



VELS



INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & ADVANCED STUDIES (VISTAS)
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of the UGC Act, 1956)

PALLAVARAM, THALAMBUR, PERIYAPALAYAM, THIRUVANMIYUR - CHENNAI

POST-GRADUATE DEGREE PROGRAM

LL.M – FAMILY LAW

CURRICULUM & SYLLABUS

REGULATIONS 2026

Learning Outcomes Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)

Effective from the Academic Year

2026-2027

Centre of Post-Graduate Legal Studies (CPGLS)

School of Law



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SCHOOL OF LAW

VISION OF THE SCHOOL

To be a Centre of Excellence in imparting multi-disciplinary legal education by assimilating teaching methods with latest technology in order to transform students into responsible lawyers who are dedicated towards the profession and the society.

MISSION OF THE SCHOOL

M1	Imparting knowledge in various and novel aspects of law through means of innovative and diverse pedagogy.
M2	Inculcating key advocacy skills such as critical thinking and problem-solving skills.
M3	Conducting high-quality socio-legal research to formulate better policies and usher-in law reforms.
M4	Jointly collaborating with institution of national and international repute to expand and broaden the horizons of career prospects for students.
M5	Catering to the needs of the society by promoting democratic thoughts in the minds of the students.

PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES (PEOs)

PEO1	Develop advanced knowledge and critical understanding of legal principles, jurisprudence, and emerging legal issues.
PEO2	Equip graduates with specialized legal expertise to address complex legal, policy, governance, and societal challenges.
PEO3	Promote excellence in legal research, scholarly writing, and interdisciplinary inquiry through ethical and evidence-based approaches.
PEO4	Prepare graduates for roles in academia, judiciary, legal practice, public service, corporate organizations, and policy-making institutions.
PEO5	Foster professional ethics, constitutional values, social responsibility, and lifelong learning for continuous professional development.

PROGRAM OUTCOMES (POs)	
PO1	Advanced Legal Knowledge: Demonstrate comprehensive and specialised knowledge of legal principles, jurisprudence, constitutional values, and contemporary developments in law.
PO2	Legal Research Competency: Design, conduct, and disseminate independent legal research using appropriate methodologies, legal databases, and scholarly resources.
PO3	Critical Thinking and Legal Reasoning: Critically analyse legal issues, interpret statutes and judicial precedents, and develop reasoned solutions to complex legal problems.
PO4	Legal Drafting and Communication: Prepare legal opinions, pleadings, contracts, legislative drafts, policy papers, research articles, and communicate legal ideas effectively in oral and written forms.
PO5	Teaching and Academic Competence: Demonstrate pedagogical skills, curriculum understanding, scholarly communication, and the ability to effectively teach, mentor, and contribute to legal education and academic institutions.
PO6	Professional Ethics and Constitutional Values: Uphold professional ethics, constitutional morality, human rights, social justice, and the rule of law in legal practice, teaching, research, and public service.
PO7	Interdisciplinary and Global Perspective: Integrate legal knowledge with developments in governance, economics, business, technology, public policy, and international legal systems to address emerging legal challenges.
PO8	Leadership and Professional Competence: Demonstrate leadership, teamwork, negotiation, decision-making, and professional competence in academia, judiciary, legal practice, corporate organizations, and public administration.
PO9	Digital and Technological Proficiency: Utilize legal technologies, digital research tools, artificial intelligence applications, and information and communication technologies for legal research, teaching, and professional practice.
PO10	Lifelong Learning and Innovation: Engage in continuous professional development, lifelong learning, innovation, and scholarly contributions to advance legal knowledge and practice.

PROGRAM SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)	
PSO1	Demonstrate advanced doctrinal, comparative and critical understanding of the constitutional, personal law, institutional and emerging dimensions of family law, and apply this knowledge to complex matrimonial, succession, custody, adoption, surrogacy and related disputes.
PSO2	Analyse and advise on contemporary family law issues including gender justice, domestic violence, cross-border family disputes, non-traditional family forms, technology-enabled challenges and alternative dispute resolution, with a strong commitment to rights-based, child-centric and equitable outcomes.
PSO3	Conduct independent research, formulate reform-oriented arguments and engage in specialised practice, policy advocacy, mediation, teaching or judicial support roles in the field of family law, integrating ethical, interdisciplinary and future-oriented perspectives.



LL.M (Two Year)
REGULATIONS - 2026

VELS INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND ADVANCED STUDIES

SCHOOL OF LAW

LL.M (Two Year) REGULATIONS - 2026

(Applicable to all the candidates admitted to LL.M (two year) Degree Program from the academic year 2026-27 onwards)

1. DURATION OF THE PROGRAM

The duration of the LL.M degree program is Two Years (Four Semesters). The academic year is divided into two semesters. The odd semester consists of the period from July to November and the even semester from January to May. There shall be not less than 90 working days for each semester.

2. ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

Candidates seeking admission to the first year of the LL.M program shall have passed a five-year integrated UG Law or LL.B examination, as the case may be, from any BCI-recognized institution with a minimum of 45% of marks in their qualifying examination. The maximum age on admission of the candidates shall be as per the BCI norms.

3. ADMISSION PROCEDURE

- a) Admission to the two-year LL.M. program shall be done through an All-India Admission Test conducted every year by the University.
- b) Candidates who have CLAT / LSAT score shall be exempted from appearing in the All-India Admission Test.
- c) Candidates awaiting results of the qualifying examination can appear for the Entrance Test subject to the condition that they produce proof of having passed the qualifying examination at the time of admission.
- d) The admission for Foreign Nationals shall be made based on:
 - i. Academic record of LL. B or equivalent degree recognised by UGC / Association of Indian Universities with not less than 55% marks or equivalent grade.
 - ii. Assessment of necessary communication skills in written and spoken English and performance at the interview in terms of aptitude and capacity.

4. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

The medium of instruction for LL.M program is English.

5. CREDITS REQUIREMENTS AND ELIGIBILITY FOR AWARD OF DEGREE

A Candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.M Degree only if he/she has undergone the prescribed course of study in VISTAS for a period of not less than two academic years and passed the examinations of all the prescribed courses of four semesters earning a minimum of 69 Credits as per the distribution given and also fulfilled such other conditions as have been prescribed thereof.

6. COURSE

The term 'course' indicates a logical part of the subject matter of the program and is invariably equivalent to the subject matter of a 'paper' in the conventional sense. Each course/subject is designed under lectures/tutorials / practical training/assignments / term paper or report writing, etc., to meet effective teaching and learning needs.

7. COURSE OF STUDY AND CREDITS

The course of study and the credit distribution for the two-year LLM program is as follows:

Sl. No.	Course Category	Course Details	Credit
1	CORE	Core Course	4
2	DSE	Discipline Specific Elective Course	3
3	GE	Generic Elective Course	3
4	AEC	Ability Enhancement Course	2
5	SEC	Skill Enhancement Course	2

One hour of Lecture / Tutorial equals **One Credit**. Similarly, two hours of practical classes equal one credit.

8. REQUIREMENTS FOR PROCEEDING TO SUBSEQUENT SEMESTER

1. **Eligibility:** Students shall be eligible to proceed to the subsequent semester only if they earn sufficient attendance as prescribed therefore by the Board of Management from time to time.
2. **Attendance:** All Students must earn 75% and above attendance for appearing for the University Examination (Theory/Practical).
3. **Condonation of shortage of attendance:** If a Student fails to earn the minimum percentage of attendance stipulated, the Head of the Institution shall condone the shortage of attendance on medical grounds up to a maximum limit of 10% (i.e., between 65% and above and less than 75%) after paying the prescribed fee towards the condonation of shortage of attendance.
4. **Detained students for want of attendance:** Students who have earned less than 65% of attendance shall not be permitted to proceed to the next semester, under any circumstances. Such Students shall be detained in the semester in which they failed to secure the minimum percentage of attendance required and shall have to repeat the semester, by paying the fee for the break of study as prescribed by the University from time to time.

9. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

1. **Examination:** There shall be examinations at the end of each semester, for odd semesters in November and for even semesters in May. A candidate who does not pass the examination in any course(s) in a particular semester shall be permitted to appear

in such failed courses in the subsequent semester examinations to be held in November or May.

A candidate should get registered for the first semester examination. If registration is not possible owing to shortage of attendance beyond the condonation limit/regulations prescribed or belated joining or on medical grounds, the candidates are not permitted to move to the next semester.

The results of all the examinations will be published through the University Website. In the case of passed-out candidates, their arrear results will be published through the University Website.

2. **To register for all subjects:** Students shall be permitted to proceed from the First Semester up to Final Semester irrespective of their failure in any of the Semester Examination, except for the shortage of attendance. For this purpose, Students shall register for all the arrear subjects of earlier semesters along with the current (subsequent) Semester Subjects.
3. **Marks for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA) and Semester End Examinations:** There shall be no passing minimum for Continuous Internal Assessment (CIA). For Semester End Examination (SEE), passing minimum shall be 50% (Fifty Percentage) of the maximum marks prescribed for the Course/Practical/Project and Viva-Voce. In the aggregate (CIA and SEE) the passing minimum shall be of 50%. He / She shall be declared to have passed the whole examination, if he/she passes in all the courses wherever prescribed in the curriculum by earning 49 credits.

