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offences relating to unborn child and miscarriage 2. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 3. Maternity Benefits Act, 1964 4. Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques Act, 1994 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through debates, role play and collaborative brainstorming formats to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amita Dhanda, Archana Parashar (Ed) Engendering Law Essays in Honour Of Lotika Sarkar, Eastern Book Depot 2. Sarla Gopalan, Towards Equality – The Unfinished Agenda – Status of Women in India, National Commission For Women. 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kalapana Kannabhiran (Ed), Women and Law Critical Feminist Perspectives, Sage Publications 2. Feminist Politics: Work, Money, Power Maitrayee Mukhopadhyay and Navsharan Singh, Women Unlimited. 3. Ratna Kapur and Brendia Cossman, Subversive Sites: Feminist Engagements with Law in India, Oxford University Press. 4. The Third Sex And Human Rights, Rajesh Talwar, Gyan Publishing House 	

vi. Title of the Course: Health Law

Course Code:		
Semester		III
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	This paper seeks to explore various areas of the law that deal with creating and, maintaining and regulating ‘health.’ The Constitution of India has certain norms to be operative in the field of healthcare. Coupled with these constitutional norms, there are various legislative measures. Time and again, the judiciary has contributed significantly in this sector, aiming to create a just society by adjusting and balancing the rights and duties of the individuals. Law and medicine are areas of high social concern.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To give a comprehensive and practical approach to the students to make them aware of the developments in medical sciences.2. To enable them to be equipped to face the recent challenges raised by the modern issues in the contemporary era.3. To familiarize and expose the students to various problems of medicine and law and to acquaint them with the existing laws in different fields of the medical profession.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would understand and familiarise with various aspects of health law.2. The students will comprehend various problems with health law and will be able to understand the limitations underlying the implementation of the various health acts.3. The students should be able to appreciate the importance of awareness of these health legislations within different allied medical professions in India.4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on evaluating the law's adequacy in solving the problems with comparative perspectives.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No. of Hours
1	HEALTH LAW IN INDIA <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Inter relationship between law and medicine;2. Constitutional Perspective- right to health; right to life3. Legislative Measures: right to emergency health care4. Role of WHO	10
2	MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL, PATIENT AND THE LAW-	15

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Disciplinary constraints and Regulatory authorities; 2. Doctor -Patient relationship -Informed consent and confidentiality 3. Doctor and Para Medical professionals- Code of ethics in medical profession 4. Institutional control- hospitals, testing laboratories, research centres; 	
3	LEGAL ASPECTS OF HEALTHCARE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Regulation on manufacture storage and sale of medicines 2. Advertisements – regulations 3. Medical Wastes- Handling and Disposal 	10
4	LIABILITY FOR PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of torts- standard of care 2. Problems of evidence 3. Contractual liability. 4. Criminal liability , 5. Liability of doctors and hospitals under consumer protection law 	15
5	BIOETHICS - ISSUES AND CHALLENGES: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Transplantation of organs- legislation 2. Euthanasia and physician assisted suicide – 3. Reproductive technology -Artificial insemination, IVF's 4. Surrogacy and the Law 5. PCPDNT and MTP- rights of the Unborn 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Satish Tiwar, Mahesh Badwa, Mukul Tiwari & Alka kuthe: Text Book on Medico Legal Issues; Jaypee Brothers Medical Publisers. 2. Dr. Jaisigh P. Modi: A textbook of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology; Lexis Nexis. 3. S.V. Jayarao: Current issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law; Eastern Law House. 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5.R.K. Bag: Medical Negligence and Compensation, Eastern Law House, 6.S.K. Singhal: Forensic Medicine and Jurisprudence; NBD. 7. Jonathan Herring: Medical Law and Ethics; OUP, UK. 	

