

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS	
DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES	
Programme:	LL.M. CONSTITUTIONAL LAW AND LEGAL ORDER
Programme Code:	
Duration:	2 years
Programme Outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The programme constitutional law and legal order specializes in defining the powers, roles, and structures of states, countries, and all types of constitutional entities. 2. Constitutional law holds a high value in the eyes of the government, compared to other specializations. I 3. The above programme enables in-depth knowledge on the basic rights of citizens. 4. The syllabus of the programme is structured in such a way it suits the emerging global trends, changing times and circumstances of the society. 5. The students of this programme will enable the student to equip themselves to engage as constitutional lawyers, experts and academicians. 6. This programmes is based on legal discourse and practise. 7. A comparative study of other countries constitution is the key feature of this programme.
Programme Specific Outcomes:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To analyse the Constitution of India and various other laws enacted based upon the Constitution. 2. To Identify the opportunities for legal creativity in shaping and re-directing institutions, rules and behaviors 3. To Understand the interplay among the key historical, legal, political, ethical and other factors that have influenced the evolution of Constitutional law 4. To Teach where to find, how to research, how to read, and how to apply legal materials 5. Give Practical training

List of Courses:

Semester	Course Code	Title of the Course	Core/Elective/ Soft Skill	Credits
First	PSI C 401	Law and Social Transformation - I	Core	5
	PSI C 402	Law and Social Transformation – II	Core	5
	PSI C 503	Introduction to International Law	Core	5
	PSI C 504	Constitutionalism, Pluralism and Federalism	Core	5
	PSI E 501	Introduction to Constitution	Elective	3
	PSI E 502	Mass Media	Elective	3
	UOM S 154	Mooting Skills	Soft skill	2
Second	PSI C 505	Indian Constitutional Law - The New Challenges - I	Core	5
	PSI C 506	Indian Constitutional Law - The New Challenges - II	Core	5
	PSI C 507	Judicial Process	Core	5
	PSI C 508	Public Utility Law	Core	5
	PSI E 503	Private International Law	Elective	3

	PSI E 504	Environmental Law	Elective	3
	UOM S 159	Filing of Patent	Soft skill	2
Third	PSI C 509	Research Methodology and Legal Education	Core	5
	PSI C 510	Science Technology and Law	Core	5
	PSI C 511	Union State Financial Relations	Core	5
	PSI E 505	National Security and Public Order	Elective	3
	PSI E 506	Human Rights	Elective	3
	UOM S 177	Legislative Drafting	Soft skill	2
	UOMI 001	Internship	Internship	2
Fourth	PSI C 512	Practical Training	Core	5
	PSI C 513	Dissertation and Viva-Voce	Core	6
	PSI C 514	Introduction to IPR	Core	5
	PSI E 507	Right to Information Act	Elective	3
	UOM S 178	Drafting of Deeds	Soft skill	2

FIRST SEMESTER:

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Evaluate the role played by Law in transformation of the society 2. To Critically assess the role played by Indian Constitution in the protection of basic human rights of the citizens 3. To understand the impact of international instruments on domestic law 4. To develop an analytical approach to understand the nature of law and the development of legal system 5. To equip the students with analytical thinking and logical reasoning, effective communication and research skill.
Course	I
Title of the Course:	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I
Credits:	5
Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify and enumerate theories of social change and define the role played by Law in the transformation and development of the society. ▪ To understand different levels of interaction between law and society and comprehend Social dimension of law. ▪ To give an outline of the social structure using a sociological perspective, and treat law in its institutional and historical contexts and analyze its dialectics with society in its broader social structural setting. ▪ To study the impact of sociological school in India ▪ To highlight the evolution of Constitution and its interpretation ▪ To evaluate the Role of Constitutional Assembly in bringing social transformation. ▪ To analyze the Reform of the law on secular lines. ▪ Critically assess protective discrimination and Reservation
Units	
I	LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE Meaning and Concept of Law - Law as Purposive device, for Change or Transformation - Social change - value orientation in social change - Theoretic Models on Social change and their application - Inter play between law and social change - Relationship between law and morality - culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy.

<p>II</p>	<p>HISTORICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY ON THE ROLE OF LAW IN BRINGING ABOUT SOCIAL CHANGE</p> <p>Law and social change in ancient India - Social dimension of law and social concern for Justice - Role of family ,associations and charitable institution in ancient India - The Interpretation of Shruti, Smriti and other commentaries to harmonize social change - Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest - Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in modern India - Colonial Law and Economic Exploitation - Application of the Indian by the British - Social reforms and Women Children and others - Codification of Laws - Freedom of Movement and Social reforms ideas - Sociological perspective and social change.</p>
<p>III</p>	<p>CONSTITUTION'S ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION</p> <p>Impact of sociological school in India - Constitutional evolution and the constitutional Assembly's role -Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change - The Constitutional amendment and social transformation - Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change - The role of Governmental organs for social transformation - Working of the constitution for social transformation - constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation application for international law in the process of constitutional interpretation - Constitutionalism and social transformation.</p>
<p>IV</p>	<p>RELIGION, LANGUAGE AND THE LAW</p> <p>Religion as divisive factor - Secularism -Reform of the law on secular lines - Freedom of religion and non-discrimination basis of religion - Religion minorities and the law Language as a divisive factor - formation of linguistic minorities, Non -discrimination on the grounds of language, Language policy and the constitutional - official language, state language, court language</p>
<p>V</p>	<p>COMMUNITY, REGIONALISM AND THE LAW</p> <p>Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices protective discrimination - Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation: Statutory Commission ,Statutory provision - Regionalism as a divisive factor, concept of India as one unit Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers,</p>

	Equality in matter of employment - the slogan “sons of the soil and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to resident of a state.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford.2. Robert Lingat, The Classical of India, 1998.3. U.Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System 1982.4. Duncan Derret, The state, Religion and Law in India, 1999.5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996.

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Study various institutions of law. 2. To Evaluation of the development of law and legal institutions. 3. To Assess the modernization of Social institutions through law 4. To understand the reform of court processes. 5. To summarize the various alternate approaches to law
Course – II	CORE
Title of the Course:	LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION –II
Credits:	5
Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify various Crimes against women and enumerate the importance of women Empowerment ▪ To understand various Constitutional and other legal provisions for empowerment of women. ▪ To develop knowledge about the nature and scope of the Modernization of social institutions through law ▪ To Explain the basic concept of Gandhi’s Sarvodaya ▪ To Recall the major contribution of Vinoba Bhave and Jayaprakash Narayan for movement of ▪ To trace the development of Marxists’ view on law and justice in India. ▪ To Trace the evolution of right to property in Constitution ▪ To have a thorough understanding on the social issues related to children and the related laws ▪ To have a brief understanding on the functions of social institutions in the light of law. ▪ To have an enlightenment on the Court Procedures and the need for its reform.
Units	
I	WOMEN AND THE LAW Crime against women - Gender injustice and its various forms Women’s commission - Empowerment of women constitutional and other legal provisions.