10. INTERNAL MARKS

The internal components are distributed among the following components:

a.	CIA – I	10
b.	CIA – II	10
c.	Model Examination	15
d.	Assignment / Seminar	5
TOTAL		40

11. QUESTION PAPER PATTERN FOR END SEMESTER EXAMINATION

The Semester End Examination shall be conducted for 100 marks in a duration of 3 hours. The question paper for the LL.M program shall consist of 10 essay-type questions in **either** format i.e, there shall be five question numbers, from 1 to 5. Each question number shall have two questions, namely **a** and **b**. Students will have to answer any five questions, choosing one from each question number; i.e., they shall choose either **a** or **b** question. Each question shall be allotted 20 marks.

12. RETOTALLING, REVALUATION AND PHOTOCOPY OF THE ANSWER SCRIPTS:

Re-totalling: All students who appeared for the Semester Examinations are eligible to apply for re-totalling of their answer scripts.

Revaluation: All current batch students who have appeared for the Semester Examinations are eligible for Revaluation of their answer scripts. Passed-out candidates are not eligible for Revaluation.

Photocopy of the answer scripts: Students who have applied for revaluation can download their answer scripts from the University Website after fifteen days from the date of publication of the results.

13. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS

The following table shows the CGPA, Grade and Classification of students who have successfully passed in all the courses.

CGPA	5.00 – 5.99	6.00 – 6.99	7.00 – 7.49	7.50 – 7.99	8.00 – 8.49	8.50 – 8.99	9.00 – 10.00
Grade	D	C	B	B+	A	A+	O
Class	Second Class	First Class		First Class with Distinction			First Class - Outstanding

First Class – Outstanding / First Class with Distinction will be awarded to candidates who have passed the courses in first attempt.

14. MARKS AND GRADES

The following table shows the Range of Marks, Grade Points, Letter Grade and Description of the Letter Grade to indicate the performance of the student course-wise.

Range of Marks	Grade Points	Letter Grade	Description
90 – 100	10	O	Outstanding
85 – 89	9	A+	Excellent
80 – 84	8	A	Very Good
75 – 79	7.5	B+	Good
70 – 74	7	B	Above Average
60 – 69	6	C	Average
50 – 59	5	D	Minimum for Pass
00 – 49	0	RA	Reappear
		AAA	Absent

Computation of Grade Point Average (GPA) in a Semester, Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) and Classification:

$$\text{GPA} = \frac{\sum (C \times GP)}{\sum (C)}$$

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1} (C_i \times GP_i)}{\sum_{i=1} (C_i)}$$

Where,

n = Number of Subjects

C = Credit for the academic courses successfully completed

GP = Grade Point for the courses successfully completed

CGPA = Cumulative Grade Point Average

15. RANKING

- Students who pass all the examinations prescribed for the Program in the **FIRST APPEARANCE ALONE** are eligible for Ranking / Distinction.
- In case of students who pass all the examinations prescribed for the Program with a break in the First Appearance are only eligible for Classification.
- Students qualifying during the extended period shall not be eligible for RANKING.

16. MAXIMUM PERIOD FOR COMPLETION OF THE PROGRAM TO QUALIFY FOR LL.M DEGREE

A Student who for whatever reasons is not able to complete the program within the normal period (N) or the Minimum duration prescribed for the program, may be allowed two years period beyond the normal period to clear the backlog to be qualified for the degree. (Time Span = $N + 2$ years for the completion of program).

However, under exceptional circumstances such as childbirth, serious illness, major accident, permanent or temporary disability, or any other valid and documented reason deemed fit by the University authorities, an extension of one year may be considered beyond maximum span of time (Time Span = $N + 2 + 1$ years for the completion of program).

17. REVISION OF REGULATIONS, CURRICULUM AND SYLLABI

The University may from time-to-time revise, amend or change the Regulations, Curriculum, Syllabus and Scheme of Examination through the Academic Council with the approval of the Board of Management.

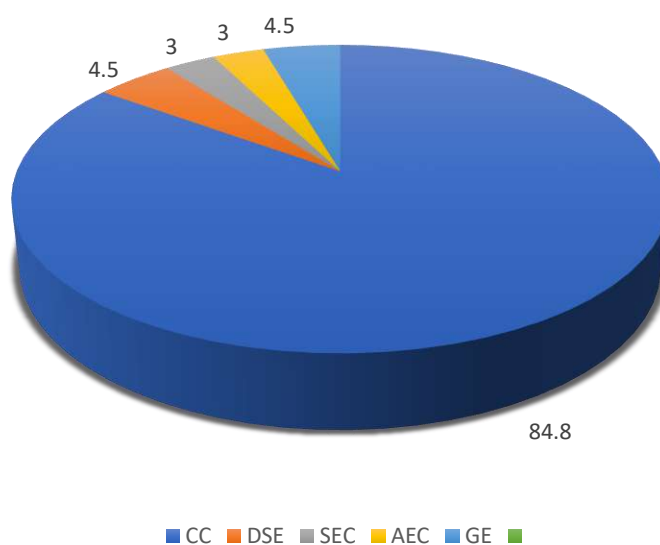
CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

