



SCHOOL OF LAW

SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES

[Established Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act. 1956]

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)

Effective From: Academic Session 2026–27

LL.B. Year– II , Semester– III

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 301

Subject Name- Legal Language And Legal Writing

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To develop proficiency in legal language, legal drafting, legal reasoning, and effective written communication skills among law students as mandated by the Bar Council of India Rules of Legal Education, 2008 and UGC guidelines.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the nature, characteristics, and evolution of legal language and apply appropriate legal terminology and maxims in legal discourse.

CO2: Apply legal reasoning, research methodologies, citation practices, and judicial precedents while analyzing legal issues.

CO3: Draft legal opinions, memoranda, notices, petitions, affidavits, and case summaries using accepted legal writing standards.

CO4: Prepare legally enforceable contracts, conveyancing documents, and legislative drafts with clarity, precision, and professional competence.

CO5: Demonstrate effective advocacy writing, pleading, and professional legal communication while adhering to ethical standards and contemporary drafting practices.

UNIT 1: Foundations of Legal Language

1. Nature and characteristics of legal language – precision, technicality, formality
2. History and evolution of legal English in India – influence of colonial law
3. Latin and French maxims used in Indian law: actus reus, mens rea, res judicata, stare decisis, audi alteram partem, nemo judex in causa sua, ex parte, habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari
4. Archaic legal terms and their modern equivalents
5. Plain language movement in law – simplification of legal drafting
6. Legal terminology in constitutional, criminal, civil, and commercial contexts
7. Legislative Drafting – introduction to Interpretation Acts

UNIT 2: Legal Reasoning and Legal Research

1. Concept of legal reasoning – deductive and inductive reasoning
2. IRAC method (Issue, Rule, Application, Conclusion) and its application
3. Judicial reasoning – ratio decidendi vs. obiter dicta

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4. Precedent and stare decisis in Indian legal system
5. Legal research methods – primary and secondary sources
6. Use of Manupatra, SCC Online, AIR, West Law India, and other legal databases
7. Citation formats: SCC, AIR, Indian Journal of Law and Technology
8. Bluebook citation and Indian citation practices

UNIT 3: Legal Writing – Judgments, Opinions and Memoranda

1. Structure of a court judgment – preamble, facts, issues, reasoning, ratio, conclusion
2. Brief writing and case summaries
3. Legal opinions and client advisory notes
4. Memoranda of law – structure and content
5. Legal notices under Code of Civil Procedure and Specific Relief Act
6. Writing PIL petitions and writ petitions
7. Affidavits, vakalatnama, power of attorney
8. Critical analysis of Supreme Court and High Court judgments

UNIT 4: Drafting Legal Documents and Contracts

1. Principles of contractual drafting – clarity, completeness, enforceability
2. Drafting Sale Deed, Gift Deed, Lease Deed and Mortgage Deed
3. Drafting partnership deeds and agreements
4. Will and testamentary documents
5. Non-Disclosure Agreements (NDA) and employment agreements
6. MOU and Heads of Agreement
7. Legislative Drafting and Plain Language Drafting as per BCI 2025 reforms
8. Introduction to statutory instruments and subordinate legislation

UNIT 5: Pleadings, Advocacy Writing and Professional Communication

1. Fundamentals of civil and criminal pleadings
2. Drafting plaints, written statements, applications, petitions
3. Arguments before courts – oral and written submissions
4. Written submissions and synopsis in appellate courts
5. Legal letters – formal, demand, cease and desist
6. Communication in legal aid context – drafting for underprivileged clients
7. Professional ethics in legal communication – Bar Council of India Rules
8. Moot court problem analysis and memorial writing

Recommended Books and References

1. Bryan A. Garner – Legal Writing in Plain English, University of Chicago Press
2. Glanville Williams – Learning the Law, Sweet & Maxwell
3. S.C. Sarkar – The Law of Civil Procedure, Eastern Law House
4. Dr. Nectu Gupta – Basic Fundamentals of Legal Pleadings, Drafting & Conveyancing
5. M.C. Setalvad – The Common Law in India
6. BCI Rules of Legal Education, 2008 – Schedule III & Rules on Practical Training