II	CHILDREN AND THE LAW Child labour - Sexual exploitation - child pornography Adoption and related problems - children and education.
III	MODERNIZATION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTION THROUGH LAW Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties - Reform of family law - Agrarian reform - Industrialization of agriculture – Industrial reforms: Free enterprise v. State regulation – Industrialization v. environmental protection
IV	REFORM OF COURT PROCESSES Criminal law: Plea Bargaining: compounding and payment of compensation to victims - Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus: mediation and conciliation: Lok adalats – Prison reforms -Democratic decentralization and local self-government.
V	ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LAW The Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya - Gandhiji, Vinoba Bahave, Jayaprakash Narayan - Surrender of dacoits – Concept of Grama Nyayalayas - Constitutional debates on the right to property – Indian Marxist critique of law and justice – Naxalite movement cause and cure.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. U. Baxi (ed), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Tripathi Bombay. 2. Duncan Derret, The state, Religion and Law in India, 1999. 3. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996. 4. D. D. Basu, Shorter constitution of India(1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd, New Delhi 5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (2000) Armol Publication Delhi. 6. Savitri Gunasekhare, Law and Justice (1997) Sage 7. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social change: Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi, Bombay 8. Agnes Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women’s Rights in India (1999) Oxford.

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To have an overall outline of International law. • To Compare and contrast the International and Municipal law • To Critically assessing various concepts of International law such
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	<p>as Jurisdiction, nationality, Recognition of State, Criminal Jurisdiction, Asylum and Extradition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enumerates the principle of Sovereignty. • To Understand the concept of Airspace Law and State Succession
Course - III	CORE
Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO INTERNATIONAL LAW
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enumerate the interplay among the key historical, legal, political, ethical and other factors that have influenced the evolution of international law. ▪ To give an outline of the basic procedures for creating, interpreting, and applying treaties, custom, and other sources of international law. ▪ To evaluate the similarities and differences between domestic legal instruments and international legal instruments ▪ To give an outlook into some of the main tenets of contemporary international law and to the key public policy issues and alternatives that will help shape the international legal environment in the decades to come.
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Evolution of International Law – Sources - Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law, Judicial decision and opinion of publicists - other sources of law - Law making through International Organization - codification and progressive development - Role of International Law Commission - Nature of International law</p>
II	<p>INTERNATIONAL LAW AND MUNICIPAL LAW</p> <p>Relationship between International law and Municipal law Practice of UK, USA & India - Application of International Law in the municipal sphere - Application of customary laws and treaties with special reference to India – Recognition - Theories - Kind – Recognition of State and Government State Territory - Mode of acquiring and losing territory.</p>
III	<p>JURISDICTION</p>

	<p>Jurisdiction of state - Nationality, its acquisitions, loss and proof - Double nationality and statelessness - Criminal jurisdiction – Bases of Criminal Jurisdiction - Lotus cases - International Criminal Tribunals - Aliens - Acquired right of aliens – Asylum – Extraditions</p>
IV	<p>SOVEREIGNTY</p> <p>Sovereignty Immunity – Immunity of States – Immunity of state organ and property - state Responsibility - general principle - Responsibility for injuries to alien's - Procedural enforcement of claims, espousal and nationality of claims, and exhaustion of local remedies - Remedies.</p>
V	<p>AIRSPACE LAW AND STATE SUCCESSION</p> <p>Sovereignty over Airspace - Historical Development - Paris Convention - Freedom of Air - International Civil Aviation Organization - Chicago Conference - Peaceful exploration and use of Outer Space - Moon Treaty - Relevant G.A. Resolutions. Law of Succession - Theories - Clean Slate Doctrine - Succession of Government and State - Partial and Total Succession - Indian cases - State Succession and membership to UN.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ian Brownlie, Principles of Public International Law, Oxford University Press. 2. Oppenheim's International Law, 9th Edn, Pearson Education Ltd. 3. Malcolm N. Shaw, International Law, 5th Cambridge University Press. 4. Starke's International Law, I. A. Shearer, Oxford University Press. 5. S. K. Kapoor, International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency publication. 6. David Harris, Cases and Materials on International Law, Sweet 8: Maxwell, London.

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the meaning of Constitution and historical evolution of Constitutional Government. • Understanding the meaning of Federalism and differentiating the difference between Confederation and Federation.. • Accessing the meaning of Pluralism. • Interpreting the Pluralism on lines of Indian Constitution. • Evaluating the international concerns with regard to the pluralism
Course IV	CORE
Title of the Course:	CONSTITUTIONALISM, PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the meaning of Constitution and evolution of Constitutional Government. • To give brief outline about the various concepts of Federalism and Pluralsim. • To employ the Indian Constitution to the concept of Pluralism. • To compare and contrast International Concerns of Pluralism.
UNITS	
I	CONSTITUTIONALISM Authoritarianism-Dictatorship-Democracy-Communism-Limited Government- Concept-Limitations on Governmental Power, what is a Constitution? Development of a democratic Government in England- Historical Evolution of Constitutional Government- Conventions of Constitutionalism- law and conventions-Written Constitutions – Separation of Powers: Montesquieu, Rule of Law: Concept and New Horizons, Fundamental Rights: Human Rights, Judicial Review.
II	FEDERALISM What is a Federal Government? Difference between confederation and federation, Conditions requisite for federalism, Patterns of federal government-USA, Australia, Canada, India, Judicial review for federal umpiring, New trends in Federalism, Co-operative Federalism, India-Central Control v. State Autonomy, Political factors influencing Federalism, Plural aspects of Indian Federalism: Jammu and Kashmir,

	Punjab, Assam, Dynamics of Federalism.
III	PLURALISM Ethnic, Linguistic, cultural, political pluralism – Individual rights – Right to dissent, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of the Press – Freedom of Association – Rights to separateness – Rights of the Religious and Linguistic minorities – Compensatory discrimination for backward classes- Scheduled Tribes – Distinct Identity – Protection against Exploitation, Uniform Civil Code – Non State Law (NSLS) and State Law systems – Problem of Uniform v. Personal Laws.
IV	PLURALISM AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION Equality in Plural Society: Right to Equality and reasonable Classification, Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language, abolition of untouchability – Constitutional provision and tribal group’s equality.
V	PLURALISM AND INTERNATIONAL CONCERNS International Declaration of Human Rights – Conventions against genocide, Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities, State intervention for protection of H
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr.S.A.Karandikar & Dr.V.Bindu, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Arati & Co, Mumbai • V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company • H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co • M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth .

Course Outcomes	1. Summarizing the meaning of constitution and the evolution of
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	<p>Constitution of India.</p> <p>2. Evaluating the salient features of Constitution of India and enumerating the various rights given in Constitution of India.</p> <p>3. Explaining the important organs of the Constitution such as Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.</p> <p>4. Critically assessing the Federal Principles of the constitution.</p>
Course V	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO CONSTITUTION
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<p>1. To define the meaning of the Constitution and enumerate the history and evolution of the Constitution.</p> <p>2. To describe and give brief outline about the various rights enumerated in Constitution of India.</p> <p>3. From the provisions of the Constitution and various case laws decided by the Court, the fundamental rights of the citizens are interpreted.</p> <p>4. To evaluate the important organs of the constitution such as Executive, Legislature and Judiciary.</p> <p>5. To create an idea of the Federal principles of the Constitution.</p>
UNITS	
I	<p>INTRODUCTION</p> <p>Meaning of Constitution - Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism - Historical Development - The Government of India Act 1935 - -Nature of Indian Constitution – Salient Features of Indian Constitution - ‘Preamble - State - Law - Fundamental Rights:-Equality - Double Jeopardy - Right. To Life - Right to Education - Directive Principles of State Policy- Fundamental Duties.</p>
II	<p>LEGISLATURE</p> <p>Parliament - State Legislature - Legislative Procedures- Emergency Provisions - Amendment -- Basic Structure</p>

III	EXECUTIVE Union Government - President - Vice President - Prime Minister-Council of Ministers -State Government - Governor - Chief Minister- Council of Ministers - Election Commission.
IV	JUDICIARY Jurisdiction of Supreme Court - Original, Appellate, Advisory and Writ Jurisdiction - High Courts - Comparison between Art.226 and Art.32 - Court of Record - Contempt of Court - Power to punish Contempt of Court- Tribunals
V	FEDERAL PRINCIPLES Central State Relationship - Legislative, Financial and Administrative Relations - Full faith and Credit Clause - Disputes relating to water. - Cooperative Federalism - Freedom of Trade and Commerce- Judicial Interpretation of List - Doctrine of Repugnancy - Doctrine of Pith and Substance - Doctrine of Occupying Field.
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr.S.A.Karandikar & Dr.V.Bindu, Constitutional and Administrative Law, Arati & Co, Mumbai • V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company • H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co • M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth .

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding of laws pertaining to media • Obtaining an analytical knowledge into ethical issues related to media • Applying media laws to case studies and evaluate the relative
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	<p>merits and demerits of laws and ethical questions pertaining to media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating an understanding among students about the importance of responsible Journalism which works within the framework of laws and ethics
Course	VI – ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	MASS MEDIA
Credits:	3
Course Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify and analyze ethical questions pertaining to Mass Media • To explain legal and ethical issues related to mass media • To employ media laws in India and their implications on the profession of Journalism • To evaluate the role of Government to control the Medias • To conceive an idea of role of Legislature and Judiciary related to Mass Media
Units	
I	<p>MASS MEDIA-TYPES OF MEDIA</p> <p>Definition of Mass Media - Kinds of Media - Technology and Media-Privatisation and growth of media.</p>
II	<p>CONSTITUTION AND MEDIA</p> <p>Art.19 (1) (a) - Meaning of speech- Kinds of Speech-Compelled Speech-Hate Speech- Commercial Speech- Rights under this Article” Freedom of the Press- Laws of defamation- obscenity- tests for Obscenity, blasphemy and sedition- Penal Provisions, Press Council of India, Issues and Challenges of Print media-Influence of technology and LPG.</p>
III	<p>FILMS AND FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION</p> <p>Film as Media-H Cinematograph Act, 1952 - Mechanism under the Act -Constitution- Power and function.</p>
IV	<p>RADIO, TELEVISIONS AND OTHER ELECTRONIC MEDIAS</p> <p>Government’s power to Control theses Medias- Government Monopoly</p>

	over this media- influence of LPG on these Medias- Cable T.V. regulations- Broadcasting Bill of India Information Technology Act- Internet and other social Media.
V	LEGISLATURE AND JUDICIARY Power of Parliament to enact Laws - Seventh Schedule - Role of Judiciary and Media.
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madhavi Goradia Divan, Facets of Media Law, Eastern Book Company • Mark Pearson, Media Law, Allen & Unwin • A Vikram Raghavan, Communications Law in India, Lexis Nexis Butterworths

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the Nature and Scope of Moot Court. • Obtaining an analytical knowledge about the nature of the Moot Problem and understanding the moot problem • Applying laws to the identified problem and to the facts of the problem. • Creating an understanding about the preparation of Memorials
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	<p>related to the moot problem.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enumerating the court manners, the decorum and addressing the Court. • Describing the method of Argument and Presentation of argument.
Course	VII – Soft Skill
Title of the Course:	Mooting Skills
Credits:	2
Course Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the Nature and Scope of the Mooting Skills. • To explain the nature of the moot problem and identifying the same. • To explain the preparation of Moot memorials. • To employ the necessary laws to the facts of the problem. • To evaluate the method of argument and presentation of argument.
Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Meaning of Moot Court – Origin and Development – Need and Scope of Moot Court – Moot Court Training in India.
II	NATURE OF MOOT PROBLEM Understanding the problem- Identifying the issues involved-Application of Law to the facts.
III	PREPARATION OF MEMORIALS Content of the Memorials – Method of Citation- Footnotes..
IV	COURT MANNERS Court Manners-Decorum of the Court-Method of Addressing the Court.
V	METHOD OF ARGUMENT Method of Argument-Presentation of Argument – Responding the questions from Judges.