LL.M Family Law

Minimum Credits to be earned: 69

Component	I Sem	II Sem	III Sem	IV Sem	Total Credits
Core Course (CC)	16	16	8	16	56
Discipline Specific Elective (DSE)	-	-	3	3	6
Ability Enhancement Course (AEC)	-	2	-	-	2
Skill Enhancement Course (SEC)	-	-	2	-	2
Generic Elective (GE)	3	-	-	-	3
Total Credit	19	18	13	19	69

Credit Distribution Percentage



CURRICULUM STRUCTURE

LL.M Family Law

Total Number of Credits: 69

SEMESTER 1										
Category	Code	Course	Hours per Week					Marks		
			L	T	P	SL	Cr	CIA	SEE	Total
CC	26CMLL11	Legal Education and Research Methodology (Common Paper - I)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMLL12	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World (Common Paper – II)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL11	Constitutional Dimensions and Principles of Family Law (Specialization – I)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL12	Hindu Law of Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance (Specialization – II)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
GE	26GMFL11	Health Law	3	0	0	3	3	40	60	100
TOTAL			19	0	0	19	19	-	-	-

SEMESTER 2										
Category	Code	Course	Hours per Week					Marks		
			L	T	P	SL	Cr	CIA	SEE	Total
CC	26CMLL21	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges (Common Paper –III)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMLL22	Judicial Process (Common Paper – IV)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL21	Muslim Personal Law – Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance (Specialization – III)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL22	Law of Succession and Inheritance under Personal Laws (Specialization – IV)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
AEC	26AMLL21	Teaching Aptitude	2	0	0	2	2	-	100	100
TOTAL			18	0	0	18	18	-	-	-

CIA - Continuous Internal Assessment

SEE – Semester End Examination

L – Lecture, **T**- Tutorial, **P**- Practical, **SL** - Self-Learning, **C** - Credits

SEMESTER 3										
			Hours per Week					Marks		
Category	Code	Course	L	T	P	SL	Cr	CIA	SEE	Total
CC	26CMFL31	Guardianship, Custody, Parental Authority and Acknowledgement of Parentage (Specialization – V)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL32	Adoption, Surrogacy and Rights of the Child (Specialization – VI)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
DSE	26DMFL31 OR 26DMFL32	Domestic Violence, Protection of Women and Gender Justice OR Private International Law and Cross-Border Family Disputes (Discipline Specific Elective - I)	3	0	0	3	3	40	60	100
SEC	26SMLL31	Teaching Practice (Practical)	1	0	2	2	2	-	100	100
TOTAL			12	0	2	13	13	-	-	-

SEMESTER 4										
			Hours per Week					Marks		
Category	Code	Course	L	T	P	SL	Cr	CIA	SEE	Total
CC	26CMFL41	Family Courts, Matrimonial Remedies and Alternative Dispute Resolution (Specialization – VII)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
CC	26CMFL42	Technology, Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Family Law (Specialization – VIII)	4	0	0	4	4	40	60	100
DSE	26DMFL41 OR 26DMFL42	Emerging Issues – Live-in Relationships, LGBTQ+ Rights and Non-Traditional Families	3	0	0	3	3	40	60	100

		OR Comparative Family Law Systems (Discipline Specific Elective - II)								
CC	26CMLL41	Dissertation	4	2	2	8	8	-	100	100
TOTAL			15	2	2	19	19	-	-	-

CIA - Continuous Internal Assessment

SEE – Semester End Examination

L – Lecture, **T**- Tutorial, **P**- Practical, **SL** - Self-Learning, **C** - Credits

LIST OF COURSES

LL.M Family Law

CORE COURSES (CC)							
Semester	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	SL	Credit
I	26CMLL11	Legal Education and Research Methodology (Common Paper - I)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMLL12	Law and Justice in a Globalizing World (Common Paper – II)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMFL11	Constitutional Dimensions and Principles of Family Law (Specialization – I)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMFL12	Hindu Law of Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance (Specialization – II)	4	0	0	4	4
II	26CMLL21	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges (Common Paper –III)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMLL22	Judicial Process (Common Paper – IV)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMFL21	Muslim Personal Law – Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance (Specialization – III)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMFL22	Law of Succession and Inheritance under Personal Laws (Specialization – IV)	4	0	0	4	4
III	26CMFL31	Guardianship, Custody, Parental Authority and Acknowledgement of Parentage (Specialization – V)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMFL32	Adoption, Surrogacy and Rights of the Child (Specialization – VI)	4	0	0	4	4
IV	26CMFL41	Family Courts, Matrimonial Remedies and Alternative	4	0	0	4	4

