



ALLIANCE UNIVERSITY

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Recognized by the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi*

Alliance School of Law

Approved by the Bar Council of India (BCI), New Delhi

BACHELOR OF ARTS, BACHELOR OF LAW (HONORS) PROGRAMME – B.A.LL.B. (*Hons.*)

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**REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE FIVE YEAR INTEGRATED
BACHELOR OF ARTS, BACHELOR OF LAW (HONORS)
PROGRAMME – B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)**

Preamble –It is essential for a graduate of law to have a robust understanding of the social sciences. Law and social sciences share a strong mutual relationship. While a legal instrument is a mechanism to express the socio-economic and political will of the State, it is equally undeniable that the effectiveness of the legal system has a definite impact on the society. Hence a successful attorney should have a sound knowledge of the social sciences in order to appreciate how to use law as an instrument of social change. The B.A.LL.B (Hons.) course at the Alliance School of Law includes Political Science, Sociology, Economics and English as minor and major areas of study to supplement the wide range of law subjects that its' graduates are required to study.

Hence, the following **Regulations Governing the Five Year Integrated Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law (Honors) – B.A.LL.B. (Hons.)** are made and adopted.

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PRELIMINARY**1. Short Title and Commencement**

- a. These regulations may be called as the Alliance University Regulations Governing the Five Year Integrated B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Programme, 2018.
- b. They shall come into effect from the date of approval of the Academic Council of Alliance University.
- c. These regulations shall supersede all existing rules in relation to the programme leading to the award of the B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) degree in Alliance School of Law.

2. Definitions

In this Regulation, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a. “ACLAT” refers to the Alliance Common Law Admission Test conducted by ASL in order to determine the eligibility of candidates applying for the Programme
- b. “The Programme” or “the B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Programme” refers to the Five Year Integrated Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law (Honors) programme offered by the School.
- c. “The School” or “ASL” means the Alliance School of Law, Alliance University.
- d. “The University” means Alliance University.
- e. “This Regulation” means Alliance University Regulations Governing the Five Year Integrated B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) Programme, 2018 as from time to time modified, amended or supplemented.

PROGRAMME STRUCTURE

1. Duration of the Programme

- (1) The duration of the program shall be Five Years comprising of ten semesters.
- (2) Each Semester shall comprise of at least eighteen weeks of teaching / tutorials / library sessions such that there is a minimum of ninety working days.

2. Medium of Instruction and Evaluation

The medium of instruction and evaluation shall be English.

3. Programme Structure

- (1) The students of the Programme shall study the courses/ papers/ subjects as may be prescribed by the Board of Studies and approved by the Academic Council of the University from time to time subject to minimum and maximum credits as mentioned in this Regulation.
- (2) Every student admitted to the Programme shall opt for all the compulsory courses and such specialization papers as prescribed in Annexure –I of this Regulation. The Board of Studies of ASL may prescribe courses and syllabus from time to time.

4. Course Details

- (1) There shall be six subjects in each semester except in semesters IX and X which shall have five subjects each. Each subject shall be of 4 credits each.
- (2) In semester IV, the student shall select one of three areas namely Economics, Sociology or Political Science as a major area of specialisation. Upon selection of a particular area, the student shall undergo one course each in semesters IV, V and VI from that area.

Provided that the University may add new areas of specialization from time to time through amendment of this Regulation.

- (3) Students shall also have the option of undergoing three courses on Mass Communication *in lieu* of specialisation in any of the areas mentioned in the preceding provision.
- (4) In semester VI, the student shall select one of five areas namely Intellectual Property Law, Business Law, International Law, Criminal Law or Constitutional Law as the Honors area of specialisation. Upon selection of a particular area, the student shall undergo an aggregate of eight courses in semesters IV to X from that area.

Provided that the University may add new Honors area of specialization from time to time through amendment of this Regulation.

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- (5) Students shall also undergo four courses as Clinical Papers namely, Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance (Clinical Paper I), Moot Court and Internship (Clinical Paper II), Alternative Dispute Resolution (Clinical Paper III) and Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting Systems (Clinical Paper IV). The four courses shall be undergone from semesters VII to X.
- (6) Students shall also undergo four Seminar Courses in semesters IX and X.

COURSE STRUCTURE

SEMESTER I			
1.	English I (Law & Language)	NLAW 101	4 Credits
2.	Legal Methods & Legal Systems	CLAW 201	4 Credits
3.	General Principles of Contract	CLAW 202	4 Credits
4.	Grammar of Sociology	NLAW 111	4 Credits
5.	Micro Economics	NLAW 121	4 Credits
6.	Political Theory	NLAW 131	4 Credits

SEMESTER II

SEMESTER II			
1.	English II (Law & Literature)	NLAW 102	4 Credits
2.	Specific Contracts	CLAW 203	4 Credits
3.	Law of Tort, MV Accident & Consumer Protection Laws	CLAW 204	4 Credits
4.	Contemporary Sociological Issues	NLAW 112	4 Credits
5.	Macro Economics	NLAW 122	4 Credits
6.	Political Ideologies	NLAW 132	4 Credits

Alliance School of Law**SEMESTER III**

SEMESTER III			
1.	Constitutional Law I	CLAW 205	4 Credits
2.	Law of Crimes	CLAW 206	4 Credits
3.	Family Law -I	CLAW 207	4 Credits
4.	Explorations in Social Inequalities	NLAW 113	4 Credits
5.	Indian Economy & Development Economics	NLAW 123	4 Credits
6.	International Relations	NLAW 133	4 Credits

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SEMESTER IV

SEMESTER IV			
1.	Constitutional Law II	CLAW 208	4 Credits
2.	Family Law II	CLAW 218	4 Credits
3.	Property Law	CLAW 210	4 Credits
4.	Jurisprudence	CLAW 211	4 Credits
5.	Administrative Law	CLAW 212	4 Credits
6 (a)	Theoretical Perspective in Sociology (Sociology Hons. I) (Optional)	NLAW 114	4 Credits
6 (b)	Quantitative Methods (Economics Hons. I) (Optional)	NLAW 124	4 Credits
6 (c)	Public Administration (Political Science Hons. I) (Optional)	NLAW 134	4 Credits
6 (d)	Mass Communication I - Optional	NLAW 141	4 Credits

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SEMESTER V

SEMESTER V			
1.	Criminal Procedure Code, Probation of Offenders Act & Juvenile Justice Act	CLAW 213	4 Credits
2.	Intellectual Property Law	CLAW 209	4 Credits
3.	Public International Law	CLAW 215	4 Credits
4.	Company Law	CLAW 216	4 Credits
5.	Interpretation of Statutes	CLAW 217	4 Credits
6 (a)	Industrial Sociology (Sociology Hons. II) (Optional)	NLAW 115	4 Credits
6 (b)	Law & Economics (Economics Hons. II) (Optional)	NLAW 125	4 Credits
6 (c)	Comparative Politics & Governance (Political Science Hons. II) (Optional)	NLAW 135	4 Credits
6 (d)	Mass Communication II (Optional)	NLAW 142	4 Credits

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SEMESTER VI

SEMESTER VI				
1.	Law of Evidence		CLAW 214	4 Credits
2.	Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act		CLAW 219	4 Credits
3.	Private International Law		CLAW 220	4 Credits
4.	Honors Paper I	Subject		
4(a)	Business Law	Law of Corporate Governance	HLAW 301	4 Credits
4(b)	Intellectual Property Law	Copyright & Drafting	HLAW 311	4 Credits
4(c)	International Law	International Organization	HLAW 321	4 Credits
4(d)	Criminal Law	Criminology & Forensic Science	HLAW 331	4 Credits
4(e)	Constitutional Law	Comparative Constitutional Law	HLAW 341	4 Credits
5	Honors Paper II	Subject		
5(a)	Business Law	Capital Market Regulations	HLAW 302	4 Credits
5(b)	Intellectual Property Law	Trade Marks & Drafting	HLAW 312	4 Credits
5(c)	International Law	International Trade Law	HLAW 322	4 Credits
5(d)	Criminal Law	Penology & Victimology	HLAW 332	4 Credits
5(e)	Constitutional Law	Indian Federalism	HLAW 342	4 Credits
6 (a)	Sociology of Crime & Deviance (Sociology Hons. III) (Optional)		NLAW 116	4 Credits
6 (b)	International Economics (Economics Hons. III) Optional		NLAW 126	4 Credits
6 (c)	Anatomy of Political Institutions (Political Science Hons. III) (Optional)		NLAW 136	4 Credits
6 (d)	Mass Communication III(Optional)		NLAW 143	4 Credits

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SEMESTER VII

SEMESTER VII				
1.	Labour & Industrial Laws-I		CLAW 221	4 Credits
2.	Taxation Law		CLAW 222	4 Credits
3.	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Paper I)		CLAW 223	4 Credits
4.	Environmental Law		CLAW 224	4 Credits
5.	Moot Court & Internship (Clinical Paper II)		CLAW 225	4 Credits
6.	Honors [III]	Subject		
6 (a)	Business Law	Banking, Bankruptcy & Insolvency Law	HLAW 303	4 Credits
6 (b)	Intellectual Property Law	Patent & Drafting	HLAW 313	4 Credits
6 (c)	Criminal Law	Comparative Criminal Procedure	HLAW 333	4 Credits
6 (d)	International Law	Maritime Law & Law of Sea	HLAW 323	4 Credits
6 (e)	Constitutional Law	Affirmative Action and Discriminative Justice	HLAW 343	4 Credits

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SEMESTER VIII

SEMESTER VIII				
1.	Labour & Industrial Laws-II		CLAW 226	4 Credits
2.	Drafting, Pleading & Conveyance (Clinical Paper I)		CLAW 223	4 Credits
3.	Moot Court & Internship (Clinical Paper II)		CLAW 225	4 Credits
4.	Election Laws		CLAW 227	4 Credits
5.	Honors Paper IV	Subject		
5 (a)	Business Law	Insurance Law	HLAW 304	4 Credits
5 (b)	Intellectual Property law	Geographical Indication	HLAW 314	4 Credits
5 (c)	International Law	International Humanitarian and Refugee Law	HLAW 324	4 Credits
5 (d)	Criminal Law	Juvenile justice	HLAW 334	4 Credits
5 (e)	Constitutional Law	Media & the Law	HLAW 344	4 Credits
6.	Honors Paper V	Subject		
6 (a)	Business Law	Law of Corporate Finance	HLAW 305	4 Credits
6 (b)	Intellectual Property law	Designs, Trade Secrets	HLAW 315	4 Credits
6 (c)	International Law	International Criminal Law	HLAW 325	4 Credits
6 (d)	Criminal Law	International Criminal Law	HLAW 325	4 Credits
6 (e)	Constitutional Law	Law & the Education	HLAW 345	4 Credits