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understanding the federal nature of the Constitution. 2. Critically analyzing the separation of Powers under the Constitution of India. 3. Enumerating the Powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. 4. Evaluating the principles of Good Governance.
Course	CORE
Title of the	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – THE NEW CHALLENGES -

Course:	1
Credits:	5
Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the principles of Federalism under the Constitution of India. ▪ To describe and explain the powers and functions of the Executive, Legislature and Judiciary. ▪ To interpret the same on the lines of the Constitution of India ▪ To evaluate the principle of good governance. ▪ To create an overall idea of function of government under Constitution of India.
Units	
I	FEDERALISM Creation of new states, Allocation and share of resources - Distribution of -grants-in aid, - The inter-state disputes on resources - Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons - Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states - Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes - Deployment of security forces etc.
II	SEPARATION OF POWER Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances - Constitutional framework-Judicial interpretation and practice, judicial activism and judicial restraining - .PIL Implementation-Judicial autonomy and independence, accountability- Judicial Self Restraint.
III	THE EXECUTIVE Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President, Governor-Appointment of Governor- Council of minister- Collective Responsibility.
IV	THE LEGISLATURE Parliament Legislative Privilege - Nature and Extent - Scope and Limitation on privileges

V	<p>THE JUDICIARY</p> <p>Appointment of Supreme Court and High Court Judges - Constitutional provisions - Judicial Accountability- Independence of Judiciary - Contemporary Developments - Subordinate Judiciary</p>
VI	<p>GOOD GOVERNANCE</p> <p>Principle of good governance- Administrative responsibility and accountability-Liability of the state in Torts-Constitutional Torts and Compensatory Jurisprudence.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press • V.N.Shukla, 'Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company. • H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co • M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarizing the fundamental rights in the wider perspective. 2. Evaluation of the emergence of new rights and remedies 3. Understanding the democratic process of the Country through the Constitution of India. 4. Assessing the Directive Principles of State Policy along with the fundamental rights and human rights. 5. Understanding the freedom of speech and expression.
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Course	CORE
Title of the Course:	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW- THE NEW CHALLENGES-II
Credits:	5
Course Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To enumerate the fundamental rights under the Constitution of India. ▪ To Summarize the new rights and remedies. ▪ To interpret the rights and remedies with the help of case laws. ▪ To critically assess the democratic process and freedom of speech and expression. ▪ To create an over idea about the challenges of the Constitution of India.
Units	
I	FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS Definition of 'State'-Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization - Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action - Empowerment of Women - Religious freedom - Secularism - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
II	EMERGING REGIME OF NEW RIGHTS AND REMEDIES Compensatory jurisprudence- Right to education - Commercialisation of education and its impact - Brain drain by foreign education market.
III	DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights - Implementation of International Obligation: Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.
IV	DEMOCRATIC PROCESS Nexus of politics with - Democratic process - Election commission Status - Electoral Reforms - Coalition Government stability, durability - Corrupt practice.
V	FREEDOM OF PRESS AND TECHNOLOGY Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast - Information Technology - Internet - Cyber defamation - Privacy and Electronic

	Media -Commercial Speech - Trial by Media.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M P Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Buttersworth. 2. Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press. 3. V. N. Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company. 4. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth.

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analyze the Judicial creativity in the process of social ordering. 2. Recognize the role of judges as policy makers. 3. Understand the role of judges in Democracy 4. Understand the concept of Justice and Dharma. 5. Assess the relationship between law and justice. 6. Compare and analyse the different methods of judicial and case management systems.
Course IX	CORE

Title of the Course:	JUDICIAL PROCESS
Credits:	5
Course Objectives:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify the nature of judicial process and its techniques. 2. To give an outline about the role of judges as policy makers. 3. To interpret the concept of Justice and Dharma. 4. To compare and contrast the relationship between the law and the justice. 5. To conceptualize the different methods of judicial and case management systems.
UNITS	
I	<p>NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS.</p> <p>Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering- Judicial process and creativity in common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability, The tools and techniques ' of judicial creativity, Precedent-Kinds of Precedent-Obiter-Dicta- -Subsilio-Per incuriam-Communis error Facit ius- Finding Ratio of a case</p>
II	<p>JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA</p> <p>Concept of Judicial Review- Review in Constitutional adjudication-Tools and techniques in policy making and creativity in constitutional adjudication- Judicial activism- Judicial self-restraint - Scope and limits-Problems of accountability -The independence of judiciary- Prospective over ruling</p>
III	<p>THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE</p> <p>The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought, the concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, Various theoretical' bases of justice-the liberal. Contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.</p>
IV	<p>RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE</p> <p>Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of</p>

	the stronger class, Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, the independence of justice theories-means to end relationship of law and justice-the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering, Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice- Idea of Justice.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Julius. Stone, The Province and Function of Law, 2000 Universal, New Delhi 2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, 1995 Universal, New Delhi 3. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process, 1998, Oxford.

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the public utilities and its impact • Comparing and Contrasting the public utilities and fundamental rights • Critically assessing public utilities and government monopoly • Evaluating Utilities legislation and fair hearing • Describing public utilities and Consumer protection
Course	CORE
Title of the	PUBLIC UTILITY LAW

Course:	
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify the public utilities and its impact • To summarize the public utilities and fundamental rights • To generalize public utilities and Government Monopoly • To critically assess the Utilities Legislation and fair hearing • To conceptualize Public Utilities and Consumer Protection
UNITS	
I	PUBLIC UTILITIES AND ITS IMPACT Government machineries and functioning - Impact of failure of Public Utility Service- Railways, Electricity, Gas, Road Transport, telephone, post and telegraph services, Police, Fire Brigade, Hospital etc.- Growth and evolution of public utilities and their legislation- Concept Essential services.
II	PUBLIC UTILITIES AND FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS- The Right to equality: the Airhostess case -Are Public utilities and the concept of State under article 12 of the Constitution Public Utilities under changing market strategies-Liberalization & Privatization-Liabilities and special privileges of public utilities - In contract- In tort- In Criminal law.
III	PUBLIC UTILITIES AND GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY Government and Parliamentary Control - Strategies to deal with dispute in Public Utility Services- Constitutional Division of power to legislate.
IV	UTILITIES LEGISLATION AND FAIR HEARING Patterns of Administrative L Authorities - Structure of the Administrative -Authorities-Delegated Legislation- Subordinate legislation- Public Utilities and Fair Rearing- Quasi-judicial Decision - Administrative Discretion- Judicial approach
V	PUBLIC UTILITIES AND CONSUMER PROTECTION Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act- Rights of consumers protected by the Consumer Protection Act, 1986- Rights Arising from law of Contract and law of Torts - Public Utilities and their Employees: Application of Articles 16, Art 19 and 311- Public Interest vis-a-vis Right to Strike - Emerging trends.