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Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2026–27

LL.B. Year– II , Semester– III

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 302

Subject Name- Law of Crimes – II (Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita 2023)

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To acquaint students with the legal framework of criminal procedure under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, including constitutional safeguards, investigation, arrest, bail, trial, appeals, and execution of sentences. The course aims to develop analytical understanding of procedural laws, judicial mechanisms, victim rights, technological reforms, and the role of criminal procedure in ensuring fair trial and rule of law.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the constitutional principles and procedural framework governing criminal justice under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

CO2: Analyze the legal provisions relating to investigation, arrest, custody, FIR, bail, and the rights of accused persons.

CO3: Apply procedural rules governing criminal trials, evidence, judgments, and sentencing in different categories of criminal cases.

CO4: Evaluate appellate remedies, revision, execution of sentences, and special procedural mechanisms under BNSS.

CO5: Assess the role of technology, victim protection, witness protection, plea bargaining, and international standards in modern criminal procedure.

UNIT I: INTRODUCTION & CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION

A. Historical Background and Legislative History

1. Genesis of CrPC 1898 and CrPC 1973 — evolution of criminal procedure in India
2. Law Commission Reports leading to BNSS 2023 — 154th, 177th, 239th and 268th Reports
3. Parliamentary debates, select committee recommendations and Statement of Objects and Reasons of BNSS 2023
4. Comparison: CrPC 1973 vs BNSS 2023 — structural differences, renumbering of sections

B. Constitutional Framework

1. Articles 20, 21, 22 — Rights of accused persons as fundamental rights
2. Article 39A — Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid; NALSA and its role
3. Directive Principles relevant to criminal procedure (Arts. 38, 41, 47)
4. Seventh Schedule: List I Entry 2 (Criminal Procedure) — Centre-State legislative relations
5. Constitutional validity of BNSS — Judicial review and proportionality doctrine

C. Preliminary Provisions of BNSS 2023


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1. Short title, commencement and application & Key definitions.
2. Classes of Criminal Courts and Offices.
3. Territorial and pecuniary jurisdiction of Criminal Courts Prosecutors, Special Public Prosecutors and Amicus Curiae .

UNIT II: INVESTIGATION, ARREST & RIGHTS OF ACCUSED

A. First Information Report (FIR) and ZERO FIR

1. Obligation to register FIR; new mandate of ZERO FIR
2. E-FIR mechanism under Section 173(1)(b) — online complaint filing & Preliminary enquiry before FIR in specified offences — Section 173(3) and constitutional scrutiny
3. Station House Diary, General Diary and their evidentiary value

B. Arrest

1. Cognizable vs Non-Cognizable Offences.
2. Arrest without warrant by police officer ; conditions & safeguards.
3. Arrest of woman only between 6 AM and 8 PM by a woman officer.
4. Medical examination of arrested persons And Intimation of arrest; production before Magistrate within 24 hours.
5. Handcuffing and Arrest under warrant

C. Remand and Custody

1. Police custody vs Judicial custody,
2. New provision limiting police remand; 15-day limit and judicial scrutiny
3. CBI custody; Narcotics custody
4. Bail during investigation

D. Investigation Process

1. Powers of police in investigation: search, seizure, examination of witnesses
2. Examination of women witnesses — special provision
3. Video-recorded statements of survivors of sexual offences
4. Chargesheet / Police Report ; new 180-day rule for filing chargesheet
5. Supplementary chargesheet and further investigation

UNIT III: BAIL, BONDS AND REMAND

A. Fundamental Principles of Bail

1. Bail as a right vs bail as discretion
2. Principle: Bail is the rule, jail is the exception

B. Types of Bail under BNSS

1. Bailable & Non-bailable offences.
2. Default Bail / Statutory Bail
3. Bail on grounds of illness or infirmity.
4. Bail in serious offences (rape, terror, murder) — enhanced conditions