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SEMESTER IX

SEMESTER IX				
1.	Alternative Dispute Resolution		CLAW 228	4 Credits
2.	Competition Law		CLAW 229	4 Credits
3.	Honors (VI)	Subject		
3 (a)	Business Law	Mergers & Acquisitions (Law Related)	HLAW 306	4 Credits
3 (b)	Intellectual Property Law	IPR Transactions	HLAW 316	4 Credits
3 (c)	International Law	Air & Space Law	HLAW 326	4 Credits
3 (d)	Criminal Law	Women & Criminal Law	HLAW 336	4 Credits
3 (e)	Constitutional Law	Law Governing Services	HLAW 346	4 Credits
4.	Honors (VII)	Subject		
4 (a)	Business Law	International Investment Law	HLAW 307	4 Credits
4 (b)	Intellectual Property Law	IPR Litigation	HLAW 317	4 Credits
4 (c)	International Law	International Investment Law	HLAW307	4 Credits
4 (d)	Criminal Law	Corporate Offences	HLAW 337	4 Credits
4 (e)	Constitutional Law	Govt., Accounts, Audit	HLAW 347	4 Credits
5.	Seminar Paper I		Code	Credits
5 (a)	Mining Law		SLAW 401	4 Credits
5 (b)	Sports Law		SLAW 402	4 Credits
5 (c)	Air & Space Law		SLAW 404	4 Credits
5 (d)	E-Commerce & M-Commerce Law		SLAW 405	4 Credits
5 (e)	Insurance Law		SLAW 406	4 Credits
5 (f)	Feminist Jurisprudence		SLAW 407	4 Credits

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SEMESTER X

SEMESTER X				
1.	Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System		CLAW 230	4 Credits
2.	Honors [VIII]	Subject	Code	Credits
2 (a)	Business Law	Commercial Arbitration	HLAW 308	4 Credits
2 (b)	Intellectual Property Law	IPR Management	HLAW 318	4 Credits
2 (c)	Criminal Law	Trans National Organized Crimes	HLAW 338	4 Credits
2 (d)	International Law	Commercial Arbitration	HLAW 308	4 Credits
2 (e)	Constitutional Law	Legislative Drafting	HLAW 348	4 Credits
3.	Subjects [II]		Code	Credits
3 (a)	Law and Technology		SLAW 411	4 Credits
3 (b)	International Investment Law		SLAW 412	4 Credits
3 (c)	Competition Law		SLAW 413	4 Credits
3 (d)	Judicial Power and Process		SLAW 414	4 Credits
3 (e)	Bio technology Law		SLAW 415	4 Credits
3 (f)	Conflict of Law		SLAW 416	4 Credits
4.	Subjects [III]		Code	Credits
4 (a)	Refugee Law		SLAW 421	4 Credits
4 (b)	Cyber Forensics		SLAW 422	4 Credits
4 (c)	Election Law		SLAW 423	4 Credits
4 (d)	Energy Law		SLAW 424	4 Credits
4 (e)	Equal Opportunity Law		SLAW 425	4 Credits
4 (f)	European Law		SLAW 426	4 Credits
4 (g)	International Commercial Arbitration		SLAW 427	4 Credits
5	Subjects [IV]		Code	Credits
5 (a)	Human Displacement and the Law		SLAW 431	4 Credits
5 (b)	International Criminal Tribunals		SLAW 432	4 Credits
5 (c)	Law and Media		SLAW 433	4 Credits
5 (d)	Law and Medicine		SLAW 434	4 Credits

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5 (e)	Service Law	SLAW 435	4 Credits
5 (f)	WTO	SLAW 436	4 Credits

SUBJECT DESCRIPTION

SEMESTER I

CORE SUBJECTS

English I (Law and Language)

This course aims to encourage critical thinking, reasoning and argumentation through the study of literary and legal texts. The course will introduce the learner to the basics of communication as an important tool in all businesses. The course will help the learner understand the nuances of English Language with relation to legal/business usage and towards better preparation for placements. The learner will actively engage in case study analysis, group assignments, book reviews, listening, reading and writing exercises, media interviews, speeches, quizzes, debates and group discussions on current / legal topics. The course will also focus on the conventions of academic writing, critical writing, legal and business communication.

Legal Methods and Legal Systems

This course is specifically designed to develop a range of legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of legal traditions in various parts of the world. The course is a study in legal fundamentals, an introduction into the study of law and an overview of the nature, meaning of law and its methods. A component is dedicated to Legal Research, which seeks to inculcate research skills and an understanding of the various dimensions of its methodology.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT

A contract is essential for any business transaction, ensuring that both parties to the contract abide by the commonly established terms and conditions. They are the main means by which, transactions are made and legal obligations voluntarily incurred. Law of contract will be taught in two papers for the course. While semester I will deal with the general principles of contract law, the second paper in the next semester will focus on certain forms of specific contracts. The chief object of the course is learning & understanding the fundamental principles of law of contract. The focus of the course will be on how a contractual promise arises; how such contracts shall operate; how will the parties be discharged from these promises and what are the available remedies for the breach of a promise.

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GRAMMAR OF SOCIOLOGY

This course introduces the students to the discipline of Sociology. It focuses on the emergence of sociology as a discipline and how the sociological imagination helps an individual to develop an analytical view about various social structures operating for the functioning of the society.

Micro Economics

In modern market economies, consumers, workers, and firms have much more flexibility and choice when it comes to allocating scarce resources. Microeconomics describes the trade-off that consumers, workers, and firms face, and show how these trades-offs are best made. The idea of making optimal trade-offs is an important theme in microeconomics. Thus this course not only help students better understand and predict the economic forces shaping real world business and non-business decisions but also serves to develop and strengthen their overall analytical skill.

POLITICAL THEORY

The course will introduce basic concepts of political theory through a critical reading of some of the major texts and thinkers from both the western and Indian political traditions. The central question of the course will be to trace how various political thinkers have impacted the evolution of different political institutions. This course concentrates on Ancient Greek thinkers (Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle), Social Contract theories (Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau), concepts of Rights, Justice and equality with reference to prominent thinkers and theories. The course will also focus on Indian political traditions from ancient Arthashastra of Kautilya, Dharma Shastra, and Buddhist traditions to modern Indian thinkers like Gandhi, Ambedkar, Syed Ahmed Khan, and Aurobindo.

SEMESTER II**CORE SUBJECTS****Law, & Literature (English II)**

This course focuses on developing writing skills that meet external as well as internal reporting standards while also producing documents that are accessible and understandable to non-business / legal audiences. It aims to explore different ways of writing for different audiences with an emphasis on targeted messaging. It is meant to sharpen writing skills and grammar and also hone the presentation skills. It will provide inputs to legal decision making by enhancing the proficiency level of students in areas such as self-analysis, communicating decisions across functional areas, analysis of legal business scenarios, case study analysis, customer-centricity and client/stakeholder communication. The learners are expected to understand the nuances of English Language with relation to legal/business usage through literature, case studies, legal documents and academic materials.

SPECIFIC CONTRACTS

This paper is the second paper on the Law of Contracts, undertaken as part of the curriculum. While the first paper focus on the general principles of contract, the current paper will focus on how these principles apply to certain forms of specific contracts. The object of the course is primarily aimed at a building up of knowledge which must lead to an effective understanding of the specific contracts stated in the Indian Contract Act, The Indian Partnership Act, the Sale of Goods Act and other forms of special contracts. The course on specific contracts is closely related to the basic course on the law of contracts, which has been taught during the first semester. The general principles, which are the foundations of any contract, are consequently already known, which should normally aid the assimilation of the subject matter.

LAW OF TORT INCLUDING MV ACCIDENT & CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Tort Law is one of the preliminary subjects taught to law students and also forms a foundation for the rest of the subjects to come. Tort law governs every day relations between people in other words, it deals with civil wrongs such as defamation, trespass, negligence, assault, battery etc. This course is comprehensive in nature; it deals with emerging areas of torts such as cyber torts and wrongs relating to domestic rights. Along with tort law the course also deals with allied topics such as Motor Vehicles Act, Consumer Protection Act and Product Liability which gives students a holistic understanding of the subject.

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CONTEMPORARY SOCIOLOGICAL ISSUES

This course provides an introduction to the sociological analysis of contemporary social issues and problems which covers various social, economic and global issues like child marriage, trafficking, terrorism, problems of globalization and so on. It creates a critical and analytical thinking among the students and helps them to create a sociological imagination of various social issues.

Macro Economics

The course aims to understand long run growth issues along with focus on stabilization policies to handle cyclical fluctuations. In wake of ongoing world economic recession, there is need to understand the nature of modern crises and the methods used and advocated to handle the same. The course covers (a) the major macroeconomic markets: the goods, money and labor markets and the external sector, and their constituent functions including the consumption function, saving function, investment function, money-demand function, money supply, etc, (b) macroeconomic models and (c) macroeconomic policy issues.

POLITICAL IDEOLOGIES

This course studies many of humanity's fundamental questions. Some of these questions arise when we reflect on the most basic and most widely shared elements of human experience. Questions like what kind of life should we live? What kind of society should we want? What makes one belief system better than another? Etc. will be given importance along with the analysis of rationality behind human actions and limits of human knowledge. This course will introduce students to various ideological traditions like Liberalism, Conservatism, Socialism, Nationalism, Fascism, Feminism, Multiculturalism, Religious Fundamentalism etc. and also explore how these ideologies underwent changes and reinterpretations in new environments.

SEMESTER III**CORE SUBJECTS****CONSTITUTIONAL LAW –I**

This course will endeavor to help budding attorneys understand the meaning and nature of Constitutional law and governance in India. The philosophy of Constitutionalism and its impact on people's lives through the implementation of Fundamental Rights will be the intellectual focus of the course. Academic attention will be given to Constitutionalism, Fundamental Right and Directives Principles. Students are expected to analyze the importance of protection of Human Rights given effect through various Judicial interpretations of the Supreme Court.

LAW OF CRIMES

Knowledge of criminal law is indispensable to any lawyer. This course aims to acquaint students with the basic principles of criminal liability and other concepts of substantive criminal law. It also involves the study of specific offences under the Indian Penal Code.

Family Law I

To evaluate the strength of family system in India and the role of the law in extending crucial legal support. It is also to examine the contours of quintessential Uniform Civil Code and its applicability for the purposes of regulating the personal and religious matters of family life that may emerge from time to time.