Semester IV

1. Title of the Course: Law of Property

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	The Law of Property is a substantive law which deals with rules relating to the transfer of movable and immovable property under the Transfer of Property Act. It deals with general principles of Transfer of movable and immovable property, especially with regard to the sale, lease and mortgage of immovable property. It also deals with the Gift and Exchange of both movable and immovable properties under the Transfer of Immovable Property. This course also covers the Indian Easement Act. The Act mainly deals with the classification of easement, the mode of acquisition of easement, and the suspension and revocation of easement.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the important aspect of the transfer of property2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the various principles relating to the transfer of property.3. To familiarize the students with the concept of sale, mortgage, lease of immovable properties, and gift and exchange of both movable and immovable properties. Students also understand the difference between a lease and a licence.4. Analyze various principles based on good faith, i.e. protection to bonafide transferees in the Transfer of Property Act.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with the concepts of Sale, Mortgage, Lease, Gift, Exchange, transfer of actionable claim, granting of easement rights and licence.2. The students would comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of various concepts and will be able to critically analyze significant judicial decisions in assessing concepts such as Part Performance, Lis Pendens, and Fraudulent transfers.3. The students should be able to appreciate the importance of Notice and its effect on bonafide transferees.4. The students should be able to understand the important differences between Lease and License, Mortgage and sale with a condition of reconveyance.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction, Interpretation Clause and General Provisions 1. Law of property -introduction	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Definitions of Immovable Property, Attestation, Notice and actionable claim 3. Definition of Transfer of Property and transactions that do not fall under the purview of the Transfer of Property Act. 4. What may be transferred and persons competent to transfer 5. Operation of transfer and Oral transfer 	
2	Restrictions, Transfer for the benefit of the unborn person, Vested and Contingent Interest <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition restraining alienation and restriction repugnant to interest created 2. Transfer for the benefit of the unborn person and rule against perpetuity 3. Direction for accumulation 4. Vested interest and Contingent interest 	10
3	Conditional Transfer, Election, Covenants, Transfer by Ostensible Owner, feeding the grant by estoppel etc. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Condition Precedent and Condition Subsequent 2. Doctrine of Election and Covenants 3. Transfer by Ostensible owner , and Doctrine of feeding the grant by Estoppel 4. Transfer by co- owners, joint transfers and priority of rights, 5. Improvements made by bonafide owner under defective title 	10
4	Lis Pendense, fraudulent transfer and Part performance, Sale of immovable property <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lis pendense and fraudulent transfer 2. Part Performance 3. Sale and contract for sale 4. Rights and liabilities of seller and Buyer 5. Exchange 	10
5	Mortgage, Gift and transfer of Actionable claim <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mortgage <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Mortgage and its kinds b. Redemption of Mortgage c. Foreclosure and sale d. Marshalling and contribution, Subrogation 2. Charge 3. Gift <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Its essentials and Kinds b. Revocation of Gift 4. Transfer of actionable claim 	10

6	Lease and Indian Easement Act <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lease and its kinds 2. Rights and liabilities lessor and lessee 3. Determination of lease and kinds of lease 4. Easement and kinds of easement 5. Acquisition, suspension and extinction of easement 6. License 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Avatar Singh, Test book on Transfer of Property Act , Universal, LexisNexis 2. G.C.V. Subbarao, Transfer of Property Act , C. Subbaih Chety and Co., 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mulla, Transfer of Property Act, LexisNexis 2. S.N.Shukla, The Transfer of Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency. 	

2. Title of the Course: Law of Evidence

Course Code:		
Semester		VI
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	Evidence is the foundation on which judges make legal decisions. It provides an opportunity for the judge to weigh the authenticity of the facts provided for proof of claims. The principles of evidence ensure fairness in deciding legal disputes. Law of Evidence is a set of rules and regulations regarding the admissibility, relevance and trustworthiness of the evidence in a court of law. The provisions of the Law analyze the procedure to establish the claim or facts before the court. It encompasses the rules and legal principles that govern the proof of facts in a legal proceeding. It explains the different kinds of evidence permissible in the court of Law. It clarifies the kinds of witnesses and the procedure involved in recording their statements. Therefore, this course provides students with the subject matter of the adjective law of evidence, which highlights the analysis and recording of it.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the key features of the Evidence Law.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the relevance and importance of the law of Evidence.3. To familiarise and analyse the definition and concept of the general nature of evidence and illustrate the different types of evidence and court procedures relating to evidence.4. To critically analyse, the examination of a witness for the purpose of introducing proof into evidence.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with various aspects of the Law of Evidence.2. The students would comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of the admissibility of evidence.3. The students should be able to appreciate the importance of the principles of recording evidence in criminal and civil matters in India.4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how the judiciary applies its discretion in analyzing the statements of various witnesses.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No. of Hours
1	EVIDENCE AND RELEVANCE OF FACTS <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Definitions, Kinds of evidence	10