C. Anticipatory Bail

1. Anticipatory bail, Conditions, limitations and scope.
2. Power of Sessions Court and High Court; interim anticipatory bail
3. Cancellation of bail

D. Bonds, Sureties and Personal Recognizance

1. Bonds for keeping peace and good behaviour
2. Bond of accused; cash surety vs personal surety
3. Insolvency of surety; substitution and cancellation
4. Personal recognizance (PR) bail — new provision in BNSS for first-time offenders


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E. Special Bail Provisions

1. Bail for undertrials — Section 479; half-term rule for undertrials
2. Bail pending appeal — Sections 430–431
3. Bail to persons detained under preventive detention laws — interface with BNSS

UNIT IV: TRIAL PROCEDURE — FROM CHARGE TO JUDGMENT

A. Jurisdiction and Initiation of Criminal Trial

1. Territorial jurisdiction ,
2. Complaint vs Police Report (Chargesheet) — two modes of initiating trial
3. Cognizance by Magistrate; conditions and limitations
4. Limitation for taking cognizance.

B. Charge

1. Contents and form of charge.
2. Joinder of charges; principle of separate trial
3. Alteration and amendment of charge
4. Effect of error in charge; no prejudice rule

C. Trial Before Sessions Court

1. Session trial procedure and Commitment of case to Sessions Court.
2. Framing of charge; plea of guilty; plea bargaining
3. Opening of prosecution case; examination of witnesses
4. Right of accused to give explanation; no adverse inference rule

D. Trial Before Magistrate

1. Warrant and Summons case.
2. Simplified summons trial procedure.
3. Summary trials; offences triable summarily

E. Evidence in Criminal Trials

1. Examination-in-chief, cross-examination and re-examination.
2. Audio-video examination of witnesses and Electronic records ; new BNSS provision
3. Protection of identity of child witnesses and rape survivors

F. Judgment

1. Judgment & Judgment in sessions trial
2. Compensation to victims
3. Community service as sentence

UNIT V: APPEALS, REVISION, TRANSFER & EXECUTION

A. Appeals & Revision

1. Appellate jurisdiction And Appeal from conviction.
2. Appeal against inadequacy of sentence, No appeal in petty cases, Suspension of sentence pending appeal; release on bail
3. Powers of Appellate Court — reversal, modification, remand.
4. Revisional jurisdiction of High Court and Sessions Court, Scope and limitations of revision
5. Distinction between appeal and revision

B. Reference and Revision by High Court & Transfer of Cases

1. Reference of question of law to High Court
2. High Court's power of suo motu revision
3. Transfer by Supreme Court and High Court
4. Grounds for transfer: fair trial, convenience, apprehension of bias

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5. Transfer on the application of victim

E. Execution of Sentences

1. Execution of death sentence; confirmation by High Court
2. Execution of sentence of imprisonment
3. Suspension, remission and commutation of sentences .
4. Power of President and Governor under Articles 72 and 161.
5. Community service sentences — new mechanism under BNSS

UNIT VI: SPECIAL PROVISIONS, TECHNOLOGY & EMERGING ISSUES

A. Special Provisions for Vulnerable Persons

1. Arrest of women: restriction on night arrest
2. Special investigation provisions for women and children
3. Victim compensation scheme; interface with POCSO, DV Act
4. Victim compensation; operational mechanism
5. Special provisions for juveniles; interface with JJ Act 2015

B. Electronic and Digital Provisions

1. Electronic communication, notice, process and trial E-summons, e-warrant and digital service of process
2. Audio-video conferencing for trial,
3. Electronic records and digital evidence
4. Cyber crimes and BNSS — jurisdiction issues in digital offences

C. ZERO FIR, WITNESS PROTECTION & PLEA BARGAINING

1. ZERO FIR; transfer to jurisdictional police and accountability
2. Witness Protection Scheme 2018 , Witness protection, hostile witness and perjury.
3. Plea Bargaining: voluntary, mutually agreed upon disposition.
4. Interface with Crime Victims Compensation.