EXPLORATIONS IN SOCIAL INEQUALITIES

This course discusses the unequal distribution of key social resources and power that divides the society into various strata or layers which are "hierarchical" in nature. It provides an understanding of the different axis of inequality such as class, caste, race and gender.

INDIAN ECONOMY & DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS

This paper focuses all Five Year Plans, programmes, policies and schemes with reference to social and economic problems. It covers service sectors and industrialization process and its challenges. This paper focuses on economic challenges faced by India in pre and post 1990s.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

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This course enables students to develop a critical understanding on global power politics. The focus of this course will be to understand different approaches and theories of international relations. This course will critically engage with the evolution of nation state, concepts of balance of power, national interest, national security, collective security, foreign policy making etc. An attempt will be made to recognize the significance of major events in the world political history including Cold war politics, Cuban missile crisis, Gulf war, Vietnam War, collapse of Soviet Union, Arab Spring etc. Significance of international and regional organizations with the attempts at reorganizing the world order. It will also focus Indian foreign policy with a larger perspective.

SEMESTER IV**CORE SUBJECTS****CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-II**

This course is specifically designed keeping in mind the requirements of students who need to be trained rigorously in the essentials of Constitutional Law. It seeks to develop a range of appropriate legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of Constitutionalism in India. The course is a study in the fundamentals of Constitutionalism, the branches of government, Constitutional Institutions and their interrelationships and the importance of judicial interpretations in unravelling the dynamics of institutional interrelationship in our country.

FAMILY LAW II

The course is designed to analyze the presence of different personal laws for different community and to discuss in detail the personal laws of Muslims. The course critically evaluate the sources of Muslim law, laws on marriage, divorce, adoption, succession, gift, wakf etc by the Sharia laws and the legislative and judicial interventions in India. The scope of Uniform Civil Code, Special Marriage Act and How far the rights of woman and children are protected will also be debated.

PROPERTY LAW

To conceptually analyze 'Property', the 'nature of property rights' and the general principles governing the transfer of property. It involves a detailed study of the substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims including, in particular, the concept of trust.

JURISPRUDENCE

A judge or a lawyer has to continuously analyse socio-legal changes and they have to come up with rational solutions to the problems emanating. This theoretical course will make the students capable of exploring different perspectives of law, legal concepts, legal theories and its practical application. Jurisprudence also deals with the evolution of legal thoughts which is necessary to understand the foundation of law. This course offers rigorous and logical analysis of law and enable the students to disparagingly analyse socio-legal concepts and systems. Jurisprudential analysis not only looks on the development of law but also deals with law making by legislators and judicial interpretations, and hence, equip the students to understand the various technicalities of application of law in the legal profession.

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ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Administration is an individual's interface with the State. Due to radical change in the philosophy regarding the role and function of the state (from laissez faire to welfare), the opportunities of interaction with administration have increased manifold and continue to increase further. The situation is such that administrative actions impinge on every aspect of an individual's life. Due to unprecedented rise in state intervention in an individual's (whether citizen or non-citizen) life, the possibilities of accumulation of uncontrolled power and of arbitrariness in its exercise too has increased. This in turn has started adversely affecting legal rights granted to an individual by the law. Therefore, administrative law has been systematically developed as an instrument to ensure that the powers entrusted or delegated to the administrative authorities are exercised strictly in accordance with the law. Its rapid growth in the 20th century is regarded as the most significant development in the field of law. It deals with legal framework governing public administration and the principles to control executive power to avoid arbitrariness. This course is specifically designed keeping in mind the requirements of students who need to be trained rigorously in the essentials of Administrative Law. It seeks to develop a range of appropriate legal skills for budding lawyers and introduce students to a range of intellectual perspectives, ideas and traditions that have influenced the development of Administrative lawyering in India. The course is a study in the fundamentals of Administrative law, the principles that constitute the core of the subject, legislative and judicial functions of administration, judicial discretion among others, and the importance of judicial interpretations in unraveling the dynamics of administrative governance in our country. Contemporary debates surrounding administrative governance like Lokpal (Ombudsman) will be discussed in detail. The impact of Globalization has also been found to be tremendous on Administrative Law in particular and Administration in general. Therefore, It has become essential to unearth the related complexities in a candid manner as to how Administrative law of today be seen in the light of Global Implications.

Optional**Theoretical Perspectives in Sociology (Sociology Hons. I) (Optional)**

This course aims to provide an overview of major theoretical perspectives of Sociology through an examination of major figures i.e., August Comte, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Robert Merton and ideas of sociological theory in their historical context. Each theorist is studied systematically pulling out the central ideas from their body of work and trying to decipher the inner logic in the work.

Quantitative Methods (Economics Hons. I) (Optional)**BA, LLB (Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law)**

This course covers various topics in mathematical and statistical modeling that will be used by students of economics to analyze economic problems. The course is designed to give more emphasis on the applications of the techniques and models in decision problems. The main object are problem solving, Mathematical modelling, Research methods, Statistics, Optimization methods, Simulation.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (POLITICAL SCIENCE HONS. I) (OPTIONAL)

This course introduces the syllabi as per latest developments in the subject aimed at balancing the theoretical and practical aspects of the Public Administration. The importance of public administration derives from its crucial role in the governing of a society. All the great human events in history were probably achieved by what we today would call public administration. Organization and administrative practices in collective or public settings are as old as civilization. This course is set to analyze the transformations in public administration with emphasis on current initiatives and emerging challenges in the field. Students are introduced to the study of public administration in a fast changing environment of globalized phenomenon.

MASS COMMUNICATION (Optional - I)

This course is the first year gateway to the study of law at the Alliance University, and it provides a foundation in better comprehension and exploration of your main courses in the complete program. Starting with the familiar and the everyday, this course introduces students to the breadth of contemporary communication studies by focusing on the conceptual foundations of the discipline. With an eye on the way that communication has adapted to changing realities over the decades, both shaping them and being shaped by them, this course explains how media and communication technologies have transformed the rhythms of everyday life, the organization of meaning, the boundaries between private and public, the sense of national and public collectivity, the texture of public space, immediacy and liveliness, and the experience of time and distance.

SEMESTER V**CORE SUBJECTS****CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, PROBATION OF OFFENDERS ACT AND JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT.**

The Criminal Procedure Code is the bedrock of criminal justice administration. For the purpose of understanding, the salient features of the 'Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,' includes the procedure for filing FIR; the powers of the police to interrogate a person; provisions relating to arrests; execution of arrest warrants; issuance of bailable and non-bailable warrants; issuance of summons to an accused; appearance as a witness in a criminal court; issuance of summons and search warrant to compel the production of things, documents etc.; search without a search warrant; seizure; limitation period for entertaining a case against a person; maintenance of wife, child and parents etc.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

To conceptually analyze 'Property', the 'nature of property rights' and the general principles governing the transfer of property. It involves a detailed study of the doctrines such as election, ostensible owner, Lispendens and substantive law relating to particular transfers, such as sale, mortgage, lease, exchange, gift and actionable claims including in particular the concept of trust. It attempts to make an exposure into the intricacies of law involved in transfer of immovable property in contradistinction to movables.

PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW

The story of Public International Law is the story of historic and present-day efforts to address international issues of common concern – conflict within and between states, climate change, human rights abuses, international crimes, global trade, and control over and use of the world's oceans. This course provides students with an understanding of the system of public international law which regulates relations between actors on the global stage. Public international law (commonly referred to as 'international law') governs relationships between and among entities with international legal personality: sovereign states and other international actors, such as inter-governmental organizations and individual natural persons. The legal personality attributed to these entities means that they have rights, protections, responsibilities and liabilities under international law.

Company Law

This course is on the fundamental principles of law relating to a company including its procedures of functioning. It covers topics from pre-incorporation to the establishment and management of a company. The Companies Act 2013 makes comprehensive provisions to govern all classes of companies. It implemented many new sections and repealed the relevant corresponding sections of old Act.

INTERPRETATIONS OF STATUTES

Statutory interpretation is the process by which legislative instruments are given meaning so that they can be understood and applied. This subject will systematically examine the body of law that is relevant when determining the intention of Parliament as expressed in legislative instruments.

OPTIONAL**INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY (SOCIOLOGY HONS. II) (OPTIONAL)**

This course focuses on the relationship between industry and society. It encourages the students to examine the relationships between management and employees and analyze how those relationships affect the work environment. This would give an insight into how industrialization has affected our daily lives from a social perspective.

LAW AND ECONOMICS (ECONOMICS HONS II) (Optional)

This course offers an introduction to the study of law and economics. In addition to classroom discussions of the assigned readings—mostly theoretical and policy-oriented material, rather than cases or statutes—we will also engage in the sort of academic writing and commentary typical of advanced seminars. We will examine applications of Law & Economics to: tort, property, contract and criminal law; intellectual property, employment law etc.

**COMPARATIVE POLITICS & GOVERNANCE (POLITICAL SCIENCE HONS. II)
(OPTIONAL)**

With a comparative study of political systems, this course will offer students with a foundational framework to examine political systems through theoretical analysis. Major theories like System Theories, Culture Theories, Class Theories and Developmental Theories will be used to explain the relationship between democracy and economic development, Developmental gaps, issues related with federalism, democratic transition, political conflict, regionalism etc. This course also facilitates comparative analysis of major political institutions working in different nation-state systems such as party system, pressure groups etc.

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MASS COMMUNICATION – II(Optional)

This course adds further to the foundation provided in the first year program. To set the tone for this course, we will explore the relationship between means of communication, technology, modernity, and the emergence of the “mass society.” Basic communication theories will be discussed with an eye on the way that communication has adapted to changing realities over the decades, both shaping them and being shaped by them. Defining and distinguishing the Technologies; Institutions; Cultural Forms; and understanding the theories of masses: from social relationships to culture and from culture to society.

SEMESTER VI**CORE SUBJECTS****LAW OF EVIDENCE**

Law of Evidence is categorized under 'adjective law' together with procedural laws, both civil and criminal procedure. This course concentrates on the law governing the admission of evidence, focusing on the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 and related case laws. It also examines principle and conceptual issues related to evidence including relevancy of facts, burden of proof, admissibility, hearsay and its exceptions, examination of witnesses and production of evidence. The course also aims to equip students to reflect critically on the law of evidence and update them with the recent legislative amendments like the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 2013.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AND LIMITATION

Study of procedural law is important for a Law student. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the various stages through which a civil case passes through, and the connected matters. The course also includes law of limitation. The course teacher shall endeavour to familiarise the students with the case papers (like plaints, written statements, Interlocutory applications, etc.) involved in civil cases and touch upon the provisions of Evidence Act wherever necessary.