		Dispute Resolution (Specialization – VII)					
	26CMFL42	Technology, Artificial Intelligence and the Future of Family Law (Specialization – VIII)	4	0	0	4	4
	26CMLL41	Dissertation	4	0	0	4	4

DISCIPLINE SPECIFIC ELECTIVE (GE) COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	SL	Credit
III	26DMFL31 OR 26DMFL32	Domestic Violence, Protection of Women and Gender Justice OR Private International Law and Cross-Border Family Disputes (Discipline Specific Elective - I)	3	0	0	3	3
IV	26DMFL41 OR 26DMFL42	Emerging Issues – Live-in Relationships, LGBTQ+ Rights and Non-Traditional Families OR Comparative Family Law Systems (Discipline Specific Elective - II)	3	0	0	3	3

GENERIC ELECTIVE (GE) COURSES

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	SL	Credit
I	26GMLL11	Health Law	3	0	0	3	3

SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSES (SEC)

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	SL	Credit
III	26SMLL21	Teaching Practice (Practical)	1	0	2	2	2

ABILITY ENHANCEMENT COURSES (AEC)

Semester	Course Code	Course Title	L	T	P	SL	Credit
II	26AMLM21	Teaching Aptitude	2	0	0	2	2





SEMESTER – I

CORE	26CMLL11	LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (Common Paper – I)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the concepts, objectives, and contemporary framework of legal education in India.
- To familiarize students with modern teaching methods, clinical legal education, and ICT-enabled pedagogy.
- To provide knowledge of legal research methodologies and various approaches to legal research.
- To impart skills in research design, data collection, analysis, and legal writing.
- To promote ethical research practices and academic integrity in legal scholarship.

Unit I - LEGAL EDUCATION IN INDIA

(12 Hours)

Objectives of Legal Education – Role of Professional Legal Education in Democracy – Significance of Development of Skills and Inculcation of Values – Impact of Globalization on Legal Education – Post Graduate Legal Education: Objectives, Different Patterns, Reforms in Legal Education – Significance of Mac Crate Report – Role of Different Agencies: Bar Council of India, Law Commission, UGC, Government – Significance of Curriculum Development – Examination Reforms.

Unit II - METHODS OF TEACHING

(12 Hours)

Methods of Teaching: Lecture Method, Case Method, Problem Method, Socratic Method, Tutorial Method, Seminar-cum-Discussion Method – Clinical Legal Education – ICT and Learning Devices –Democratic Practices in Classroom.

Unit III – INTRODUCTION TO RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

(12 Hours)

Meaning, Objectives and motivation for Research – Foundations of Research Methodology – Comparison of Research Methods vis-à-vis Research Methodology – Legal Research – Kinds of Research: Doctrinal, Non-Doctrinal, Applied, Fundamental Research – Library Research – Field Research – Laboratory Research – Participatory and Non-Participatory – Comparative – Historical –Social-Legal – Quantitative and Qualitative – Research for Law Reform – Interdisciplinary Approach in Legal Research.

Unit IV - RESEARCH DESIGN AND DATA COLLECTION

(12 Hours)

Various Steps in Research – Research Problem – Identification and Formulation of Hypothesis– Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data – Literature Review – Jurimetrics Analysis and Interpretation of Data – Preparation of Research Report – Plagiarism and Copyright Violation.

Unit V - RESEARCH METHODS IN LEGAL RESEARCH AND REPORT WRITING

(12 Hours)

Socio-Legal Research Method: Need and Significance – Research Question – Title, Identifying Relevant Areas of Law, Identifying Literature – Legal Writing and Essentials of Good Legal Writing.

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. Sushma Gupta History of legal Education, Deep and Deep, Delhi, 2006.
2. Dr.V.N.Paranjape, Legal Education and Research methodology. Central law Pub. Allahabad, 2011.
3. N.R. Madhava Menon, Clinical legal Education, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2009.
4. William J. Goode and Paul K. Hatt, Methods in Social Research, Mc Graw-Hill Book Company, London (1952)
5. Erwin C. Surrency, B.Felf and J. Crea, A Guide to Legal Research, Oceana Publications, (1966).
6. C.R.Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakashan, New Delhi, 1995.
7. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar, Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay-Delhi-Nagpur 1994.
8. Sally Kift, A Tale of Two Sectors: Dynamic Curriculum Change for a Dynamically Changing Profession, 13th Commonwealth Law Conference (2003)
9. S. K. Verma and Afzal Wani, Legal Research Methodology, ILI, New Delhi, Latest edition.
10. The Bar Council of India rules for Advocate, <http://www.barcouncilofindia.org/about/professional-standards/rules-on-professional-standards/>
11. UGC, Evaluation Reforms in Higher Education Institutions (2019)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Explain the objectives, framework, and recent developments in legal education and legal teaching.

CO2: Apply appropriate teaching methods and ICT tools in legal education.