D. Preventive Provisions


1. Security for keeping peace, Maintenance of Public Order and Tranquillity
2. Unlawful assemblies.
3. Police power to prevent offences.

E. Comparative and International Perspectives

6. Code of Criminal Procedure (UK) PACE 1984 — comparative study of arrest and custody
7. US Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure — grand jury, plea and trial rights
8. UN Standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules)
9. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) — Articles 9, 14, 15 — application in Indian courts.

BOOKS & REFERENCES

1. R. V. Kelkar, Lectures on Criminal Procedure (6th ed., Eastern Book Company, 2023) — updated to BNSS
2. S.N. Misra, Code of Criminal Procedure (as amended by BNSS 2023) (23rd ed., Central Law Publications, 2024)
3. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, The Code of Criminal Procedure — Annotated with BNSS 2023 (Lexis Nexis, 2024)
4. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai, R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure (5th ed., EBC).
5. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law — for interface provisions
6. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India (14th ed.) — for Articles 20–22
7. Yogesh Pratap Singh, BNSS 2023: A Critical Analysis (Thomson Reuters, 2024)
8. Bare Act: Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Universal/LexisNexis)
9. Bare Act: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS) — interface provisions
10. Bare Act: Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023 (BSA) — evidence provisions
11. SCC Online, Manupatra, AIR Online — for case law research
12. e-Courts Services Portal (ecourts.gov.in) — for case tracking and orders
13. NALSA website (nalsa.gov.in) — legal aid schemes
14. SWAYAM/NPTEL — courses on Criminal Law and Procedure
15. Parliamentary Digital Library — Statement of Objects and Reasons of BNSS 2023


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Effective From: Academic Session 2026–27

LL.B. Year– II , Semester– III

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 303

Subject Name- TRANSFER OF PROPERTY LAW

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To provide a comprehensive understanding of the law relating to transfer of property in India governed primarily by the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and to equip students with knowledge of property transactions, mortgage, lease, and related equitable doctrines.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the principles governing transfer of property under the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

CO2: Distinguish between various interests in property and apply equitable doctrines governing property transactions.

CO3: Analyze the legal requirements relating to sale, exchange, actionable claims, and rights of transferees and transferees.

CO4: Evaluate different kinds of mortgages and the rights and liabilities of mortgagors and mortgagees.

CO5: Apply legal principles governing leases, gifts, and related property transactions along with the Registration Act and Specific Relief Act.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Transfer of Property


1. History, object and scope of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882
2. Definition of 'property' and 'immovable property'
3. Persons competent to transfer property
4. Definition of transfer ; what constitutes a valid transfer
5. Subject matter of transfer – what can and cannot be transferred
6. Conditional transfer , Transfer for benefit of unborn person, Rule against perpetuity

UNIT 2: Vested and Contingent Interests; Doctrines

1. Vested interest; meaning, creation, incidents.
2. Contingent interest; distinction from vested interest.
3. Transfer to class of persons.
4. Accumulation and apportionment.
5. Doctrine of Lis Pendens, Doctrine of Part Performance.
6. Fraudulent Transfers.
7. Rule in Shelley's Case.

UNIT 3: Sale and Exchange

1. Sale of immovable property ,


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2. Rights and liabilities of seller and buyer before and after completion of sale
3. Marshalling and contribution, Charge, Exchange of property; rights and duties of parties
4. Actionable claims; definition and transfer.
5. Attestation, registration and delivery of possession
6. Court sales and auction purchases.

UNIT 4: Mortgage

1. Definition and kinds of mortgage; Simple mortgage, mortgage by conditional sale, usufructuary mortgage, English mortgage, mortgage by deposit of title deeds, anomalous mortgage
2. Rights and liabilities of mortgagor and mortgagee.
3. Equity of redemption.
4. Tacking priorities.
5. Redemption and foreclosure, Sale, foreclosure, and redemption suits