Private International Law

Private International Law or Conflict of Laws is a body of rules to resolve disputes involving foreign elements. It comprises a set of conflict rules like *lex situs*, *lex loci contractus*, *lex fori*, and so on. When a private relationship is subject to more than one jurisdiction, private international law steps-in. It seeks to determine the legal system to deal with the dispute as well as the applicable law (specifically with regard to jurisdiction, recognition, and enforcement issues). Essentially private international law deals with procedural aspects rather with the substantial aspects of the dispute.

For instance, one of the party being a foreign national or the transaction being completed on a foreign territory. In some cases, the cause of action may also arise on a foreign land. This subject tries to answer the question as to which law and which jurisdiction to choose in case of any cross-border disputes.

Honors Paper I**Mergers & Acquisitions (Hons I)****BA, LLB (Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Law)**

Merger and acquisition are the important part of corporate laws which means that merger of two or more corporations by transfer of all properties and liabilities to a single corporation. The term ‘amalgamation’ is used synonymously with the term merger. The Merger and acquisition happens in competition in global business words.

The main component of this subject are scheme of reconstruction, arrangements, take over and acquisition. It has many dimensions which study includes theories, causes, effects, liabilities, contractual issues, legal frame works, and powers of authorities.

COPYRIGHT & DRAFTING (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW)

In India, the Copyright Act, 1957 has been amended in 1994, 1999 and 2012. The 2012 amendments were significant in nature and responded to the need of the society as well as technological developments. This course is designed in such a way that it incorporates these changes adequately and provides inputs regarding Indian law and international law. It discusses all the multilateral conventions on copyright irrespective of whether India is a party to any particular treaty or not.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

An international organization as an organization established by a treaty or other instrument governed by international law and holding its own international legal personality. There are two types of organizations which operates internationally i.e. international governmental organizations and international non-governmental organizations. The general understanding of the decision-making process of international organizations is often less a question of law than one of political judgement.

CRIMINOLOGY & FORENSIC SCIENCE(HONS 1 – CRIMINAL LAW)

A paper on Criminology and Forensic Science would introduce the students to a whole new world of criminal behavior understanding various perspectives on why people commit crimes. It will introduce various theories to explain criminal behavior during different eras and methods of studying crime. The course also stresses on the interface between criminology and forensic science and the role of forensic psychology in understanding criminal psychology. On completion of this course students would be able to gain working knowledge on how to apply criminology in legal practice.

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

This course is designed to examine from a comparative perspective –legal structure and concepts that are found in Constitutions across the world, precepts such as basic rights, rule of law, systems of governance, judicial review, to name a few. Comparative Constitutional Law course is intended to make students familiar

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with the constitutional systems of a few countries, in particular the constitution of United States of America and few other emerging constitutions along with the Indian Constitution. Students will be benefitted from deeper understanding of the doctrines and values underlying the provisions and principles from various constitutional systems.

Honors Paper II

CAPITAL MARKET REGULATIONS (HONS II)

There is a revolution in the laws relating to the investment and security. The economic and social development depends on securities market at national and global levels. In the global level there is a trend for unification of controls of securities and investments. Reflection of this global phenomenon is essentially to be felt in India. The new laws and regulations now fall in line with the global requirements at times transcending the constitutional limitations. Needless to say, the study of law relating to investment and securities attains new dimensions.

TRADE MARKS & DRAFTING (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW)

Intellectual Property Law has assumed a great importance in recent times as a result of the recognition that “knowledge is property”. The syllabi is designed in such a manner so that the students get in-depth knowledge of the laws related to trademark laws. It incorporates the contemporary topics like ambush marketing, comparative advertisement, international registration etc. so as to give the students a very holistic approach which can bridge the gap between the theoretical and practical aspect of the subject.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

Trade is one of the main driving forces behind the increasing globalization. While trade exists since the inception of civilization, with the development of nation states and the notion of sovereignty, governments have been asserting and exercising power of regulating trade within and from their territory. This intervention by the governments in the trading activity of private persons and firms have been opposed by many economists who have been arguing in favor of liberalizing trade barriers which means minimizing government intervention. After Second World War, a need for unification of Private International laws in respect of trade was felt across the world. Efforts started with the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) 1947, culminated in the establishment of the World Trade Organization (WTO) in 1994. The WTO regulates the power of the sovereign states to regulate trade within their jurisdiction. With its continuously expanding horizons, the Agreements contained in the WTO Agreement have become the main legal framework within which trade can be conducted by persons and firms. It would not be an exaggeration to

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say that the WTO law defines the extent of rights against different governments of the world of persons and firms to trade in goods and services.

Given the importance of the WTO as the framer of international law on trade policy norms, this course would primarily focus on the WTO Agreements. The Agreements are to be studied in light of their historical background, decisions interpreting them and the controversies that exist with regard to them. After making the student aware of the international policy norms which affect trade in goods and services, they are to be introduced to the ground rules relating to international sale of goods. Unlike the earlier part, this part does not deal with the power of the governments to regulate international trade and limitation thereon. Instead, this part deals with rules that govern international sale transaction between private persons and firms. Students are also got to be acquainted with the relationship and balance between different international organizations e.g. WTO, IMF, World Bank and UNCTAD.

PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY (HONS 2 – CRIMINAL LAW)

Corrections are one of the most debated and controversial components of the criminal justice system. A course on penology and victimology introduces various forms of punishments that have been followed across the globe and their philosophical foundations. The course also focuses on institutional correction and prison administration along with discussing the alternatives to imprisonment like probation and parole. A module on victimology will discuss nature of victims, issues relating to understanding various classes of victims and provisions in various laws relating to providing justice to victims of crime.

INDIAN FEDERALISM

Indian federalism under the Constitutional Law, focus on the importance of the concept of constitution and basic characteristics of federalism in India. In which since the British period to Indian Independence discussed the evolution and growth of federalism in Indian and how the federal set-up constituted in Indian Constitution. Under the federal structure of the Indian Constitution, distribution of power between Union and State, such as Legislative, Administrative, and Financial relations are core discussion under the theme.

Optional

SOCIOLOGY OF CRIME & DEVIANCE (SOCIOLOGY HONS. III)(OPTIONAL)

The course attempts to provide an overview on various definitions of deviance and the responses of the society to such behaviours. It will provide an overview on the classical and contemporary explanations to the causes of criminal/deviant behaviour and gain an understanding of how these theories have informed criminal justice policy.

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS (ECONOMICS HONS. III) OPTIONAL

The goal of this course is to enable critically analyze those economic issues that results from a country's interaction with outside world: trade with other countries, international factor movements, supranational economic integration, current account imbalances, exchange rate volatility, currency crisis etc.

ANATOMY OF POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS (POLITICAL SCIENCE HONS. III (OPTIONAL)

This course offers a detailed study of major political institutions in India. Constitutions. It will discuss on the major actors in India's political life and their presence and actions. Constitutional structures of government, inclusive growth, and major constitutional and statutory bodies like Central Vigilance Commission, Election Commission, UPSC, Financial Commission, National commission for SC's and ST's, AG, CAG, NHRC, CIC are discussed in detail within the syllabus framework. This course will also critically engage Local self-government in India with special reference to 73rd and 74th amendments. This course will explore significant questions of Indian political system by theoretically and practically studying selected forms of politics, visually and art in post-independence India.

MASS COMMUNICATION - III (Optional)

This course sums up in totality the concepts of Mass Communication. We shall be exploring the working knowledge of a selection of Mass Media theories and industries. The students would be able to effectively research and analyze key concepts and issues relating to the field of Media Studies, and will apply critical skills to the completion of written and oral projects. Students shall have the ability for effective oral communication and will be able to articulate a targeted message to a professional audience.

CORE SUBJECTS**LABOUR LAW AND INDUSTRIAL LAW-1**

With a view to provide the students an insight into the mechanics of socio – legal angel of labour relations, this course is designed. There is a need to understand the relations between various stakeholder. As the scope and ambit of labour laws is very wide like age, gender, region, social status, health etc., an understanding of the subject is essential.

TAXATION LAW

This module discusses direct tax, financial viability of individuals, corporate and government entities as well as tax provisions as applicable to individuals, Hindu Undivided Families and corporate bodies. The subject also covers the return of income and assessment procedures, collection and recovery of tax, wealth tax management and other indirect taxes in India like GST.

DRAFTING, PLEADING AND CONVEYANCE (CLINICAL PAPER 1)

Translation of thoughts into words- Spoken and return is an essential ingredient of an effective lawyer. The students should be trained in drafting of pleadings and conveyances and other essential documents. The skill of drafting can be acquired and sharpened by undertaking the exercises under the super vision of an expert in the field. The course aims at equipping the students with the drafting skills.

ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The course provides learning avenue to explore the legal framework for the protection of environment. International instruments, domestic legislations and judicial interventions towards the protection of environment is covered in this course of study. Various principles form part of international environmental law and domestic law will also be discussed with a critical approach.

MOOT COURT EXERCISE AND INTERNSHIP (CLINICAL PAPER II)

The course is designed to hone advocacy skills in the students. Moot courts are simulation exercises geared up to endow students with facility in preparation of written submission and planning, organizing and marshalling arguments in the given time so as to convince the presiding officer. The students should familiarize them self's with the various stages of trial in civil and criminal cases. They should be exposed to real core experiences. Further they should imbibe the skills of client interviewing. This component may be

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planned to be part of the internship. Each student shall undergo an internship for a minimum of 20 weeks during the entire course.

Honors Paper [III]

BANKING, BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY LAW BUSINESS LAW (HONS III)

The main concern of law is the regulation and balancing of socio-economic and political interests. In regulating the economic front, law has to take into account the negative economic impact in the situations of socio-legal problems. The bankruptcy law becomes relevant in this context. The Constitution confers on the union and the states the power to legislate on bankruptcy- the inability to pay debts. The Indian laws contain elaborate provisions on the status of insolvent person, legal conditions of insolvency, insolvency proceedings, distribution of property of the insolvent and on litigation by and against insolvent person. These laws have to be looked at with a comparative approach.

PATENT & DRAFTING (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW)

This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the patent system in India. It throws light on the legislative framework of patent law in India and also familiarizes students with the practical aspects of patents such as patent drafting which will enable them to have a deeper understanding of patents.

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (CRIMINAL LAW)

Primarily, comparative criminal procedure is the study of how the national legal systems differ from one another. It studies the idiosyncrasies and the similarities relating to criminal procedures applicable in the different legal systems. It helps us to identify shortcomings in our own legal system by appreciating the criminal processes in other jurisdictions. This course is taught with reference to the criminal procedure systems of India, England, France and China.