CO3: Design legal research using appropriate research methodologies and techniques.

CO4: Analyze legal issues through doctrinal, empirical, socio-legal, and interdisciplinary research methods.

CO5: Prepare research proposals, dissertations, and legal research reports in accordance with accepted academic and ethical standards.

Legal Education and Research Methodology: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1
CO2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1
CO3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO4	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO5	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2	3

CORE	26CMLL12	LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALIZING WORLD	L	T	P	SL	C
		(Common Paper – II)	4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To introduce the concepts, theories, and evolving dimensions of globalization and global justice.
- To familiarize students with the relationship between law, society, governance, and global institutions in promoting justice.
- To develop an understanding of contemporary global challenges affecting justice, human rights, and sustainable development.
- To provide knowledge of international, regional, and national legal frameworks addressing issues of global justice.
- To promote critical analysis of emerging models and reforms for achieving global justice in an interconnected world.

UNIT I - INTRODUCTION

(12 Hours)

Meaning and Significance of Globalization - Evolution of Globalization: From Post-WWII Bretton Woods to Digital Globalization and Supply Chain Vulnerabilities - Impact of Globalization - Concept of Global Justice - Global Justice and Right to Development - Indian philosophical and constitutional Perspective - Contemporary Perspectives - Impact of Pandemics on Global Interconnectivity - Digital Divide in Access to Justice.

UNIT II - THEORETICAL PREPOSITIONS OF GLOBAL JUSTICE

(12 Hours)

Need for theoretical adaptations - Conceptual analysis - Realism - Particularism and Nationalism - Cosmopolitanism - Benefits of Internationalisation - Connection between Law and Society - Pre-colonial and Postcolonial Theories of Justice - Feminist and Intersectional Approaches to Global Justice - Contemporary Perspectives - Application of Theories to Rising Authoritarianism - Rule of Law Recession.

UNIT III - CENTRAL CHALLENGES TO GLOBAL JUSTICE

(12 Hours)

Historical Perspectives - Contemporary Perspectives - Factors contributing to non-access to justice - Global Poverty - Role of Inequality - Other socio-economic-cultural and political constraints - Role of International Mechanisms - Armed Conflict and Integrating Threat of Terrorism - Nationalist Practices and Oppressive Policies - Crimes Against Humanity - Environment and Health - Global Politics - Climate Change and Environmental Justice - Migration, Refugee Crises, and Cyber Threats to Digital Rights - Analysis in Indian Perspective - Contemporary Perspectives including Post-Pandemic Health Inequities -Economic Inequality - Tax Justice in a Globalized Economy.

UNIT IV - ROLE AND REFORMATION OF GLOBAL INSTITUTIONS

(12 Hours)

Evolution of concept of States - Sovereignty and Transnational Law - Economic and Trade Institutions - MNCs including Tech Giants - Structural Reforms of United Nations - Security Council - International Judicial Institutions and mechanisms - Role of International co-operations - Role of Regional Organizations in Transnational Justice - Reforms for Climate Agreements and Digital Trade - Indian Perspective with role of different organs of Government

- Contemporary Perspectives - Accountability in On-going Conflicts and UN Reforms Amid Authoritarian Rise.

UNIT V - MODELS TO ACHIEVE GLOBAL JUSTICE

(12 Hours)

Social Contract and Social Justice - Global theories to Social Justice - Indian Contributions - Sarvodaya Model of Justice - Impact of Multi Culturalism and Cosmopolitanism - Significance of Human Rights Education - Global Justice and Global Rule of Law - Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a Framework for Justice - Restorative and Transitional Justice in Post-Conflict Societies - Contemporary Perspectives - AI and Technology Governance for Equitable Access -Global Tax Cooperation to Combat Inequality.

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Brian Barry, Culture and Equality, Cambridge: Polity, 2001.
2. Duncan Bell (ed), Ethics and World Politics, Oxford 2010.
3. Cass R. Sunstein, Climate Justice: What Rich Nations Owe the World, MIT Press, 2025.
4. Dani Rodrik, The New Global Economic Order, 2025.
5. Martha Nussbaum, Frontiers of Justice, Cambridge, Mass: Harvard University Press, 2006.
6. Thomas Pogge, World Poverty and Human Rights, Cambridge: Polity, 2002.
7. Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom, Oxford: 1999.
8. Prof. Ishwar Bhatt - Globalization, Law & Social Transformation in India.
9. Human Rights Watch, World Report 2025.
10. World Justice Project, Rule of Law Index 2025.
11. Augustine Arimoro et al., Law and Sustainable Development after COVID-19, Routledge, 2024.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Explain the concepts, theories, and constitutional perspectives relating to globalization and global justice.

CO2: Critically analyze theoretical approaches to global justice and their relevance to contemporary legal and societal challenges.