UNIT 5: Lease, Gift and Other Transfers

1. Lease of immovable property; definition, essentials.
2. Types of lease; month-to-month, fixed term, tenancy at will.
3. Rights and liabilities of lessor and lessee.
4. Determination of lease eviction and section.
5. Gift ; essentials, onerous gift, universal done, Revocation of gift , Gift in contemplation of death – mortis causa
6. Interface of TPA with Registration Act, 1908 and Specific Relief Act, 1963

Recommended Books and References

1. Mulla – Transfer of Property Act (Latest Edition), LexisNexis Butterworths
2. B.B. Mitra – Transfer of Property Act, Eastern Law House
3. S.N. Shukla – Transfer of Property Act, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Property Law, LexisNexis
5. Registration Act, 1908 – Bare Act
6. Specific Relief Act, 1963 – Bare Act

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(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2026–27

LL.B. Year– II , Semester– III

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 304

Subject Name- Labour Law And Industrial Law- I

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To impart knowledge of the legal framework regulating employer-employee relations, industrial disputes, trade unions, and working conditions in India, with reference to both pre-existing legislation and emerging reforms under the Labour Codes, 2020.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the constitutional, social, and economic foundations of labour law and industrial relations in India.

CO2: Analyze the legal framework governing trade unions, collective bargaining, and industrial disputes.

CO3: Apply statutory provisions relating to strikes, lock-outs, retrenchment, and dispute resolution under labour legislation.

CO4: Evaluate legal standards relating to occupational safety, health, welfare, and working conditions under the Factories Act and Labour Codes.


CO5: Assess the legal framework governing wages, social security, maternity benefits, and workplace protection under contemporary labour laws.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Labour Law and Industrial Relations

1. Concept of labour law; philosophical and constitutional foundations.
2. Labour welfare, social security, and industrial relations.
3. International Labour Organisation (ILO) – role and Indian ratifications and Constitutional provisions.
4. Labour law reforms – Four Labour Codes, 2020 (overview): Code on Wages, Industrial Relations Code, OSH&WC Code, Social Security Code
5. History of trade unionism in India.
6. Tripartite consultation and collective bargaining in Indian industrial relations.
7. Factories Act, 1948 – applicability and relevance

UNIT 2: Trade Unions Act, 1926

1. History and importance of trade unions in India.
2. Definition and registration of trade unions.
3. Rights and privileges of registered trade unions.
4. Immunity from civil and criminal liability.
5. Obligations of trade unions and penalties.


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6. Amalgamation and dissolution.
7. Industrial Relations Code, 2020 – trade union provisions.
8. Recognition of trade unions under Industrial Relations Code, 2020

UNIT 3: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 / Industrial Relations Code, 2020

1. Definition of industrial dispute, Authorities under IDA; works committee, conciliation officer, board, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, National Tribunal
2. Reference of industrial disputes to adjudication.
3. Strikes and lock-outs; restrictions and legality.
4. Lay-off, retrenchment, closure.
5. Model standing orders and industrial employment
6. Industrial Relations Code, 2020.
7. Grievance Redressal Committees under Industrial Relations Code

UNIT 4: Factories Act, 1948 and OSH&WC Code, 2020


1. Factories Act, 1948 – object, scope and applicability
2. Definitions: factory, worker, occupier, manufacturer
3. Health, safety and welfare provisions.
4. Working hours, leave and holidays.
5. Employment of women and young persons.
6. Dangerous operations and hazardous processes.
7. Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions Code, 2020.
8. Contract labour and inter-state migrant workers under OSH&WC Code

UNIT 5: Wages, Social Security and Miscellaneous Labour Legislation

1. Payment of Wages Act, 1936; deductions and enforcement.
2. Minimum Wages Act, 1948; fixation and revision
3. Code on Wages, 2020; consolidation and new provisions
4. Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952
5. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.
6. Social Security Code, 2020.
7. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 and amendments
8. Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013 – POSH Act.