	<p>2. Relevance of Facts: Res Gestae, Facts which are the occasion, cause, effect, Motive, Preparation and conduct, Explanatory and Introductory facts, Evidence of Similar facts, Evidence to prove Conspiracy.</p> <p>3. Relevancy of otherwise relevant fact, evidence in suits for damages, relevancy while proving right or custom, Facts showing state of mind, or of body, or bodily feeling, Facts proving act as accidental or intentional, relevancy of Existence of course of business.</p>	
2	<p>Admissions and Confessions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law on Admissions 2. Law on Confessions 3. Distinctions between Admission and Confession D 	10
3	<p>RELEVANCE OF FACTS AND PROOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Statements by persons who cannot be called as witnesses 2. Facts of public nature 3. Relevancy of judgements 4. Opinions of third persons when relevant 5. Character when relevant. 6. Facts which are judicially noticeable. 7. Admitted facts. 	10
4	<p>MODES OF PROOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Modes of proof: Oral Evidence, Hearsay Evidence and its exceptions. 2. Documentary Evidence, Proof of Public Documents, Ambiguous documents 3. Electronic Evidence 4. Oral Evidence and exclusion of oral by documentary evidence 	10
5	<p>PRESUMPTIONS AND BURDEN OF PROOF</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Presumptions 2. Kinds of Presumptions 3. Presumptions as to Documents 4. Burden of Proof 	10
6	<p>ESTOPPEL AND WITNESSES</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Estoppel 2. Witnesses and Accomplice 3. Privileged communications 4. Examination of witnesses, Chief Examination, Cross Examination and Leading Questions 5. Improper admission or rejection of evidence 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required	

	to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr. Avtar Singh, Principles of the Law of Evidence, Central Law Publications, Twenty fourth Edition, 2020 2. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, The law of Evidence, Lexis Nexis, Twenty Fifth Edition, 2013
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Woodroffe and Amir Ali, Law of Evidence, LexisNexis. 2. Batuk Lal, The law of Evidence, Central Law Agency, Lexis Nexis. Mulla's Commentary on Law of Evidence, Delhi Law House.

3. Title of the Course: Criminal Procedure

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the B.A.LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	Criminal Procedure deals with the prevention of crimes, investigation, inquiry, and trial of an offence under various criminal laws in India. It is a major document that deals with procedures. It specifies how criminal law is set in motion and goes on up to the execution of a sentence. Criminal Procedure envisages the role of five functionaries viz. Police, Courts, Public Prosecutors, Defence Counsel and Prison authorities in dealing with criminal cases. In addition to dealing with criminal cases, criminal procedure also deals with preventive measures by empowering executive magistrates to maintain law and order. Criminal procedure gives importance to principles of natural justice while dealing with criminal trials. Therefore, this course provides students with procedural aspects of criminal cases in India, including the constitution of various criminal courts and its powers, various types of trials, rights of the arrested person, and obligation of the husband, parents and children with regard to maintenance. Understanding these aspects is important to practice in court dealing with criminal cases.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the key features of criminal procedure2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the various procedural aspects from FIR to execution of sentence.3. To familiarize the students with the role of various functionaries in criminal procedure and the arrested person's rights.4. Analyze various criminal trials based on the nature of the offences, including alternative dispute methods in criminal procedure.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with procedural aspects of criminal matters, including preventive measures.2. The students would comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of various concepts and will be able to critically analyze significant judicial decisions in assessing the powers of courts and police.3. The students should be able to appreciate the importance of principles of natural justice in shaping the various trials in criminal matters in India.4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how the judiciary and police have to exercise their powers while dealing with criminal cases.	
Course Contents		

Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction and powers of authorities <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Definitions and Construction of References 2. Constitution and Powers of Criminal Courts and Offices 3. Arrest of persons and Process to compel appearance 4. Process to compel the production of things and reciprocal arrangements. 	10
2	Preventive Measures <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Security for keeping the peace and for good behaviour 2. Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents 3. Maintenance of public order and tranquillity 4. Preventive action of the police 	10
3	Investigation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Information in Cognizable case --FIR 2. Information as to non-cognizable case 3. Procedure for investigation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Power to require attendance of witnesses b. Recording of Confessions and statements c. Medical examination of victim of Rape d. Search by police officer e. Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty four hours f. Diary of proceedings in investigation 4. Report of police officer on completion of investigation 5. Inquest 	10
4	Jurisdiction of criminal courts, Cognizance of offence and Complaints to Magistrates <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ordinary place of inquiry and alternative venue 2. Cognizance of offence by Magistrate and by Court of Session 3. Limitations on the Cognizance of Offence 4. Complaint to magistrates 5. Commencement of proceedings before magistrates 6. Period of limitation for taking cognizance of offence 	10
5	Charge, Types of Trials, Evidence in inquiries and trials, General provisions as to inquiries and Trials and provisions as to Bail and Bonds <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Charge 2. Form of Charges 3. Joinder of Charges 	10

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Types of Trials <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Trial before a court of session b) Trial of warrant cases by Magistrates c) Trial of summons cases by Magistrates d) Summary Trials 4. Plea Bargaining 5. Attendance of persons confined or detained in prisons 6. Evidence in Inquiries and Trials <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Mode of taking and recording evidence b) Commissions for the examination of witnesses 7. General provisions as to inquiries and trials 8. Provisions as to Bail and Bonds 	
6	Judgment, Appeal, Reference and Revision, Execution and other aspects <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Judgment <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Submission of death sentence for confirmation 2. Appeals 3. Reference and Revision 4. Execution, suspension, remission and commutation of sentences 5. Transfer of Criminal Cases 6. Disposal of Property 7. Irregular Proceedings 8. Inherent powers 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. R.V.Kelkar, Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Company 2. C.K. Takwani, Criminal Procedure, Eastern Book Company 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ratanlal and Dhiraj Lal, Code of Criminal Procedure, LexisNexis. 2. Surendra Malik and Sudeep Malik Supreme Court on Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Trial, Eastern Book Company. 	

4. Title of the Course: Environmental Law.

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	Environmental Law assumes significance in a fast-developing society. Environmental law emphasises the protection and improvement of the environment. The course includes an insight into the development of environmental jurisprudence in India and the Constitutional mandate for the protection of the environment. Judicial activism and judicial creativity have also contributed to the development of environmental law in India through Public Interest litigation. The course also includes insight into Pollution-related laws, forest and wildlife protection, and environmental protection. The course additionally covers the Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) notifications and Environment Impact assessment. The course elaborately provides for an understanding of the international conventions on environmental aspects.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To understand the evolution of environmental law and jurisprudence in India.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the principles of environmental law and the constitutional provisions.3. To analyse how environmental laws aid in protecting and improving the environment.4. To examine the influence of International Conventions on the protection of the environment at the National level.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with the historical evolution of the environmental law.2. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties intersect and address environmental issues.3. The students will be able to analyse the manner in which environmental laws aid in the protection and improvement of the environment.4. The students should be able to examine the influence of International Conventions on the protection of the environment at the national level.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Introduction & Historical Perspective	10

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Introduction and meaning of Environmental Law b. Historical evolution of environmental law in India c. Provisions relating to Criminal law in India for protection of environment. d. Provisions relating to Civil law in India for protection of environment. 	
2	Constitution of India and environment <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fundamental Rights b. Directive principles of State Policy c. Fundamental duties and other Constitutional provisions d. Public Interest Litigation e. Judicial Activism f. Principles/Doctrines of Environmental Law 	10
3	Environment Protection Laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Water(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 b. The Air(Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 c. Environment Protection Act, 1986 d. National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 	10
4	Wildlife and Forest protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 b. Indian Forests Act, 1927 c. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 d. The Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 	10
5	Central Notifications and Rules (As amended from time to time) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Coastal Regulation Zone notification b. Environment Impact Assessment Notification c. Noise pollution (Regulation and Control)Rules, 2000 d. Bio-medical waste Management Rules e. Hazardous waste (Management and Transboundary) Rules 	10
6	International Conventions on Environment Protection <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Stockholm Declaration b. Rio Declaration c. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change d. Johannesburg Declaration e. Kyoto Protocol 	10

Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the law and concepts together.
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rosencranz, Environmental law and policy in India, Oxford 2. Leelakrishnan, The Environmental Law in India, LexisNexis
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dr.Paramjit Jaswal, Environmental Law, Allahabad Law Agency. 2. Kailash Thakur : Environmental protection law and policy in India, LexisNexis. 3. Coastal Regulation Zone Notification 4. Environment Impact Assessment Notification

5. Optionals : (Choose Any One Course from i to iii)

i. Title of the Course: CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY & VICTIMOLOGY

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Enrolment in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	<p>The course offers a comprehensive examination of three interrelated fields within the realm of criminal justice: Criminology, Penology, and Victimology. It explores the concept of crime, its causes, consequences, and different classes of crimes.</p> <p>The subject highlights the institutions and processes of penology, including the history of punishment, theories of punishments and contemporary issues in corrections. The rights of victims of crime and the reliefs available to them under various legal provisions are also the subject of study. Through theoretical analysis, case studies, and practical applications, students will gain an understanding of the complexities surrounding crime, punishment, and victimization.</p>	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To define the concept of crime and criminology and understand various schools of criminology.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the different factors resulting in crime causation.3. To outline the criminal justice administration and to highlight the role of police in criminal justice administration.4. To analyse the important concepts under penology and victimology.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would comprehend the concept of crime and criminology2. The students are able to Evaluate factors resulting in crime causation and understand various classes of crimes and their effects on society3. The students would critically evaluate the role of police in the administration of criminal justice4. Appraise the concept of punishments and legal safeguards for victims of crime.	
Course Contents		
Modules	Content	No of Hours
1	Criminology & Schools/Theories of Criminology <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Criminology: Meaning, Nature & Scope2. Crime: Its meaning and development of the concept from ancient times.	10

	3. Schools/ Theories of Criminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pre-Classical, Classical, Neo-Classical School b. Positive School (Cesare Lombroso, William Sheldon, Enrico Ferri) c. Sociological School <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Differential Association Theory, ii. Conflict Theory iii. Labeling Theory iv. Containment Theory v. Social Control Theory vi. Social Disorganisation Theory vii. Anomie d. Multiple Causation Theory 	
2	Factor Responsible for Causation of Crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environment 2. Heredity 3. Mental State 4. Family background 5. Economic conditions 6. Urban/Rural settings 7. Alcohol/Narcotics 8. Media 9. Ghetto 10. Caste/Community tension 	10
3	Classes of crime <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Organised crime 2. White Collar crime 3. Crime against women 4. Crime against Schedule Tribes/Caste. 5. Crimes by Juveniles 6. Sexual Offences 7. Female Criminality 8. Habitual offenders & crimes 	10
4	Criminal Justice Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Criminal Justice Structure 2. The Police System, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Structural Organization of Police ii. Power and Duties of Police under the Police Act iii. National Police Commission Report 	10

5	Penology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Concept of Punishment 2. Theories of Punishment (Deterrent Theory, Expiatory Theory, Retributive Theory, Preventive Theory, Reformatory Theory) 3. Kinds of Punishment (Emphasis on Death penalty in India) 4. Parole, Probation and Remission. (Overview of the remedy and the purpose) 	10
6	Victimology <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meaning 2. Types of victims 3. reasons for victimization 4. Types of reliefs to victims. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Medical Assistance, ii. Legal assistance, iii. Victim compensation 	10
Pedagogy:	This course will mainly involve the lecture method. Case studies, discussion methods, and problem-solving methods will also be used in teaching and assessment. The experts from the field will also enlighten the students on the practical aspects of the subject. The students will be encouraged to visit authorities dealing with criminal justice administration, such as police stations and jails.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prof. N.V.Paranjape, Criminology, Penology, victimology, Central Law Agency. 2. Dr. Krishna Pal Malik, Penology, Victimology & Correctional Administration in India 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Katherine S Williams, Textbook on Criminology, LexisNexis 2. Mohanty Satyajit Mohanty R. K., Textbook of Criminology Penology & Victimology, Deep and Deep. 	