LAW OF THE SEA & MARITIME (HONS III)

This subject examines aspects of Maritime Law, which concerns private shipping law, and the Law of the Sea, which concerns the public international law regulating the uses of the sea. Maritime law regulates the business of carrying cargo and passengers by sea. It is one of the world's oldest bodies of law and it grew out of commerce between ancient lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea. The Convention on the Law of the Sea, which is a UN treaty regarding territorial waters, sea lanes, and ocean resources governs the law of the sea.

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AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND DISCRIMINATIVE JUSTICE (HONS III)

The right to equality is the foundation stone of the Constitution of India. Being the spring to all law in India it runs like a thread of paramount importance through the length and breadth of all of it. It embodies the principle of equality before law and equal protection of law, and seeks to eliminate all discrimination, affirmative actions based on religion, race, caste, colour, sex and place of birth. However, this elimination is subject to reasonable restrictions. Moreover, the discriminative justice reflects in two ways; that is, positive discrimination and negative discrimination. The constitution of India never permits negative discrimination but gives way for positive discrimination; for instance, reasonable restrictions, reservation clause, etc. This subject discusses the above concepts in the context of legislation and case law and examines how they have shaped Indian legal thought and jurisprudence.

CORE SUBJECT**LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS-II (SOCIAL SECURITY AND WAGE LEGISLATION)**

This paper in the beginning discussed the philosophy of Labour including the historical development of labour welfare such as health, safety and welfare measures were discussed. And how the appropriate government at both State and Centre level providing social security and other benefits with regular implementation to promote labour welfare. Under the Labour Welfare first unit primarily focused on women and child with the Factories Act, Equal Remuneration Act & Maternity Benefit Act . Apart from these universally accepted theories related to wages and bonus were discussed in the second unit including Minimum Wages Act and Payment of Wages Act, and Payment of Bonus Act. For the welfare of labour, social security against injury while employment and other contingencies focused, how it will benefits workman after the retirement. At the end of this syllabus, role of appropriate government specially focused on the protection of contract labour, labour working in unorganized sector, and labour from weaker sections.

DRAFTING, PLEADING & CONVEYANCE (CLINICAL PAPER I)

This subject exposes the student to the art of composing or writing documents that are either expressly intended to be, or which frequently become, the subject of legal interpretation. This includes both pleadings that are filed into Court and which must set out the case of a party effectively, as well as conveyancing, agreements, etc. that declare or regulate the rights of parties. This subject is important in that it teaches the student to translate the rights and intention of the parties to paper, clearly and accurately and simultaneously keeping in view their rights and obligations in law.

MOOT COURT & INTERNSHIP (CLINICAL PAPER II)

This is a compulsory clinical course that exposes the student to the practical application of law, firstly by participating in mock court proceedings and secondly by interning in various different organizations over five years.

The moot court assignments will be on assigned problems and aim to teach the students both research and drafting in respect of the problem as well as oral advocacy skills and court craft. On the other hand, in internships the students experience the application of law in real world environments such as Non-Government Organizations, advocates' offices, law firms, legal departments of companies and judicial clerkships. This experience also helps them to choose an area of their interest for their future career.

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ELECTION LAW

Elections constitute one of the major determinants of democracy, as people participate in the process of choosing their representatives. The paper on Election Law will enable students to get acquainted with various laws governing elections in our country at both the houses of the parliament, state legislatures as well as presidential and vice-presidential elections. The students will also be introduced to the election machinery as well as the procedure for conducting various elections. The course also includes criteria for qualification and disqualification of candidates as discussed in various laws governing elections. It also introduces the concepts of corrupt practices and offences related to elections and penalties thereof.

Honors Paper IV**INSURANCE LAW (HONS IV)**

The insurance idea is an old-institution of transactional trade. Even from olden days merchants who made great adventures gave money by way of consideration, to other persons who made assurance, against loss of their goods, merchandise ships and things adventured. The rates of money consideration were mutually agreed upon. Such an arrangement enabled other merchants more willingly and more freely to embark upon further trading adventures. The operational framework of insurance idea is provided by the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This module shall cover study of both life insurance and other general insurances in India.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION, BIODIVERSITY, BIOTECHNOLOGY, FARMERS AND BREEDERS RIGHT

Unlike Patents, Trademarks, Copyrights, Protections to Geographical Indication, Plant Variety & Farmer's Rights and Biodiversity were less known and talked issues of Intellectual Property Protection. But this does not deny the fact that with the rapid awareness of Intellectual Property Issues these aspects of IPR have certainly managed to acquire a special place in Intellectual Property Rights Regime. Of late countries have realised the need and importance of protecting their traditional knowledge, indigenous practices, biodiversity, indigenous plant varieties, and products specially originating from their territories. The alarming rate of increase in Bio Piracy, uncontrolled, unprotected and unregulated access to the indigenous plant varieties, and free riding on the reputation acquired by products because of their specific origin to have commercial gains have paved the way for the Countries to adopt their sui generis protection system through

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Intellectual Property Rights mechanism to protect the geographical indications, plant varieties, and Biodiversity.

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN AND REFUGEE LAW (HONS IV)

Humanitarianism underpins the legal protection afforded to combatants and civilians in time of war (International humanitarian law - IHL) and to civilians displaced across borders (International refugee law - IRL). This subject examines the origins, law and institutions within these two areas of international law, as well as the relationship between the two.

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CRIMINAL LAW)

This course covers the juvenile justice system and related juvenile issues. Topics include an overview of the juvenile justice system, treatment and prevention programs, special areas and laws unique to juveniles, and other related topics. The course will offer an understanding on the structure of juvenile courts and the procedures, function and jurisdiction of juvenile agencies, processing and detention of juveniles, and case disposition.

MEDIA AND THE LAW (HONS IV)

This topics course examines the constitutional, legal and regulatory foundations common to print, broadcast media, the internet and immersive media. Core topics will include the overview of key legal areas impacting the media, including libel, invasion of privacy, obscenity and copyright. We will explore a range of areas shaped in part by student interest. Possible areas include entertainment media, music, interactive and immersion media, new journalism platform and online presence of communication (e.g. branding, public relations and online advertising).

Honors Paper V

LAW OF CORPORATE FINANCE (BUSINESS LAW)

The course covers corporate investment, financing and payout decisions, market theory, equity, bond. It examines the corporate law rules governing how companies raise finance. It examines the legal issues arising out of the operation of the capital markets as intermediaries between investors and issuers.

The subject develops theoretical framework for understanding and analysing major financial problems of modern company in market environment. The basic models of valuation of corporate capital, including capital structure and various types of corporate capital, derivative assets and contingent claims on assets.

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It provides necessary knowledge in evaluating different management decisions and its influence on corporate performance and value.

DESIGNS, TRADE SECRETS AND TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The importance of this branch of the law is to be sufficiently realized in the Indian legal education. Intellectual Property refers to regimes of legal education, primarily the products of the mind or imagination, or the design. This course is specifically designed for the law students to understand how to safeguard a trade secret from exploitation by those who obtain access through improper means or who breach an obligation of confidentiality.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW (INTERNATIONAL LAW)

International Criminal Law is a branch of public international law that is designed to prohibit certain categories of transnational conduct commonly viewed as serious atrocities and to make perpetrators of such conduct criminally accountable for such perpetration. If the subject-matter is broadly classified, it deals with crimes of war and crimes against humanity.

The course is designed into five units. The first unit deals focusses on introduction to the notions of international criminal justice, including the subject matter and nature of the international crimes, the law thereof and their relationship with the human rights. The second unit deals to prosecution under the international criminal justice system. This unit covers the evolution of the international legal framework relating to criminal justice and the nuances of the present regime of international criminal prosecution under the Rome Statute, 1998. The third and the fourth units deals with the various crimes under the broad head(s) of, (1) war crimes, and (2) the crimes against humanity. The fifth unit deals with the prosecution of the perpetrators of international crimes, through the national courts, wherein the international law principles and the processes under the various international instruments are expected to be discussed.

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LAW AND THE EDUCATION

Education system in India is of dates back where the children's were taught in Gurukuls and the Guru-Shishya system was the means of education. Indian education system was improved when universities like Nalanda, Takshashila, Ujjain and Vikramshila came into existence. Education system in India is managed and controlled government well, providing education to all without any discrimination had become the priority of the government. The course will explore in a general way the field of education law and, particularly, how the law – constitutional, statutory, regulatory and case law – can be used as a tool for policy making, advocacy and system development in the field of education. It will not be possible in a two credit course to cover in depth the entire field of education law, as that field is applied in the PreK-12 education system AND in the postsecondary education system. These two fields are each distinct in their own right and each easily fills a longer course. Students will be directed to treatises in the fields of public school law and of higher education law for an overview of the branch of education law which is most related to their area of specialization.

For the transformational educational lawyer, law is a policy tool. It is important for law students in the field of education to learn how to use the law as a resource for transformational policy, and how to understand the ways in which policy has been expressed through statutory, regulatory and case law, including ways in which “immutable” legal principles have changed with time. Students will be expected to analyze and consider the options on some tough policy issues using the statutes, cases, regulations and legislative history as their tools.

CORE SUBJECT**ARBITRATION, CONCILIATION AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM**

The major concern of law is conflict resolution. Familiarization with the modalities and techniques of resolution of conflict is a necessary component in the endeavors of developing expertise in juridical exercise. The traditional justice delivery system through adjudication by courts had already given way to a large extent too many an alternative mode of dispute resolution in the common law countries. The advent of globalization has enthused this transformation everywhere. The study of ADR is highly significant in moulding the students of law to act as soldiers of justice in the ever-changing socio-economic scenario.

COMPETITION LAW

The process of globalization, privatization and liberalization has brought considerable challenges and opportunities towards improving the competitiveness and efficiency of market structure and functioning in India.

This course provides practical learning of principles of competition law and policy in India to understand the contemporary issues involved in the area of competition law.

Honors Paper VI**MERGERS & ACQUISITIONS (BUSINESS LAW)**

This course aims at familiarizing students with strategies like mergers, acquisitions, takeovers, which helps the companies to enter new geographical and product markets. Aim of the course is to familiarize students with the legal and regulatory aspects relating to mergers and acquisitions with the help of statutes, judgments/case study and comparative analysis.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY TRANSACTION

For many companies, intellectual property rights (IPR) are not just valuable elements of their business, they give the business its competitive edge. Our practice focuses on commercial transactions involving the development, acquisition, commercialization and divestment of IPR. Many, or most, IP transactions are international in character. Some IP laws and other laws have been harmonized between countries, and there has been some convergence of international commercial practice. The course will focus primarily on English law, but will include examples of how law and practice differ or are similar across jurisdictions, including

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both common law jurisdictions (e.g. those in US, Australasia), and civil law jurisdictions (eg those in Continental Europe).