<p>Recommended Texts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • C K Takwani, Lectures on Administrative Law, • P L Malik, Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company, • H.M.Seervai_, Constitutional Law of India, 1996 ' • M.P.Jain, India Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth.
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<p>Course Outcome</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To study the International Instruments governing the framework of Private International Law • To learn how Foreign Judgment and Arbitral Awards are enforced • To understand the relationship between Public International Law and Private International Law • To study the jurisdiction of courts • To understand the concept of immunities and waiver of
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	immunities under Indian Law and English Law
Course XI	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the positioning of Private International Law within the global knowledge of the discipline of law ▪ To identify and understand the fundamental precepts and trace the development of Private International Law ▪ To appreciate the need for Private International Law and Alternative Dispute Resolution in the current global scenario, especially in the trans-national relationships, commercial and family law-related. ▪ To study the principles relating to determination of Jurisdiction, Choice of Law, Recognition and Enforcement of foreign judgments in a cross-border dispute. ▪ To understand the role of National Courts in the application and implementation of the principles of Private International Law.
Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Scope and Nature - Definition - Theories - Historical Development of Private International Law - Relationship between Private International Law and Public International Law - Classification.
II	DOMICILE Domicile, Nationality, Residence - Concept of Renvoi and Double Renvoi - Jurisdiction of Courts - English and Indian Practice - Actions in personam - Partnership - Companies - Jurisdiction immunities under Indian Law and English Practice - Waiver of immunities under Indian Law and English Practice.
III	FAMILY LAW Family Law - Marriage - Matrimonial Causes, Legitimacy and Legitimation
IV	SUCCESSION Adoption - Administration of estates - Succession - Guardianship and

	Custody.
V	JURISDICTION Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgment and Arbitral Awards - Limitation on Jurisdiction.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sir Peter North and J.J. Fawcett, Cheshire and North's Private International Law, Indian Edition, Oxford. 2. A Lawyer's Handbook for Enforcing Judgments in the United States and Abroad, Robert E. Lutz, Cambridge. 3. Atul M Setalvad, Conflict of Laws, Lexis Nexis Butterworth 4. Morris, The Conflict of Laws, Sixth Edition, Sweet & Maxwell Ltd.

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To study the meaning, sources and consequences of Environment pollution 2. To understand the dimensions of environmental problems 3. To examine protective laws relating to environment protection and preservation 4. To evaluate the role played by judiciary in the protection of environment 5. To explain the Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for
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	Environmental Problems
Course XII	Elective
Title of the Course:	Environmental Law
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Identify the developments in international environmental law and the fundamental principles that have emerged. ▪ Explain the constitutional framework governing environment in India. ▪ Comprehending the statutory and regulatory mechanisms pertaining to environment in India. ▪ Understanding judicial response to environmental issues in India. ▪ Evaluate the role of international/ national environmental institutions, NGOs, civil society and community involvement in promoting the cause of environment. ▪ Discuss the emerging environmental issues as ozone depletion, climate change, energy crisis, nuclear issues, waste accumulation, marine ecology etc. and analyze the viability of posited solutions.
UNITS	
I	INTRODUCTION Dimensions of Environmental Problems - Meaning and definition of Environment and Pollution - Kinds of pollution - Sources and consequences of pollution - Significance of Environmental Law - Ancient Indian Philosophy relating to environment protection General rights and obligations of states.
II	PROTECTIVE LAWS Primary Protective Laws - Water Act, 1974 - Air Act, 1981 - Environment (Protection) Act 1972 and Forest Act, 1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980 - Biodiversity Act, 2002 - Secondary Laws - Noise Pollution, Regulations - Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) - waste management (Solid wastes, hazardous wastes, bio-medical wastes, CRZ Notification).
III	GENERAL LAWS Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems - Nuisance Negligence, strict liability and absolute liability - Provisions of

	IPC relating to environmental problems
IV	<p>JUDICIARY AND ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>Judicial Activism and Environment - Public interest litigation for environmental protection - landmark. Judgments - Constitutional Provisions - Common Law & Criminal Law Remedies for Environmental Problems.</p>
V	<p>INTERNATIONAL PROTECTION</p> <p>General Issues of the international law related to Environmental protection - International Environmental Law - Development of International Environmental Law - Source and General principals of International Environmental Law - International Law and Environmental Protection - Stockholm Conference 1972 - Rio summit, 1992 - UNEPAF WSSD, 2002 - Trail Smelter Arbitration - conflict between environment and development, Concept of Sustainable Development - polluter pay principle.</p>
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. S. C. Sastry, Environmental Law. 2. Tiwari, Environmental Law. 3. Armin Rosencranz, Shyam Divan, Martha L. Noble: Environmental Law. 4. Leela Krishna. P, The Evolving Environmental Law and Policy in India. 5. Paras Diwan, Environmental Law, Policy, Administration

Course Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defining important terms related to Patent. • Summarizing about the patent specification required before the filing of the patent • Enumerating the method for filing of patent application • Evaluating the Jurisdiction with regard to patent filing and the Patent agents
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Course XI	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	Filing of Patent
Credits:	2
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To define the important terms related to patent. ▪ To describe the specifications of the patent before filing the patent ▪ To generalize the method for filing of patent ▪ To evaluate the jurisdiction for filing of patent ▪ To conceive an idea of patent agent.
Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Definitions-Controller-Office of Controller General of Patents-Invention-Inventive Step-Legal Representative-Assignee-Patentee-Patent Office-True and First inventor-Conventions-Paris Convention and WTO Agreement
II	Anatomy of a patent specification-Title of Invention – Field of Invention, Background of invention with regard to the drawback associated with known art; Object of Invention; Statement of Invention; A summary of Invention; A brief description of the accompanying drawing; Detailed description of the invention with reference to drawing/examples; Claim(s) and Abstract
III	Filing of Patent Application – Applicant (True and First Inventor, True and First Inventor’s assignee, Legal Representative of deceased True and First Inventor of His/her assignee)- Type of Patent Application (Ordinary application, Convention Application, PCT Application, Divisional Application, Patent of Addition)
IV	Jurisdiction – Territorial Jurisdiction – Contents of Patent Application – Initial Processing – Scrutiny of application – Publication of Patent Application- Early Publication-Particulars of Publication – Effects of Publication – Withdrawal of Applications and Claims – Time Limits

	prescribed by the Patents Act, 1970 and Patents Rules 2003.
V	Patent Agents – Disqualifications for registration as a patent agent – Rights of Patent agents – Power of Controller to refuse to deal with certain agents-Power of Controller to remove the name of a Patent Agent – Offences and Penalties – General Powers of Controller-Scientific Advisors