CO3: Evaluate the impact of global inequalities, environmental issues, migration, conflicts, technology, and other emerging challenges on access to justice.

CO4: Assess the role of international institutions, regional organizations, and national governments in promoting global justice and legal reforms.

CO5: Critically examine contemporary models and legal frameworks for achieving global justice, sustainable development, and the rule of law.

Law and Justice in a Globalizing World: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	–	2	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	2	2	–
CO2	3	2	3	–	–	2	3	1	–	1	2	2	1
CO3	2	2	3	–	–	3	3	2	1	–	2	3	1
CO4	3	2	3	2	–	2	3	2	–	1	3	3	2
CO5	2	2	3	2	–	3	3	2	1	2	2	3	2



CORE	26CMFL11	CONSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS AND PRINCIPLES OF FAMILY LAW (Specialisation – I)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the constitutional foundations of family, marriage, equality, liberty and dignity under the Indian Constitution.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding the interface between Fundamental Rights and personal laws.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of secularism, the Uniform Civil Code debate and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 as a secular instrument.
4. To foster critical engagement with contemporary judicial approaches, transformative constitutionalism, privacy, autonomy and gender justice in family relations.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, research, policy work and advocacy in the constitutional dimensions of family law.

Unit - 1: CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF FAMILY AND PERSONAL RELATIONS (12 Hours)

Preamble values of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity as normative foundations for family relations - Constitutional conception of 'family' and 'personal relations' - Article 21 as the reservoir of personal liberty, dignity and autonomy in the family sphere – Impact of Religious Freedom on Family Laws - Directive Principles of State Policy (Articles 38, 39, 41, 44) and family welfare - Basic Structure doctrine and legislative competence in personal and family matters - Federal distribution of legislative power under the Seventh Schedule - Constitutional morality versus social morality in family adjudication - Transformative constitutionalism and traditional family structures - Role of the judiciary in constitutionalising family relations - Contemporary theoretical frameworks including feminist constitutionalism and intersectionality

Unit - 2: EQUALITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION AND GENDER JUSTICE (12 Hours)

Article 14 – equality before law and equal protection in personal and matrimonial relations - Article 15 – prohibition of discrimination on grounds of sex and religion in family status - Gender justice as a constitutional commitment: formal to substantive equality - Landmark judicial interventions advancing gender equality in family domains - Constitutional challenges to discriminatory personal law practices and limits of judicial review - Rights of women within marriage and family under equality and dignity guarantees - Constitutional protection of children's rights and the best-interests principle - Intersectional discrimination involving caste, religion, gender and class - Affirmative action and protective discrimination in the family law context - Contemporary debates on constitutional equality and the limits of personal law autonomy

Unit - 3: PERSONAL LIBERTY, DIGNITY, PRIVACY AND AUTONOMY (12 Hours)

Article 21 – expanding horizons of personal liberty and the right to live with dignity in family life - Right to marry and choice of partner as facets of personal liberty and autonomy - Privacy in marital and family relationships: constitutional recognition and evolving jurisprudence - Reproductive autonomy, bodily integrity and decisional privacy - Constitutional protection against arbitrary state interference in intimate associations - Dignity of the individual as the core of family relations - Autonomy of adult individuals versus claims of family and community - Right to identity, self-determination and personal development within familial contexts - Constitutional implications of forced marriages, honour-based violence and familial coercion - Contemporary perspectives on individual autonomy, relational rights and the constitutional family

Unit - 4: SECULARISM, FREEDOM OF RELIGION AND UNIFORM CIVIL CODE (12 Hours)

Constitutional secularism – meaning, models and application to personal and family relations - Articles 25–28: freedom of religion and its interface with family law and personal status - Essential religious practices doctrine and its impact on personal law claims - Article 44 – Uniform Civil Code: constitutional text, historical intent and judicial exposition - Judicial discourse on Uniform Civil Code from Mohd. Ahmed Khan to contemporary pronouncements - Special Marriage Act, 1954 as a secular legislative framework for inter-religious and inter-personal marriages - Constitutional validity and progressive interpretation of the Special Marriage Act, 1954 - Conflict between religious freedom and constitutional equality in family regulation - Role of the State in reforming personal laws while respecting religious diversity - Contemporary debates on secular reform, legal pluralism and the future of the Uniform Civil Code

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY CONSTITUTIONAL ADJUDICATION AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES (12 Hours)

Recent Supreme Court jurisprudence constitutionalising aspects of family and personal relations - Public Interest Litigation as an instrument of family law reform and rights enforcement - Constitutional approaches to inter-caste, inter-faith and inter-personal marriages - Judicial recognition of evolving family forms through constitutional principles - Constitutional dimensions of maintenance, economic rights and financial autonomy within the family - Impact of international human rights instruments and comparative constitutional jurisprudence - Legislative competence, federal tensions and pathways to national family law reform - Role of Law Commission reports and policy documents in shaping constitutional family law discourse - Critical evaluation of judicial overreach versus judicial innovation in family matters - Future trajectories: constitutional pathways for progressive, inclusive and rights-based family law reform