INTERNATIONAL AIR AND SPACE LAW

This course provides an advanced and integrated analysis of the international legal regimes surrounding human use of air and space. The first module, International Air Law, provides an examination of air law at the international level. This module examines the fundamental principles governing international civil aviation as found in the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation 1944. The course also examines key issues relating to international air law including; composition and operation of the International Civil Aviation Organization; the liability regime established under the Warsaw Convention 1929; development of aviation insurance; and legal issues relating to criminal activity on board international flights. International Space Law, examines the international legal regime relating to activities in or involving outer space. The course will provide specialized knowledge of key United Nations sponsored treaties relating to outer space and the legal rules and principles relating to space objects and commercial and military use of outer space.

WOMEN & CRIMINAL LAW (CRIMINAL LAW)

This course explores the intersection between women and the criminal justice system. Though the course focuses on the legislations in India, it would also engage in a discussion on the status of women in international law and provides some cross-national comparisons of legal policies.

LAW GOVERNING SERVICES

L. D. White has characterized public administration as the ‘heart of the problem of modern government’. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to give public administration the status of the ‘fourth organ of the government’. The increase in the activity, number and complexity of functions that have to be performed by the modern state has resulted in an administrative lay. A serious imbalance exists between aspirations and performance, between needs to be met and the adequacy of the administrative machinery to carry them out. To meet its growing responsibilities, the modern service state must develop the administrative capacity to implement its programs of social and economic progress in capitulated in the Constitution of India. To carry out these goals state has built various services, some of which is incorporated even in the constitution itself. A wide range of laws and regulations are framed to regulate these state services to that they can be best utilized in the interest of pubic. Keeping in mind the scope of services this paper emphasized only on the public services and not of private services which are mainly regulated through contracts.

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Honors Paper VII**INVESTMENT LAW (HONS VII)**

The course will focus on the protection of foreign investments under international law. This will be done on the basis of treaty law – i.e. bilateral and multilateral investment protection treaties – as well as customary international law. Key concepts such as expropriation, fair and equitable treatment, state responsibility and attribution will be addressed. Another important aspect of this module is treaty interpretation based on the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

IPR LITIGATION (HONS VII)

Intellectual property can be a key asset of many businesses. Whether your business is a technology based business, or a consumer products, intellectual property can be valuable. It is important to invest in the protection of your company's intellectual property. A failure to police and defend your intellectual property rights may result in a loss of those rights. The foundation of any successful intellectual property rights litigation case lies in the procurement and gathering of useful data from various time intelligence. Law firms and in-house counsel can be successfully used in IP litigation to gather necessary supporting evidence for litigation through ground investigations, subject interviews, surveillance and other fact gathering means.

CORPORATE OFFENCES (CRIMINAL LAW)

Corporate crimes are those crimes that are committed either by corporate personalities or persons associated with corporations. This paper aims to deal with the nuances of various categories and nature of corporate crimes, criminal liability of the corporations, and the national and international legal framework, thereof.

GOVT. ACCOUNTS, AUDIT, FISCAL RESPONSIBILITY & MANAGEMENT

This paper will discuss structure of Financial Administration, Fiscal Federalism and role and functions of Finance Commission on financial matter under the constitution provisions. It will also deliberate, how finance ministry manage government audit, expenditure, subsidies, bills etc. including role of Comptroller and Auditor General.

Seminar Paper I**MINING LAW**

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The course explores the law related to the mining sector in India. It intends to provide a critical and analytical dimensions of learning through a detailed study report framed by the students and the presentation thereof. The objective of the course in equipping the learner to analyse the vivid areas and interests intersecting the mining law is fulfilled through guidance and supervision of the faculty.

SPORTS LAW

Sports Law is not an isolated branch of law, rather it is a multidimensional law sourced from international and national regulations with elements from constitutional law, contract law, intellectual property law, competition law, insurance law inter alia. The course aims to present a consolidated structure of Sports Law in India, in theory as well as in applied form.

AIR & SPACE LAW

This course provides an advanced and integrated analysis of the international legal regimes surrounding human use of air and space. The first module, International Air Law, provides an examination of air law at the international level. This module examines the fundamental principles governing international civil aviation as found in the Chicago Convention on International Civil Aviation 1944. The course also examines key issues relating to international air law including; composition and operation of the International Civil Aviation Organization; the liability regime established under the Warsaw Convention 1929; development of aviation insurance; and legal issues relating to criminal activity on board international flights. International Space Law, examines the international legal regime relating to activities in or involving outer space. The course will provide specialized knowledge of key United Nations sponsored treaties relating to outer space and the legal rules and principles relating to space objects and commercial and military use of outer space.

E-COMMERCE & M-COMMERCE

What is electronic commerce? Though the question is easy to ask it is very hard to answer, or at least to answer in a definite manner, because the technology is so flexible that a wide variety of commercial activities are possible. In its most generic sense electronic commerce could be said to comprise commercial communications, whether between private individuals or commercial entities, which take place in or over electronic networks. The law relating to electronic commerce is, by definition, all the laws worldwide which might apply to a particular online transaction. The aim of this seminar paper shall be to address the issues which are core to all e-commerce activities: making contracts online, using records of online communications as evidence of those transactions, and how to determine which foreign laws are potentially applicable to the transactions done using a mobile electronic device. In this paper, our primary focus shall be on two aspects; e-commerce transactions, M-commerce transactions and the Regulatory framework. In e-

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commerce transactions emphasis is specifically laid on Contract formation, Identity, Security and Consumer protection. Under Regulatory framework focus is predominantly on Jurisdiction and dispute resolution, Taxation, IP rules, Content regulation and Data Protection.

INSURANCE LAW

Insurance is the most common and popular method for mitigating and managing risks. The need for insurance business is developing with the growing complexity of life, trade and commerce. The operational framework of insurance idea is based on the general principles of contract. The insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques of rules of interpretation as propounded by the judiciary. The idea of insurance also has a compensatory justice component. Insurance jurisprudence is still evolving with its application to new areas providing scope and opportunity to carry out research in these evolving landscapes of jurisprudence.

FEMINIST JURISPRUDENCE

This paper deals with the emergence of feminist legal theories in relation to the contemporary social structure. It will critically analyse the journey of feminist movement, with reference to the US, Europe and India. In the light of case laws, this paper would also discuss the effect of feminist movements on Indian society.

SEMESTER X**CORE SUBJECT****PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTING SYSTEM (CLINICAL PAPER IV)**

The aim of this subject is to familiarize the students with the legal provisions, guidelines, and judicial decisions on the subject of professional conduct for lawyers and teach them the basics of professional accountancy.

The standards of professional conduct of Advocates include the Advocate's duty to the Court, to their client and to their opponents and colleagues. The course examines The Advocates Act, 1961 The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 as also case laws on professional misconduct and other aspects. Accountancy for lawyers includes the nature and functions of accounting, important branches of accounting, accounting in an advocate's office, etc.

Honors Paper VIII**COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION (HONS VIII)**

International Commercial Arbitration has long passed the developing stage and has entered a mature phase, capable of providing definite solutions to many of the problems of world commerce. Despite these globally well accepted foundation, India is yet to embrace and utilize commercial arbitration to its' fullest potential. However it is also pertinent to note that India have but little choice, in its march towards economic development, but to adopt and assimilate principles of commercial arbitration within its body of laws.

IPR MANAGEMENT (INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW)

Currently most of the industries are not facing much of the issues to acquire IP assets rather the major problem lies with managing those assets. Patent or trademark rights are not worth much unless they are adequately exploited. Moreover, part of a company's valuable IP may not require formal registration but may call for other measures of protection (e.g. confidentiality agreements). In this day and age enterprises are trying to develop such IP strategy so as to extract full value from their know-how and creativity. Thus, this course is basically designed to acquaint the students to meet the current challenges of the industry.

TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (HONS VIII – CRIMINAL LAW)

The late 20th Century has witnessed a boom in crimes across the borders which were identified as threats to world peace and attempts to eradicate poverty. Fortunes are made from criminal activities such as,

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trafficking of human beings, drugs, illegal firearms, and money laundering. This paper defines organized crime and its transnational character and introduces the attempts made by world nations to combat such crimes. It discusses various international instruments which world nations have developed for cooperating with each other to investigate on the crime, confiscate proceeds of crime, arrest and extradition, prosecution, etc.

COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION (HONS VIII)

Growth of international trade and investment is always accompanied by increase in cross-border commercial disputes. International Commercial arbitration is a dispute settlement mechanism in international commerce. This module consists of drafting of arbitration clauses which is vital to the modern cross border business contracts and is therefore an essential area of study for law students. In this course, the domain of international arbitration law shall include institutional rules pertaining to international commercial arbitration, like LCIA and ICC rules. The course covers both the study of ad-hoc and institutional arbitrations. Additionally, emphasis is laid on other soft laws in the arena of international commercial arbitration like IBA Rules of taking evidence.

LEGISLATIVE DRAFTING (Constitutional Law)

Lord Simon of Glaisdale wrote: “It is important to remember why our statutes should be framed in such a way as to be clearly comprehensible...People who live under the Rule of Law are entitled to claim that the law should be intelligible. A society whose regulations are incomprehensible lives with the Rule of Lottery, not the Rule of Law.” The Legislative Drafting courses is designed to acquaint you with the rules followed or are to be kept in mind when drafting legislations for it to be unambiguous and clear. These rules would apply to legal drafting in general.

SEMINAR PAPER II

LAW AND TECHNOLOGY

With the ever changing technology, the study of how law interacts with it becomes imperative and more critical in today’s time. The subject offers a comprehensive understanding of the impact of information technology on various other laws. Thus they are grouped into four different clusters: Intellectual Property Rights, Data Privacy, criminal law and e-commerce.

This course attempts to highlight the unique challenges that are being faced in the modern era with reference to network neutrality, digital speech, virtual currencies including cryptocurrency, and the future challenges presented by user generated content.

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INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

The subject aims to acquaint students with historical perspectives of securities markets as well as the development of securities laws in India and abroad. It seeks to explore different approaches to regulation and deals with various kinds of trading violations and new offences such as insider trading, fraud, market manipulation, front running etc. Further, the subject aims to emphasize on foreign investments and to examine SEBI's powers in contrast with international provisions. It also seeks to familiarize students with certain technological developments such as dematerialization, alternative trading systems etc.