Course Outcome	<p>To understand the meaning of research</p> <p>To understand different kinds of research</p> <p>To examine various tools and techniques of data collection</p> <p>To explain the objectives of legal education</p>
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	To study different types of teaching methods
Course	CORE
Title of the Course:	RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND LEGAL EDUCATION
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand various kinds of research, objectives of doing research, research process, research designs and sampling. • To provide basic knowledge on qualitative research techniques • To provide adequate knowledge on measurement & scaling techniques as well as the quantitative data analysis • To provide basic awareness of data analysis-and hypothesis testing Procedures • To understand concepts like legal aid, legal literacy and legal survey.
Units	
I	UNIT I Meaning of Research - Legal Research, Scientific Method - Kinds of Research: Socio-legal research, Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research, Quantitative and Qualitative research & Relevance of empirical research.
II	UNIT II Formulation of research problem - Tools and techniques of data collection - Use of questionnaire and interview - Use of case study - Jurimetrics
III	UNIT III Sampling procedure - design of sample, types of sample to be adopted - Classification and tabulation of data - Analysis of data - Art of thesis writing.
IV	UNIT IV Legal Education - Objectives of Legal Education - Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits - The Problem Method - Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching - The Seminar Method of teaching - Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment-E Student participation in law school programs - Organization of Seminars, publication of journal and

	assessment of teachers.
V	UNIT V Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform - Technology and Legal education - formal and informal legal education -Case study method - Head note writing - case Comments.
Reading List (Print and Online)	
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High Brayal, Nigel Dunnean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law School, (1998). 2. Blackstone Press Limited, London, S. K. Agrawal (ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay. 3. N. R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lacknow. 4. M. O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978), Pauline V. Young, Scientific Social Survey and research, (1962). 5. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw - Hill Book Company, London. 6. H. M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research (1965), Erwin C. Surrency, B. Fielf and I. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research (1959).

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To Evaluate the Interrelationship of Law, Science and Technology 2. To Study the Impact of Science & Technology on Law and Rights
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	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. To Examine the role played by Science Technology and Law as an instrument of social change 4. To study the need for protection of bio-technology 5. To examine the legal framework for the protection of information technology
Course	CORE
Title of the Course:	Science Technology and Law
Credits:	5
Pre-requisites, if any:	
Course objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ systematically define the diverse ways law interacts with science and technology ▪ Examine the role played by law in mediating the risks, benefits, and ethics of technology. ▪ Understand the role of the law in managing the impacts of science and technology ▪ Examine how law affects the practice of scientific research, as well as the reciprocal relationship of how science and technology influence the law. ▪ Generic inquiry into the problems and tensions that arise from the intersection of law with science and technology.
Units	
I	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Science and Technology - Modernization Concepts in Science and Technology - Interrelationship of Law, Science and Technology – Conflicts - Impact of Science & Technology on Law and Rights - Science Technology and Law as an instrument of social change.</p>
II	<p>Bio-Technology and Law</p> <p>Meaning of Bio-Technology - First, Second, Third generation Rights - Need for protection - Bio - Safety - Careened Protocol - BRAI Bill.</p>
III	<p>Information Technology and Law</p> <p>Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects - Overview of the Act - Jurisdiction - Electronic Governance - Legal Recognition of Electronic Records and Electronic Evidence - Digital Signature Certificates - UNCITRAL Model - Legal aspects of E-Commerce - E-</p>

	Commerce - Meaning of Cyber. Crimes -Different Kinds of Cybercrimes - Cybercrimes under IPC, Cr. P. C and Indian Evidence Law - Cybercrimes under the Information Technology Act, 2000 - Hacking Child Pornography, Cyber Stalking.
IV	Science Technology and Human Rights Meaning of Governance-Science, Technology and Human Rights Interface – Bio-Patents – Bio-Piracy- Bio- Colonialism - Right to health and Patents - Doha Declaration on Public Health- Medical Science and Technology – scanning - female foeticide - The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act-1971 - Technology and Right to Privacy.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Markandey Katju, Law in the Scientific Era (2000), Universal, New Delhi. 2. Philip Grubb, Patents for Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals and Biotechnology (1999) Oxford. 3. Steven D Anderman, the Interface between Intellectual Property Rights.

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Understanding the federal structure as envisaged in the Constitution of India. 6. Understanding the Legislative, financial and administrative relations between the Centre and the state. 7. Understanding the various principles of interpretation of various doctrines in relations thereto. 8. Evaluating the concept of Tax under Indian Constitution 9. Explains the powers and functions of Planning Commission
Course	CORE
Title of the Course:	UNION STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify and enumerate the federal structure as envisaged in the Constitution of India. ▪ To explain the taxing power of Union and Taxing reforms ▪ To generalize the concept of Taxation under the constitution of India. ▪ To evaluate International and Inter-state trade and commerce ▪ To conceive and conceptualize the role of planning commission in India.
Units	
I	Models of Federal Government - U.S.A., Australia, and Canada - Difference, between Federation and Confederation- Evolution of federal government in India- Colonial Impact on distribution of power Indian Federalism - Model for Indigenous suitability, requisite and stability.
II	Scheme of Allocation of taxing power - Extent of Union power of taxation - Residuary power - inclusion of fiscal power –Tax reforms.
III	Fundamental Rights- Inter-Government tax immunities- Difference between tax and fee - Tax-sharing under the Constitution- Finance Commission - Specific purpose grants (Article-282) - Role of Extra-

	constitutional Agencies – Planning Commission.
IV	Source of borrowing - National and International-Borrowing by the Government of India- Borrowing by the States - Limitation -Freedom of Inter-State trade and Commerce- Restrictions on legislative power of the Union and States will trade and commerce-State Monopoly v. Barriers free trade, commerce and-occupation Constitutional provisions.
V	Planning Commission- National Development Council- Plan grants - Co-operative Federalism - Full faith and credit. Inter - State Council - Zonal Councils - Inter-State disputes.
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chandrapal, Centre-State Relations and Cooperative Federalism, Chs 5 and 8 (1983) • G. C. V. Subba Rao, Legislative Powers in Indian Constitution Law, • Constitutional Assembly Debates Vol. 10, 325-342 Administrative Reforms Commission, Report of the Study Team on Central-State Relationship (1967) Vol. I, Sections land 11, pp. IS-168 • L.M. Singhavi (ed.), Union-State Relations in India 124 - 154 (1969) • D.T. Lakadwala, Union-State Financial Relations.