ii. Title of the Course: Intellectual Property Law

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Registration in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	The creators, innovators and inventors need incentives to contribute to the society. Intellectual Property rights, by granting exclusive rights, encourage the individual to innovate and invent. Research institutes would be encouraged to invest in research and development through the protection of their inventions. This course provides the students with a comprehensive understanding of the intellectual rights regime in India. This course focuses on copyrights, trademarks, and patents. This course would offer the students an understanding of intellectual property's legal, economic, and ethical aspects.	
Objectives	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The course is designed to deliver wide-ranging knowledge to the students on the concept of IPR, its scope and importance. 2. To empower the students to learn Procedural requirements in obtaining Copyright, Patent, and Trademark, 3. To make the student understand and apply the idea of Infringement and exceptions to infringement of three IPRs 4. To provide knowledge about how to approach authorities in the registration for enforcement of IPR 	
Learning outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. After going through this course, students will develop a theoretical understanding and be able to grasp the need and significance of IPR 2. Students can follow the procedure for obtaining copyrights, patents, and trademarks. 3. The Students will be aware of and apply for remedies that can be obtained in case of an IPR infringement. 4. Students will be able to appreciate and approach appropriate authorities when registering IPR and making exceptions in case of infringement. 	
Modules	Contents	No of Hours
1	Concept and Importance of Property & IPR <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature & Concept of Intellectual Property 2. The concept of Property, importance and kinds 3. Kinds-Need for Protection & Management of intellectual property 	10 hours

	4. Economic use and importance of IPR 5. International Conventions Relating to IPR 6. Changing dimensions of IPR	
2	Copyright Law and Practice <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Development of copyright law in UK, USA and India 2. Critical analysis of Copyright law 3. Kinds of work for which copyright protection is available 4. Author and owner of copyright 5. Terms of copyright and transfer of copyright 6. Concept of infringement and exceptions authorities 7. Rights and special rights under copyright la 	10 hours
3	Patent Law and Development of Patent Legislation <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patent legislations enacted in India from time to time 2. Patent its essential, non-patentable inventions 3. Patent Authorities in India- Patent Offices in India – Hierarchy, Powers and Functions of Officers 4. Procedure to obtain patent in India with related 5. Drafting of Specification, claims, search for anticipation Enforcement of Patents <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Patent Infringement with Case Studies 2. Rights and Obligations of the Patentee; 3. Infringement and remedies for infringement 4. Defenses to Infringement or exceptions 	10 hours
4	Trademark Legislations <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Origin and growth of trademarks 2. Definition, essentials, functions and kinds of trademarks 3. Registration of trademarks and grounds for refusal of registration 4. Modes of Transfer of Trademarks 5. Infringement of trademark, Deceptive similarity and passing off of trademark 6. Authorities and remedies for infringement of trademark 	10 hours
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Trademarks and Domain names 2 Software and its protection issues and challenges 3 Artistic work and design protection – challenges 	10 hours

	4 Plant varieties and patent protection 5 Micro-organs and Biotechnology – patents issues	
6	IP Enforcement 1. Enforcement of IPR 2. Litigation Strategy 3. WIPO and dispute resolution methods 4. Remedies for infringement of IPR	10 hours
Pedagogy	This course would be offered primarily by lecture method. However, special talks/ lectures from experts, debates, discussions, critical case analysis, and problem-solving methods would be employed wherever necessary.	
Recommended readings	1. Ahuja V. K., Intellectual Property Rights in India, Lexis Nexis Butterworth's Wadhwa, Vol 1 & 2 2. Cornish W, Llewellyn D. & Aplin T., Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trademarks & Allied Rights, Sweet & Maxwell 3. Narayan P., Copyright & Industrial Designs, Eastern Law House 4. Narayana P.S., Intellectual Property Law in India, Gogia Law Agency	
	1. Draft Manual for Trademarks Practices and Procedures 2. Ashwani Kumar Bansal, Law of Trademarks in India, Commercial Law Publishers Pvt. Ltd Jeremy Phillip, Trademarks Law: A Practical Anatomy, Oxford Press 3. K. C. Kailasam and Ramuvedaraman, Law of Trade Marks and Geographical Indications: Law, Practice and Procedure, Wadhava Nagpur 4. Bainbridge David, Software Copyright Law, Lexis Nexis	