COMPETITION LAW

The process of globalization, privatization and liberalization has brought a considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. The course seeks to provide fundamentals of market economy and extensive knowledge of application of competition Law and policy in India.

The aim of this course is to engender within students an ability to understand the practical aspects of principles of competition law and policy within India with a comparative analysis. By the end of this course, students will be able to understand contemporary issues involved in the area of competition law.

JUDICIAL POWER AND PROCESS

The Judicial Power and Process is a set of interrelated procedures and roles for deciding disputes by an authoritative person or persons whose decisions are regularly obeyed. The disputes are to be decided according to a previously agreed upon set of procedures and in conformity with prescribed rules. As an incident, or consequence, of their dispute-deciding function, those who decide make authoritative statements of how the rules are to be applied, and these statements have a prospective generalized impact on the behavior of many besides the immediate parties to the dispute. Hence the judicial process is both a means of resolving disputes between identifiable and specified persons and a process for making public policies. Thus it consists in the hearing by impartial persons of a complaint by one party to a dispute and of a defense by the other party, together with their witnesses, followed by a decision that one or the other has the superior claim. Such decisions markedly affect the fortunes and even the lives of members of a society. Hence, there has been considerable discussion of the judicial process and of the general beliefs and personal factors which influence that process, both in preliterate societies and in literate societies. In the Western world, historians and jurists have considered carefully the effects of key decisions. Biographies of judges have investigated their social and personal characteristics, and these have been further illuminated by the autobiographical records and introspections of some great judges. In recent years sociological and

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psychological studies have introduced new techniques and new techniques and new interests, so that the study of the judicial process is now considerably diversified.

BIO TECHNOLOGY LAW

The intersection between biology and technology gives rise to an area known as biotechnology. From the first cloned sheep to genetically modified vegetables, the application of technology to biological organisms gives rise to important questions regarding ethics and morality. To make sure the new developments in the sphere of biotechnology is digestible to the human palate; regulation of the sector becomes indispensable.

CONFLICT OF LAWS

It is possible that there could be a conflict in the applicability of laws. Such situations generally arise when relations span different jurisdictions. An agreement not specifying the jurisdiction for the settlement of dispute could lend itself to two jurisdictions. The laws and procedures would vary from one jurisdiction to the other and an outcome in one jurisdiction may not be the same in the other. Therefore the same dispute having the same subject matter may have different outcomes depending on the jurisdiction where the dispute is resolved. This is conflict of laws and to overcome this there is usually a choice of law and jurisdiction clause in contracts.

SEMINAR PAPER III

REFUGEE LAW

There are many reasons because of which people are forced to migrate from one country to another; it may be war, natural calamity, poverty etc. When a person migrates to a foreign country he is vulnerable for obvious reasons and because of his vulnerability he needs protection. A step towards assigning refugee rights was taken by the United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees in 1951. Modern Nation States, based on the Convention, have laws providing rights and protection for helpless people who have no choice but to leave their homeland due to reasons beyond their control.

CYBER FORENSICS

This seminar course is intended to provide fundamental and practical understanding about collection, analysis and reporting rules of electronic evidence that is legally admissible in court of law in India and abroad. Cyber forensic is very useful in the detection and prevention of blue and white collar crimes and in any legal dispute where evidence is stored digitally.

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This course will focus on use of cyber forensic in Corporate Fraud and Social Media crimes from legal and technological perspectives. It will also cover Indian and global position on use of cyber forensic in other legal disputes

ENERGY LAW

Energy sector is the major strength of an economy and it plays a crucial role in the development of human societies. At the same time pollution and its stake in climate change has brought new dimensions of regulatory regime in energy sector. The course outlines the legal and policy framework of various energy sectors including petroleum, coal, nuclear and renewable energy. This course intends to provide a critical legal analysis of specific areas of energy sector. The learning process includes a detailed study report framed by the students and the presentation thereof.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY LAW

Equality of opportunity, broadly, includes ensuring a level playing field for all by removing the past or present socio-economic disadvantages and introducing policies to phase out socially inherent discriminatory practices targeting particular groups. This concept of equality of opportunity has gone through a revolutionary change in last twenty years. An idea hitherto opposed by many thinkers, came to be gradually supported with the acceptance of it by the liberal constitutional regimes in countries like USA, UK and India.

The central theme of every liberal democratic constitution is protection of individual rights and civil liberties irrespective of the various dimensions of human diversity such as age, disability, gender, ethnicity, language, race, religion, sexual orientation and social class. The Indian Constitution is based on this guarantee of equality of opportunity as is evident from the Preamble and Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Part III. The protection of Constitution extends to the oppressed castes, women and disabled in the form of reservations which is unique in itself. Such reservations and other legislative enactments to protect particular group in the society is called affirmative action by the State and has been the subject of muse for the economists and philosophical thinkers alike. However, the changing dynamics of diversity with a growing globalized society has brought forth demands for equal opportunity laws by social groups such as third genders, growing population of women workers, digital have-nots etc. This calls for ensuring equality of opportunity in all fields including upbringing, education, sports, health, employment, post-employment pensions and so on.

EUROPEAN UNION LAW

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The European Union (EU) is a supranational organisation. Its history can be traced back to the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and the European Economic Community (EEC). These were the first steps towards the integration of Europe. The Maastricht Treaty in 1993 formally established the EU. The main goal of the EU is to have a single market across Europe and to do that they embarked on a process of harmonisation of national laws of the member states. Broadly, EU law can be divided between primary and secondary law. Primary law will consist of treaties establishing the EU and secondary law will include the Directives and Regulations passed by the European parliament.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Growth of international trade and investment is always accompanied by increase in cross-border commercial disputes. International Commercial arbitration is a dispute settlement mechanism in international commerce. This module consists of drafting of arbitration clauses which is vital to the modern cross border business contracts and is therefore an essential area of study for law students. In this course, the domain of international arbitration law shall include institutional rules pertaining to international commercial arbitration, like LCIA and ICC rules. The course covers both the study of ad-hoc and institutional arbitrations. Additionally, emphasis is laid on other soft laws in the arena of international commercial arbitration like IBA Rules of taking evidence.

SEMINAR PAPER IV

HUMAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE LAW

The seminar paper covers the developments and gaps in international law concerning internal displacement. It focuses on the concept of forced displacement including its relation with human rights and related factors along with the international standards. The paper includes the origin, development, institutional framework relating to refugee law and related terms and terminologies. It also examines key aspects like Environmentally & Ecologically Displaced Persons, Human Trafficking Victims. This paper further aims to make the students critically evaluate the existing laws governing displacement and suggest changes by finding out the lacunas in the existing system.

INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS

Crime is not always confined within national boundaries and some crimes are of such a nature that it would go against the reasoning of the comity of nations. For example genocide is a crime that is internationally condemned. National courts are not suitable to try these crimes and so a proper forum is set up, most often than not under the auspices of the United Nations to try these internationally condemned crimes. Few examples of such forums are the international criminal tribunal for Rwanda and the former Yugoslavia.

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LAW AND MEDICINE

The objective of this course is to impart the students' knowledge on law and medicine with special emphasis on the legal and ethical issues surrounding the administration of treatment of medical procedures in the backdrop of advancement of science and technology. Health care industry and law are subjects with an inherent dynamism. There expanding dimensions with enduring research and advancements in technology increases its complexity because it touches socio, legal and ethical contours of human civilization. To understand the intricacies of this nascent field of law needs a comprehensive study with a detailed module comprising all possible health concerns of human being.

Taking into consideration of the above said issues, module of this Seminar paper is developed. The objective of seminar paper is to train a student to write a comprehensive project work. It helps the student to sharpen the writing and research skill with detailed references and resources consulted. Apart from this module is prepared with an objective to develop student's legal acumen in health law regime. It will help them to understand the role of governments and law in promoting and protecting health, including the functions of courts, legislatures, and administrative agencies in relation to health care law and policy; understand the relationship between the legal system, health care providers, and patients; be able to identify and analyze legal issues in health care; and be able to effectively communicate, both orally and in writing, the interpretive understanding of a case, statute, and complex regulatory scheme.

SERVICE LAW

The workforce of civil servants is the backbone of executive organ of a government. In this course, law related to the recruitment, service conditions, suspension or termination of service and remedial mechanisms available etc. of civil servants are discussed. The course outlined in such a way that, the students prepare a study report on service law and presents it for the assessment.

WORLD TRADE ORGANISATION (WTO)

The World Trade Organization (WTO) is an inter-governmental institution that governs the rules relating to trade between nations. The paper deals with the Bretton Wood system and its relation with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). It covers the democratic roots of WTO followed by the Doha and Uruguay round negotiations. It also focusses on the institutional arrangements for economic relations amongst member states, multilateral agreements like Anti-Dumping agreement, Trade related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS) and plurilateral agreements like the agreement on civil aircraft and related issues. The paper aims to cover the dispute settlement mechanism and certain economic, political and regional issues.

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EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

1. Evaluation

- (1) The evaluation system consists of continuous assessment during the semester known as the During Semester Assessment (DSA) followed by a Semester End Examination (SEE). The final grade for a subject is a combination of the During Semester Assessment (DSA) and Semester End Examination (SEE) for all the subjects other than the Clinical Papers and Seminar Papers mentioned in Programme Structure 4(5) and 4(6) of this Regulations respectively.
- (2) The division of the DSA and SEE marks is 50 marks each.

2. Clinical Papers

- (1) The Clinical Papers shall be entirely assessed by continuous assessment as mandated by the Bar Council of India Rules of Legal Education.
- (2) Assessment of Clinical Paper on Drafting Pleading and Conveyance shall be assessed through continuous evaluation and the marks for the same shall be distributed in the following manner:

Criteria	Marks
15 Practical exercises on drafting of 3 marks each	45 Marks
15 Practical exercises on conveyancing of 3 marks each	45 Marks
<i>Viva-Voce</i>	10 Marks

- (3) Assessment of Clinical Paper on Moot Courts and Internship shall be assessed through continuous evaluation and the marks for the same shall be distributed in the following manner:

Criteria	Marks
Moot Court Exercises	30 Marks
Observance of Trial	30 Marks
Interviewing techniques and Pre-trial preparations and Internship diary	30 Marks
<i>Viva-voce</i>	10 Marks

- (4) Assessment of Clinical Paper on Alternate Dispute Resolution shall be assessed through continuous evaluation and the marks for the same shall be distributed in the following

manner:

Criteria	Marks
Practical exercises on Negotiation and Mediation and Conciliation	85 Marks
Attendance	05 Marks
<i>Viva-voce</i>	10 Marks

- (5) Assessment of Clinical Paper on Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System shall be assessed through continuous evaluation and the marks for the same shall be distributed in the following manner:

Criteria	Marks
Case-study Presentations	25 Marks
Aptitude	50 Marks
Attendance	05 Marks
<i>Viva-voce</i>	20 Marks

- (6) The Clinical Papers on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance and Moot Courts and Internship shall be conducted across two semesters.