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the National Security, Public orders and Rule of Law • Describing the preventive detention on the lines of Constitution of India • Critically assessing the laws related to economic offenders • Analysing the Civil Liberties and Emergency under Constitution of India.
Course	ELECTIVE
Title of the Course:	NATIONAL SECURITY AND PUBLIC ORDER
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify and enumerate the meaning of National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law, Subjective satisfaction or objective assessment. ▪ To explain the preventive detention laws under the Constitution of India ▪ To generalize the transnational crimes and legislations related to economic offenders. ▪ To critically analyse the Civil Liberties and Emergency ▪ To conceive the idea of National Security and public order.
Units	
I	National Security, Public Orders and Rule of Law: Emergency detention in England-Civil Liberties, Subjective satisfaction or objective

	assessment? Pre-Independence law.
II	Article 22 of the Constitution, Preventive Detention and Safeguards, Declaration of Emergency, 1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies, 1975 Emergency.
III	Exceptional Legislations: Transnational Crimes-National Security Act-COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders, TADA – The Draconian Law, Comments of NHRC, Special Courts and Tribunals, Due Process and special legislation, Martial law, Provisions in English, Provisions in the Constitution
IV	Civil Liberties and Emergency: Article 19, Meaning if Security of State, Meaning of Public Order, Suspension of Article 19 Rights on Declaration of Emergency, Presidents right to suspend right to move any Court, Article 21-Special importance-its non-suspend ability, Suspendability – 44 th Amendment. Access to Courts and Emergency: Emergency Provisions and downs – (44 th) Amendment Act, 1978, Constitution (59 th)Amendment Act, 1988.
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chandrapal, Centre-State Relations and Cooperative Federalism, Chs 5 and 8 (1983) • G. C. V. Subba Rao, Legislative Powers in Indian Constitution Law, • Constitutional Assembly Debates Vol. 10, 325-342 Administrative Reforms Commission, Report of the Study Team on Central-State Relationship (1967) Vol. I, Sections land 11, pp. IS-168 • L.M. Singhavi (ed.), Union-State Relations in India 124 - 154 (1969) • D.T. Lakadwala, Union-State Financial Relations.

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To critically examine the impact of diverse geographic, cultural and theoretical contexts on the social acceptance and practical application of human rights norms. 2. To synthesize interdisciplinary approaches and contributions to topics such as gender, race, poverty, violence and post-colonialism within a human rights framework. 3. To evaluate the effectiveness of human rights practice on local, national or international humanitarian efforts.
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	<p>4. To examine the powers and functions of National and State Human Rights Commissions</p> <p>5. To examine the role of judiciary in protection of Human Rights</p>
Course	Elective
Title of the Course:	Human rights
Credits:	3
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the provisions under the Constitution of India dealing with human rights. ▪ To understand the nature and scope of special legislations dealing with protection of human rights of marginalized and vulnerable sections ▪ To understand the practical application of human rights law to specific human rights problems in India ▪ To analyze complex human rights problems and apply relevant provisions of human rights law in India to a hypothetical situation/case study. ▪ To Identify and evaluate the historical, philosophical, political and cultural developments establishing human rights as a set of global norms, agreements, and procedures.
UNITS	
I	<p>DEFINITION, MEANING AND SCOPE OF HUMAN RIGHTS</p> <p>Meaning of Rights - Human Rights as Natural and Moral Rights - Theories - Philosophical Justification - Human Rights and Duties - Three Generations of Human Rights.</p>
II	<p>INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS AND CORE INSTRUMENTS</p> <p>Legal Status Of UDHR, ICCPR, ICESCR And Additional Protocols - UN Core Conventions Relating to Children, Women, Racial Discrimination, Disabled And Migrant Labour – Human Rights Monitoring Under Treaty Systems - Refugee Law - Abolition Of Death Penalty</p>
III	<p>HUMAN RIGHTS AND CONSTITUTION</p> <p>Fundamental Rights as Human - Directive Principles and Human Rights to Further the Scope of Fundamental Rights - Right To Vote, Democracy, Rule Of Law and Good Governance - Freedom Of Press and Information - Right to Property - Judiciary and Human Rights - Right to</p>

	Life and Euthanasia.
IV	NATIONAL AND STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS Human Rights Act, 1993 - Powers and Functions of NHRC and SHRC – Suo-Moto Power - Procedures of NHRC and SHRC - Human Rights Courts.
Reading List (Print and Online)	
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. M.J. Akbar, Riots after Riots, 1988. 2. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982. 3. F. Kazmi, Human Rights, 1987. 4. L. Levin, Human Rights, 1982. 5. H. Beddard, Human Rights and Europe, 1980. 6. Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Co-operation, 1969. 7. S. C. Kashyap, Human Rights and Parliament, 1978. 8. Moskowitz, Human Rights and World Order, 1958. 9. J. A. Andrews, Human Rights in International Law, 1986.

Course Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the principles of Legislation and kinds of legislation • Accessing the legislative process • Explains the drafting techniques and the Use of words • Summarizing the drafting for amendment of existing legislation
Course	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING
Credits:	2

Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To understand the principles of legislation ▪ To briefly explain the kinds of legislation ▪ To generalize the legislative process ▪ To access the drafting techniques and use of words. ▪ To conceptualize the drafting of amendment of existing legislation
UNITS	
I	Introduction – Principles of Legislation – Individualism-Utilitarianism – Socialism- Kinds of Legislation – Supreme Legislation – Subordinate Legislation- Delegated Legislation – Retrospective Legislation.
II	Legislative process-Preparatory process – Drafting Process-Parliamentary Process-Forms of legislative instrument.
III	Preliminary Drafting Techniques – Responsibility of Draftsman-Difficulties of Draftsman-Simplicity of Style-Statement of purpose-Length of Sentence-paragraphing of Sentence-Logical arrangement-definitions clause- Reference to other legislation-other modern techniques.
IV	Use of Words and Punctuation – Meaning of Words – Vagueness of Words – Ambiguity of words – Coode’s Analysis (Case Conditions-Legal Subject-Legal action) – Punctuations – The Comma – the Semi-colon-The Colon and Dash- The full stop
V	Drafting for Amendment of Existing Legislation – Textual and Non-Textual Amendments.

FOURTH SEMESTER

Course	Practical Training
Credit	5
Course outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To inculcate the good and effective teaching using various techniques 2. To understand the teaching pedagogy 3. To equip the students to have a critical approach on the concepts

	<p>in the light of contemporary issues</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. To cultivate student's leadership ability and responsibility to perform or execute the given task 5. To provide students hands on practice within a real job situation
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Course	Dissertation and Viva-voce
Credit	6
Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide a capacity to learn continually through research 2. To provide innovative methods and techniques to solve research problem. 3. To interpret the research material of dissertation in a critical manner and to proceed with an analysis and critical review. 4. To discover and provide a framework within which research is conducted so that student's answers are fact based and backed-up by solid information. 5. To craft an extensive and comprehensive piece of written work so as to convey research in the most efficient and effective way and therefore confirm to the reader that the thesis is, as a minimum, of a worthy standard and quality