iii. Title of the Course: Women and Law

Course Code:		
Semester		IV
Credits		4
ISA		40 Marks
ESA		60 Marks
Course prerequisite:	Registration in the LL.B. Programme	
Course Description	Women in India have suffered for decades in the society. Even after 60 years of Adoption of the Constitution, equality with men appears to be a distant mirage to be reached for women. Effective political representation of women in the Legislature and other forums has also become a difficult proposition to be acceptable. The breach of her personality through various forms of violence, too, has not subsided. The student in this course will study the legal provisions enacted to ameliorate various legislations that safeguard the rights of women. They will also analyse the shortcomings in the existing legal regime in this regard.	
Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. To explore the existing ideas in the institutions that marginalize, subordinate, and accord secondary citizenship to women, as well as underestimate or make women’s contributions invisible.2. To gain a comprehensive understanding of the relevance and importance of law pertaining to women and Organize awareness, skill training and capacity-building programmes for different classes of women and men.3. To familiarize and analyze the definition and concept of the general nature of different legislations pertaining to women and identify and discuss issues related to women from different fields of profession.4. To understand the various aspects of laws applicable to working women and develop a portal of safe potential employment opportunities.	
Course Outcomes (Cos)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The students would familiarize themselves with various aspects of the Law of women and law.2. The students would comprehend the meaning, scope, and limitations of various legislation which are enshrined to safeguard and protect women and will be able to understand the limitations underlying the implementation of these acts.3. The students should be able to appreciate the importance of awareness of these women's legislations in India.4. The students should be able to articulate their independent views on how the judiciary applies its discretion in protecting women's rights.	
Course Contents		

Modules	Content	No. of Hours
1	<p>Status of Women in India Definitions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Women in pre-Constitution and Post-Constitution Period; 2. Provisions of Constitution of India; Preamble, Art.14, 15, 23, and Part IV; 3. Legislative Measures relating to status of women- Equality Provision. 4. National and international provisions safeguarding women's rights 	10
2	<p>Personal Laws Unequal Position of Indian Women-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law of marriage, Right of Inheritance; 2. Law of Succession, Matrimonial Property Law; 3. Mother as Guardian of her minor children. Maintenance; Adoption; 4. Law of Divorce - Spl Provisions for Hindu women; Christian Law- Muslim Law ; 5. Uniform Civil Code. 	10
3	<p>Women and Criminal Law</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Adultery; 2. Rape; 3. Outraging the Modesty of Women 4. Eve-Teasing; 5. Kidnapping; 6. Sati Prohibition Law; 7. Law relating to Domestic Violence;; 8. Indecent Representation of Women[prohibition] Act. 	15
4	<p>Women and Social Legislation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dowry Prohibition Law; 2. Sex Determination Test, MTP, PCPNDT etc 3. Law relating to Prevention of Immoral Trafficking in Women. 4. Sexual Harassment laws, 5. Women and Education, 6. Women and Political Representation 	15
5	<p>Women and Employment:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Factories Act- Provisions relating to women; 2. Maternity Benefit Act; 3. Equal Remuneration Act; 4. Implementation of Wage Laws and Legislation on Women Employment 5. Law Relating to Sexual Harassment at Working Place; 	10

	6. N.C.W-Aims, Functions and Performance. 7. State women commission	
Pedagogy:	This course will be run primarily in lecturing mode. Case and problem-solving methods would also be used in learning and assessment. Students may be required to learn certain concepts through a collaborative brainstorming format to explore the understanding of the concepts together.	
Recommended Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mamta Rao, Law Relating to Women and Children, Eastern Book Company, 2. Lalita Dhar Parihar, Women and Law, Eastern Book Company, 3. Dr. Jyoti Rattan, Women and law- International Law, Domestic Jurisprudence, United Nations, Human Rights of Women, BharatLaws. 	
Additional Readings	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SC Tripathi and Vibha Arora, Law relating to Women and Children, Central Law Publication. 2. DK Tiwari & Mahmood Zaidi, Commentaries on Family Courts Act, Allahabad Law Agency. 3. BN Chattoraj, Crime against Women: A Search for Peaceful Solution, LNJJN-NICFS. 4. Nomita Agarwal, Women and Law, New Century Publishing House. 5. Manjula Batra, Women and Law & Law Relating to Children in India, Allahabad Law Agency. 	