Explanation: For example the paper on Drafting, Pleading and Conveyance shall be a single course taught in the Fourth Year of study in Semesters VII and VIII. The marks for the course shall be displayed in the statement of marks for semester VIII.

- (7) In order to successfully complete the clinical papers mentioned in this provision, a student must have attended a minimum of 75% of the classes of the respective papers and secure a minimum of 50 % of marks in each paper.

Provided that, in the event a student falls short of the attendance requirement, the student will be declared as 'I' (Incomplete) for that paper.

Provided further that, in the event the student has the required attendance but fails to secure the minimum marks required to successfully complete the paper, the student will be declared as 'F' (Fail).

Where a student has been declared as 'I' or 'F', the student will be required to undergo

the paper in the succeeding semester / year in addition to the courses / papers of such semester.

3. Seminar Courses

- (1) A student undergoing the Programme shall complete four seminar courses during their final year of study.
- (2) The student will have to opt for one area each from four groups as provided in Annexure – I of this Regulation.
- (3) The student should submit a research paper on the chosen area and should present the paper to the class which shall be assessed by a panel of faculty members nominated for the purpose by the Dean.
- (4) The Seminar Courses shall carry a total of 100 marks through continuous evaluation and shall be distributed in the manner provided below:

Criteria	Marks
Submission of Abstract and Regular review discussions with the guide	10
Final Report	75
Presentation of the Report & Viva Voce	15
Total	100

4. During Semester Assessment (DSA)

The division of marks for the DSA is as follows:

Criteria	Marks	
One Mid Semester Examination (MSE)	15	Mid Semester Examination for 2 hours duration and 45 marks to be converted to a maximum of 15 marks
Project Report	15	
Class Presentation	10	
Assignment / snap test / quiz / class participation	05	
Attendance	5	1 mark for every 5% above 75% of Attendance
Total	50	

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- (2) The MSE shall be conducted only once at least five weeks after commencement of a semester. The date of MSE shall be declared in the Academic Calendar that shall be provided to the students at the commencement of each semester.
- (3) The DSA marks and the eligibility of a student to appear for the SEE are declared prior to the Semester End Examinations.

5. Attendance in Classes

- (1) Regularity in attendance shall be assessed and constitute five (5) marks of the DSA. The marks shall be awarded in the manner shown below:

Percentage of Attendance	Marks
95 and above	5
90 – 94	4
85 – 89	3
80 – 84	2
75 – 79	1

- (2) Every student has to secure a minimum of 75% attendance in each course in order to be eligible to appear for the SEE of that course.
- (3) In addition to classes, students must be present at all programs and functions hosted by Alliance School of Law, Alliance University where students' attendance is mandatory. These include, but are not limited to, guest lectures, informational meetings with faculty, administrators and management, including moot courts/legal aid and legal literacy camps organized trips / tours and social functions deemed essential. Failure to attend such events may lead to suspension of the student which will result in loss of attendance in regular classroom sessions leading to consequences resulting from such loss of attendance.
- (4) **Condonation of Absence:** The Dean of the School may however permit such student to appear for the SEE if on an application made to him in this regard, he is of the opinion that there was justified reasons for the absence and if the student possess not less than 65% of

attendance in the concerned course.

- (5) **Absence on Medical Grounds:** In case a student is unable to attend classes for more than three consecutive days due to serious illness, the student shall within three days of joining back submit a medical certificate from a qualified Medical Practitioner. If the condonation committee formed for the purpose is satisfied with the reasons stated in the medical certificate, then the percentage of classes missed on account of such illness shall be added to attendance percentage of such student in deciding the eligibility of the student to appear for the SEE.

Notwithstanding anything said in the foregoing provisions, a student shall not be entitled to seek condonation of absence for a cumulative period of more than 10 working days in a semester.

Any condonation of absence for a student shall be considered only for the purpose of the eligibility requirement of 75% attendance and shall not entitle a student to be eligible for any marks awarded as part of the During Semester Assessment.

6. Semester End Examination (SEE)

- (1) Students must fulfil the minimum requirements of classroom attendance and the DSA marks for each subject to be eligible to take the Semester End Examination of that subject. The minimum requirements are:

Classroom Attendance	75%
DSA	50% (25marks out of a maximum 50)

- (2) In the event a student falls short of the minimum attendance requirement or/and minimum DSA marks requirement in any subject(s) of the semester, the student is disqualified to take the SEE of that subject(s) and will be declared as 'I' (Incomplete) for that subject. The student, however, can take the SEE of the particular subject(s) for a total of 100% of marks after six months.
- (3) There shall be a Semester End Examination conducted by the Examinations department of the University. The examination shall be for a maximum duration of 3 hours and for a maximum of 100 marks which shall then be converted to a maximum of 50 marks.

7. Completion of a Course

Students must secure a minimum of 50% in the Semester End Examination and 50% in Total (DSA+ SEE) in order to successfully complete (pass) a course / paper / subject.

8. Re-Totaling and Re-Evaluation

- (1) Students may apply for re-totaling / re-evaluation within the stipulated time from the day of

declaration of the respective semester results.

- (2) Re-totaling / re-evaluation provision is not available for MSE.
- (3) Students who have secured an “E” grade may go through the process of re-totaling or re-evaluation before applying for a re-examination.
- (4) The outcome of re-totaling will supersede the marks obtained earlier. The marks obtained in the re-totaling will be final.
- (5) If there is a difference of more than 15% marks (of the Maximum Marks) between the re-evaluation and the marks awarded earlier, the answer script will be jointly evaluated by both the evaluators and the marks awarded will be considered as re-evaluation marks.

Only if there is a difference of more than 10% marks (of the Maximum Marks) between the marks awarded earlier and the marks awarded in the re-evaluation, then the new marks will be awarded (even if it is lower).

Otherwise, the earlier marks shall be final.

9. Re-Examination for Students Declared As Failed / Absent or Found Guilty of Malpractice

Students who were declared as Failed or Absent or who was found guilty of malpractice, will be required to write the Semester End Examination which will be conducted once in six months (after the lapse of the debarred period in the case of “Malpractice” cases).

10. Grading System

The following grading system is used for each subject

Percentage Range of Marks	Letter Grade	Honor points	Grading
90 - 100%	A+	4.0	Outstanding
80 - 89.9%	A	3.5	Excellent
70 - 79.9%	B+	3.0	Very Good
65 - 69.9%	B	2.5	Good
60 - 64.9%	C+	2.0	Very Fair
55 - 59.9%	C	1.5	Fair

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50 - 54.9%	D	1.0	Poor
< 50	E	0.0	Fail

11. Calculation of Grade Point Average

There are two types of Grade Point Averages - Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA).

SGPA is calculated in the following manner. The total marks for a given subject, i.e. the combined DSA and SEE performance, are given as a percentage. For instance, suppose that a student receives 83% in a subject, this percentage is converted into a letter grade using the scale shown in the above table; continuing the example above,

83% would be assigned the letter grade A. This letter grade is then converted into honor points, e.g. letter grade A is equivalent to 3.5 honor points.

12. Recognition of Superior Scholarship

Graduating students with 80% and above weighted percentage of marks graduate from the course with “Distinction”.

13. Promotion Policy

Only such students who have no more than six failed subjects from the previous academic year and who have successfully completed all subjects of years preceding the immediate previous year shall be eligible to be promoted to the subsequent years. This scheme is applicable from the second year of the program.

Explanation

A student will be promoted from second year to third year only if he/she has not more than six subjects as backlogs and has no backlogs of first year.

A student will be promoted from third year to fourth year only if he/she has not more than six subjects as backlogs and has no backlogs of first and second years.

A student will be promoted from fourth year to fifth year only if he/she has not more than six subjects as backlogs and has no backlogs of first, second and third years.

14. Maximum Duration allowed for Program Completion

The duration for the B.A.LL.B course is five years.

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A student who for whatever reasons is not able to complete the programme within the normal period or the minimum duration prescribed for the programme, may be allowed two years period beyond the normal period to clear the backlog to be qualified for the degree.

In exceptional circumstances a further extension of one more year may be granted subject to re-registration. Such students will have to re-register for the program by paying re-registration fee as stipulated by the University.

15. Additional Information

(1) Issue of Transcripts and Degree:

- Transcripts will be issued to the students at the end of each semester
- It is the responsibility of the student to collect the transcript of each and every semester within the stipulated time
- Total credits, honor points, maximum marks, obtained marks, SGPA,CGPA and Weighted percentage of marks will be shown on the transcript
- Students will get additional transcript(s) for the subject(s) in which they failed when they appear. These transcripts will indicate revised marks, Honor Points, SGPA and CGPA
- Students will be issued a Consolidated Transcript on completion of the course
- In case of any loss of original document issued by the University, duplicate documents will be issued to the student on payment of the requisite fee and fulfilling prescribed formalities

Result will be mentioned on the transcripts with the following indicators:

TRANSCRIPT KEY	
ABBREVIATION	KEY
P	PASS
AB	ABSENT

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F	FAIL
I	INCOMPLETE

16. Award of Degree

A student will be eligible for the award of B.A.LL.B. (Hons.) degree only when he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed courses. The CGPA at the end of the program reflects the cumulative academic performance across all the semesters.

17. Disenrollment from the Institute

If a student disenrolls from the University, he or she must submit an official request to the Registrar.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. Dress Code

- a. Students shall follow the dress code as provided in the succeeding provision from Monday through Friday and on such occasions as required by the Dean of the School.
- b. The dress code shall be as follows:

For all students	Black trouser, white shirt, black tie, black leather shoes on all days; black coat is preferred on week days. On special occasions, black coat is mandatory.
Optional for lady students	Salwar Kameez (with plain white top and black salwar with black shoes) on weekdays. On special occasions, black coat is mandatory.

2. Miscellaneous

- a. The University may issue such orders, instructions, and prescribe such procedures and formats as it may deem fit to implement the provisions of these regulations.
- b. If any difficulties arise during implementation of these regulations the decision of the Chancellor of the University shall be final.