Course Outcome	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To understand the concept of intellectual property 2. To evaluate the economic Importance of Intellectual Property 3. To evaluate the theories of Intellectual Property 4. To examine the importance of Compulsory Licensing in Intellectual Property 5. To study Infringement and remedies under Intellectual Property regime.
Course	CORE

Title of the Course:	INTRODUCTION TO IPR
Credits:	5
Course Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To briefly discuss the historical development of IPRs ▪ To Identify different types of Intellectual Properties (IPs), ▪ To examine the right of ownership and scope of protection of IPRs ▪ To understand the concept of IP infringements and the remedies available under Law ▪ To evaluate the recent development in the field of IPR
Units	
I	INTRODUCTION Concept Of Rights- And Duties- Meaning Of Property-Kinds Of Property- Concept Of Intellectual - Property- Kinds Of Intellectual Property- Economic Importance Of Intellectual Property- Theories Of Intellectual Property
II	PROTECTION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY Indian Theory on Private Property - Constitutional Aspects of Property - Constitutional Protection of Property and IP- GATT / WTO- framework for International Trade, The World Intellectual Property “Rights Organization (WIPO)- TRIPS and other Relevant International Conventions.
III	LAW OF PATENTS Inventions- Distinction from Discovery and Inventions- Test of Novelty- Patentable Inventions-Exceptions from Patenting- Patenting of Bio-Technology and Computer Programs- Rights of Patent Owner- Parallel Import- Compulsory Licensing-Permissible Use without Authorization- Government use-Protection of Public Interest-Infringement and remedies.
IV	LAW OF COPY RIGHTS Historical developments of Copy Rights-Registration- Rights of Registered user-Exception of Registration- Public Domain- Rights of Owner-Government Use- Infringement of Copy Rights-Literary Works-Dramatic Work- Rights of First Owner.
V	TRADE MARK AND OTHER IPRS

	Concept of Distinctiveness -Registration-Exception from Registration- Advertisement- Geographical Indication- Definition of Goods-Territory and Locality- Quality or Reputation-Register Proprietor-Cancellation-Rectification- Correction-Infringement-Authorized user- Remedies- Offence and Penalties- Recent Development in IPR-Bio'-Patents- Protection of Traditional Knowledge.
Recommended Texts	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hyde William Cornish, Intellectual Property Right, Global Vision Publishing House- New Delhi-2011. 2. Dr.Ragbhir Singh, Law Relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2008 3. P.Narayanan, Patent Law, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006 4. P.Narayanan, Law of Copy Right and Industrial Design, Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2006 5. Sarkar on Trade Marks, Kamal House, Kolkatta, 2008 6. Latha R Nair & Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications, Butterworth 2005

Course Outcomes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10. Identifying the evolution of concept of Right to Information, its meaning and significance. 11. Understanding the doctrines with the relation thereto 12. Critically assessing the meaning of E-governance. 13. Explains the powers, functions and duties given under Right to Information Act, 2005
Course	ELECTIVE

Title of the Course:	RIGHT TO INFORMATION
Credits:	3
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the History, scope and significance of Right to Information. ▪ To briefly explain the doctrines used to interpret Right to Information. ▪ To interpret the right to information on the lines of various court decisions. ▪ To evaluate the role of E-governance. ▪ To conceive an idea of Right to Information Act,2005.
Units	
I	Right to Information: Concept – History – Meaning – Scope and Significance – Jurisprudential and Philosophical foundations – Constitutional, Legal and Human Rights perspective – Kharak Singh Case, Gobind Case, Raj Narain Case, S.P.Gupta v. Union of India – Freedom of Information Act, 2002
II	Doctrine of Public Interest and RTI – Public Accountability – Good Governance and RTI – Role of NGOs to make RTI.
III	E-Governance – Enhancing the efficacy of RTI through E-Governance – Recent Developments
IV	Right to Information Act, 2005: Policy parameters – Objectives, Obstacles and Challenges – Rights of Citizen for obtaining the information in Democratic Country – Duty of Public Authorities – Procedure to obtain the Information and further Appeal.
Reading List (Print and Online)	
Recommended Texts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prof. (Dr.) S.V.Joga Rao, Law Relating to Right to Information, Pentagon Press, New Delhi. • P.K.Saini and R.K.Gupta, Right to Information Act, 2005 Implementation and Challenges, Deep & Deep Publications Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi.

Course Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying the evolution of Conveyance and the meaning of Conveyance • Describing the components of the Deed • Learning to draft deeds such as Sale deed, Lease Deed, Mortgage Deed, Power of Attorney Deed • Explains the registration procedures. •
Course	SOFT SKILL
Title of the Course:	DRAFTING OF DEEDS
Credits:	2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ To identify the History, scope and Object of Conveyance.. ▪ To briefly explain the Components and requirements of the deed. ▪ To explain the deeds prevalent in India. ▪ To conceptualize the registration procedure.
Units	
I	Meaning of Conveyance – History of Conveyance – Object of Conveyance
II	Components of the Deed – Requirements of the Deed – The position of Drafting deed in India
III	Drafting of Deeds – Agreement to Sell – Sale Deed – Lease Deed/Rental Deed
IV	Mortgage Deed – General/Special Power of Attorney Deed-Trust Deed
V	Registration Procedures – Online Registration process

Method of Evaluation:

Sessional I	Sessional II	End Semester Examination	Total	Grade
20	20	60	100	

Methods of assessment:

1. Definitions

1. State
2. Inventive step

2. MCQ

1. Law as a system of rules, a union of primary and secondary rules definition given by-
 - A. John Austin
 - B. Aristotle
 - C. **Hart**
 - D. Hobbes
2. Elements of social change -
 1. Physical or geographical
 2. Biological
 3. Economical
 4. Cultural
 - A. 1 and 2
 - B. 1 and 4
 - C. None of the above
 - D. **All of the above**

3. Recall steps

1. Explain the procedure for filing of patent.

4. True/False questions

1. Law as a social engineering theory given by Roscoe Pound
 - a) **True**
 - b) False
2. Article 29 deals with Rights of minorities
 - a) **True**
 - b) False

5. Short essay questions

1. Right to self-determination
2. Secularism

6. Longer essay/ Evaluation essay

1. Write an overview of various tools and techniques of data collection.
2. Write an essay on diplomacy and energy security.

7. Problem-solving questions

1. Children below 14 years of age were employed in a match factory. The employer of the factory gave meager wages to the child workers. The government authorities found out and ordered closure of the factory. Is the Act of the government valid? Decide.

2. Priya is an Advocate; she took a Xerox copy of a Judgment from a reputed journal without getting consent from the author of the journal. Explain whether Priya is liable for infringement.

8. **Discussions**

9. **Debates**

10. **Presentations**