Recommended Books and References

1. O.P. Malhotra – Law of Industrial Disputes, N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd.
2. S.C. Srivastava – Labour Law and Industrial Relations, Vikas Publishing
3. Dr. Avtar Singh – Introduction to Labour and Industrial Law, Eastern Book Company
4. G.M. Kothari – Labour Laws, Tripathi
5. Industrial Relations Code, 2020 – Bare Act
6. Code on Wages, 2020 – Bare Act
7. OSH&WC Code, 2020 – Bare Act
8. Social Security Code, 2020 – Bare Act


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LL.B. Year– II , Semester– III

Subject Code- LL.B. C- 305

Subject Name- Company Law

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To enable students to understand the law relating to incorporation, management, functioning and winding up of companies in India under the Companies Act, 2013, SEBI regulations, and allied commercial laws.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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


- CO1: Explain the legal principles relating to incorporation, corporate personality, and the formation of companies under the Companies Act, 2013.
- CO2: Analyze the legal provisions governing share capital, securities, membership, and shareholder rights.
- CO3: Evaluate the powers, duties, and responsibilities of directors and principles of corporate governance.
- CO4: Apply legal rules relating to company meetings, resolutions, oppression, mismanagement, and shareholder remedies.
- CO5: Examine the legal framework governing corporate restructuring, mergers, insolvency, winding up, and the jurisdiction of NCLT and NCLAT.

UNIT 1: Nature and Formation of a Company

1. Definition and characteristics of a company.
2. History of company law in India – Companies Act 1956 to 2013.
3. Types of companies – public, private, one-person, government, foreign, holding, subsidiary, small company.
4. Doctrine of corporate personality – Salomon v Salomon & Co. and Indian case law.
5. Lifting the corporate veil – grounds and judicial approach in India.
6. Memorandum of Association (MoA) – contents, alteration, ultra vires doctrine.
7. Articles of Association (AoA) – contents, alteration, binding effect.
8. Incorporation, certificate of incorporation, and commencement of business.

UNIT 2: Shares, Capital and Membership

1. Share capital – kinds: equity, preference, debentures.
2. Issue of shares – public issue, rights issue, bonus issue, private placement.
3. Prospectus – definition, contents, liability for misstatement – Sections 25-40 CA 2013.
4. SEBI Act, 1992 – role in securities regulation.
5. Transfer and transmission of shares – restrictions in private companies, Buy-back of shares, Members and shareholders; rights and duties, Dividends; declaration, payment, unclaimed dividend.


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UNIT 3: Directors and Corporate Governance

1. Board of Directors – composition, appointment, disqualification.
2. Managing Director, Whole-time Director, independent directors, Powers and duties of directors, Statutory duties and fiduciary duty of directors.
3. Board meetings – procedure, quorum, minutes, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).
4. Corporate governance – SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (LODR) 2015
5. Committees – audit committee, nomination, remuneration

UNIT 4: Company Meetings and Resolutions

9. Annual General Meeting (AGM), Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM),
10. National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) called meetings,
11. Resolutions – ordinary, special, resolutions requiring special notice
12. Minutes of meetings – evidentiary value
13. Postal ballot and e-voting
14. Oppression and mismanagement, Class action suits.

UNIT 5: Compromise, Arrangement, Reconstruction and Winding Up

1. Mergers, acquisitions and reconstruction.
2. Schemes of arrangement and compromise.
3. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC), 2016 – overview and interface with CA 2013
4. Winding up – modes: voluntary, NCLT, and creditor's voluntary
5. Grounds for compulsory winding up .
6. Liquidator – powers, duties and proceedings.
7. Dissolution of a company.
8. NCLT and NCLAT – jurisdiction, powers and procedure.

Recommended Books and References

1. Avtar Singh – Indian Company Law (Latest Edition), Eastern Book Company
2. M.C. Kuchhal – Modern Indian Company Law, Shri Mahaveer Book Depot
3. Ramaiah – Guide to the Companies Act, Wadhwa & Co.
4. Companies Act, 2013 – Bare Act
5. SEBI Act, 1992 – Bare Act
6. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 – Bare Act

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SRI SATYA SAI UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY & MEDICAL SCIENCES

[Established Under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956]

Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)
Effective From: Academic Session 2026-27

LL.B. Year- II , Semester- III

Subject Code- LL.B. E- 306 A

Subject Name- Comparative Constitution

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To enable students to compare constitutional systems across democracies, understand constitutional design and adjudication, and evaluate the Indian Constitution in a global context as recommended by UGC curriculum framework for law schools.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the principles of comparative constitutional law and constitutional design across major democratic systems.

CO2: Compare federal structures and the distribution of legislative and executive powers in different constitutional systems.

CO3: Analyze comparative approaches to fundamental rights, constitutional interpretation, and human rights protection.

CO4: Evaluate the role of constitutional courts, judicial review, judicial activism, and constitutional adjudication.

CO5: Critically assess comparative constitutional governance, executive accountability, electoral systems, and contemporary constitutional developments.

UNIT 1: Comparative Constitutional Theory

1. Nature and purpose of comparative constitutional law
2. Constitutionalism – meaning, evolution, and models
3. Types of constitutions – written/unwritten, rigid/flexible, federal/unitary
4. Constitutional design – constituent power and constitution-making
5. Comparing Indian, US, UK, German, South African constitutions – overview
6. Importing constitutional ideas – judicial borrowing and transnational constitutionalism
7. Westminster model vs. presidential model of government
8. Constitutional entrenchment, unamendability, and basic structure doctrine

UNIT 2: Federalism – Comparative Perspectives

1. Concept of federalism – classical and cooperative
2. Indian federalism – Part XI, emergency provisions, Articles 256-263
3. US federalism – dual sovereignty, commerce clause, 10th Amendment
4. German federalism – cooperative federalism under Basic Law
5. Canadian federalism and distribution of powers
6. Australian federalism – Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act
7. Asymmetric federalism – Spain, India (Article 371)


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8. Fiscal federalism – Finance Commission, GST, and comparisons

UNIT 3: Fundamental Rights – Comparative Analysis

1. Justification and theories of rights – natural rights, positivism
2. Indian Fundamental Rights vs. US Bill of Rights
3. European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR)
4. South African Bill of Rights – transformative constitutionalism
5. Horizontal application of rights – Germany, South Africa, and India
6. Proportionality – German origin, Indian adoption (K.S. Puttaswamy case)
7. Emergency and suspension of rights – comparative study
8. LGBTQ+ rights in constitutional courts – US Obergefell, India Navtej Johar

UNIT 4: Constitutional Courts and Judicial Review

1. Concept of judicial review – USA (Marbury v. Madison) and India (Article 32, 226)
2. Kelsenian model vs. diffuse model of judicial review
3. Constitutional courts – Germany (BVerfG), South Africa, India (Supreme Court)
4. Doctrines: Basic Structure (India), Unconstitutional Constitutional Amendments
5. Judicial activism and judicial restraint – comparative perspective
6. Public Interest Litigation – uniquely Indian contribution
7. Comparative study of appointment of judges – UK, USA, India
8. Counter-majoritarian difficulty and democratic legitimacy of courts

UNIT 5: Constitutional Democracy and Executive Power

1. Parliamentary vs. presidential vs. semi-presidential systems
2. Coalition politics and constitutional conventions – India and UK
3. Role of the Head of State – President/Governor – comparative study
4. Executive privilege, immunity and accountability
5. Electoral systems – FPTP (India/UK), proportional representation (Germany)
6. Constitutional amendments – procedure and limitations across systems
7. Constitutional morality vs. popular morality
8. Recent constitutional developments: India, USA, EU, South Africa

Recommended Books and References

1. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law (Latest Edition), LexisNexis
2. Vicki C. Jackson & Mark Tushnet – Comparative Constitutional Law, Foundation Press
3. Sudhir Krishnaswamy – Democracy and Constitutionalism in India
4. D.D. Basu – Comparative Constitutional Law
5. Mark Tushnet – Advanced Introduction to Comparative Constitutional Law, Elgar
6. The Constitution of India – Bare Act

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Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.) – Three Year Degree Course

Semester wise Syllabus

(As per Bar Council of India Legal Education Rules, 2008 and applicable amendments and University Guidelines)

Effective From: Academic Session 2026-27

LL.B. Year- II , Semester- III

Subject Code- LL.B. E- 306 B

Subject Name- Forensic Science And International Organisations

Approved By: Board of Studies (School of Law)

Recommended By: Faculty of Law

Approved By: Academic Council

Course Objective

To familiarise law students with the application of forensic science in the criminal justice system and the role of international organisations in maintaining peace, promoting human rights, and regulating international relations.

Course Outcomes (COs)

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

CO1: Explain the principles, techniques, and legal significance of forensic science in criminal investigation and trial.

CO2: Analyze various forms of forensic evidence and evaluate their admissibility and evidentiary value under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.

CO3: Assess the role of forensic experts, scientific investigation, and digital forensics in the administration of criminal justice.

CO4: Explain the structure, functions, and role of the United Nations and other major international organisations in maintaining international peace and cooperation.


CO5: Evaluate the contribution of specialised international agencies and regional organisations in promoting international law, human rights, labour standards, trade, and global governance.

UNIT 1: Introduction to Forensic Science

1. Meaning, nature and scope of forensic science.
2. History of forensic science and its interface with law.
3. Types of forensic evidence – physical, biological, digital.
4. Locard's Exchange Principle – trace evidence.
5. Crime scene investigation – documentation, collection, preservation of evidence.
6. Chain of custody – importance in legal proceedings.
7. Forensic laboratories in India – Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL), state labs.
8. Admissibility of forensic evidence under Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023.

UNIT 2: Types of Forensic Evidence and Scientific Investigation

1. Fingerprint analysis – types, classification, Dactyloscopy.
2. DNA profiling – RFLP, PCR, STR analysis; DNA Technology (Use & Application) Regulation Bill.
3. Ballistics – firearms examination and bullets.
4. Questioned document examination – handwriting, forgery, alterations.
5. Toxicology – poisons, alcohol, drugs and their legal implications.
6. Digital forensics – computer forensics, mobile forensics, cyber evidence.
7. Blood spatter analysis, serology.


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8. Post-mortem examination – medico-legal aspects of death.

UNIT 3: Forensic Science in Criminal Justice

1. Role of expert witnesses in courts,
2. Expert testimony – standards, cross-examination.
3. Narco-analysis, lie detector (polygraph), brain mapping – legal validity.
4. Forensic odontology, anthropology.
5. Blood grouping and its relevance in paternity suits.
6. National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) and forensic data.
7. Forensic evidence in cyber crimes.

UNIT 4: International Organizations – United Nations System

1. History and development of international organisations.
2. League of Nations – structure, failure, lessons.
3. United Nations – formation, Charter, purposes and principles.
4. Principal organs of the UN – General Assembly, Security Council, ICJ, Secretariat, ECOSOC, Trusteeship Council.
5. UN Security Council – permanent members, veto power, reform debate.
6. International Court of Justice – jurisdiction, advisory opinions.
7. UN Peacekeeping Operations – role and limitations.
8. India's role in the United Nations.

UNIT 5: Specialised International Agencies and Regional Organisations

1. World Trade Organisation (WTO) – structure, dispute settlement
2. International Criminal Court (ICC) – Rome Statute, jurisdiction, India's position
3. International Labour Organisation (ILO) – role in labour rights globally
4. WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF – role in global governance
5. SAARC, ASEAN, African Union, European Union – regional organisations
6. INTERPOL – role in cross-border crime
7. International human rights bodies – Human Rights Council, treaty bodies
8. Emerging issues – climate governance (UNFCCC, Paris Agreement), cyber governance

Recommended Books and References

1. Dr. B.R. Sharma – Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation and Trials, Universal
2. Sudhanshu Ranjan – Justice, Police and Forensic Science, Deep & Deep
3. Malcolm N. Shaw – International Law (Latest Edition), Cambridge University Press
4. S.K. Kapoor – International Law and Human Rights, Central Law Agency
5. Nagendra Singh – The United Nations and the Maintenance of International Peace
6. BSA (Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam), 2023 – Bare Act

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