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READINGS:

1. The Constitution of India – Articles 14, 15, 19, 21, 25–28, 38, 39, 44 and relevant Entries of the Seventh Schedule
2. Leading cases including Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum, Sarla Mudgal, Danial Latifi, Shayara Bano, Joseph Shine, K.S. Puttaswamy, Navtej Singh Johar and Supriyo @ Supriya Chakraborty
3. H.M. Seervai – Constitutional Law of India
4. M.P. Jain – Indian Constitutional Law
5. D.D. Basu – Commentary on the Constitution of India
6. Flavia Agnes – Law and Gender Inequality / Family Law volumes
7. Archana Parashar – Women and Family Law Reform in India
8. Law Commission of India Reports on Uniform Civil Code and related family law reforms, together with contemporary scholarly works on transformative constitutionalism and gender justice

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply constitutional provisions, doctrines and judicial interpretations relevant to family and personal relations with precision.

CO2: Analyse the interface between Fundamental Rights and personal laws, including issues of equality, dignity, liberty and secularism.

CO3: Critically evaluate the Uniform Civil Code discourse, the Special Marriage Act, 1954 and contemporary reform debates.

CO4: Advise on constitutional dimensions of family disputes, privacy, autonomy and gender justice.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal, comparative and applied analysis of contemporary constitutional issues in family law.

Constitutional Dimensions and Principles of Family Law: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	–	2	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	3	3

CORE	26CMFL12	HINDU LAW OF MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND MAINTENANCE (Specialization – II)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the substantive provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 governing marriage, divorce and maintenance.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding conditions of marriage, void and voidable marriages, and matrimonial remedies.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of divorce grounds, judicial separation, restitution of conjugal rights and related doctrines.
4. To foster critical engagement with the law of maintenance under Hindu law, including quantum, enforcement and contemporary challenges.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work and research in Hindu matrimonial law.

Unit - 1: FOUNDATIONS AND CONDITIONS OF HINDU MARRIAGE (12 Hours)

Concept and evolution of Hindu marriage as a sacrament and contract - Application of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 and persons governed by it - Conditions for a valid Hindu marriage under Section 5 - Ceremonies of marriage and proof of marriage - Capacity to marry, age, consent and mental capacity - Prohibited degrees of relationship and sapinda relationship - Customary and statutory exceptions - Registration of Hindu marriages - Presumption of marriage and legitimacy - Contemporary issues relating to validity and proof of Hindu marriages

Unit – 2: VOID AND VOIDABLE MARRIAGES, RESTITUTION AND JUDICIAL SEPARATION

(12 Hours)

Void marriages under Section 11 – grounds and consequences - Voidable marriages under Section 12 – grounds, petition and effects - Distinction between void and voidable marriages - Legitimacy of children of void and voidable marriages - Restitution of conjugal rights under Section 9 – nature, grounds and constitutional challenges - Judicial separation under Section 10 – grounds, effect and conversion to divorce - Bars to matrimonial relief and discretionary powers of the court - Ancillary reliefs and interim orders - Contemporary judicial approaches to restitution and judicial separation - Critical evaluation of the remedy of restitution of conjugal rights

Unit - 3: DIVORCE UNDER HINDU LAW (12 Hours)

Grounds for divorce under Section 13 – adultery, cruelty, desertion, conversion, unsoundness of mind, leprosy, venereal disease, renunciation and presumption of death - Cruelty as a ground – judicial evolution and contemporary standards - Desertion – ingredients, constructive desertion and burden of proof - Mutual consent divorce under Section 13-B – conditions, procedure and cooling-off period - Irretrievable breakdown of marriage – judicial recognition and legislative debates - Customary divorce and its recognition - Divorce by mutual consent and unilateral withdrawal of consent - Permanent alimony and maintenance under Section 25

- Custody and other consequential reliefs - Contemporary developments and reform proposals relating to divorce under Hindu law

Unit - 4: MAINTENANCE UNDER HINDU LAW

(12 Hours)

Maintenance under the Hindu Marriage Act – interim and permanent maintenance - Maintenance under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 – persons entitled and quantum - Maintenance of wife, children, aged parents and dependants - Criteria for determining quantum of maintenance – income, status, needs and conduct - Enforcement of maintenance orders and modes of recovery - Variation, modification and cancellation of maintenance orders - Maintenance pendente lite and expenses of proceedings under Section 24 - Overlap and interface with maintenance under Section 125 CrPC - Contemporary issues of working spouses, shared household and economic abuse - Judicial trends in enhancing and enforcing maintenance rights

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES

(12 Hours)

Gender justice perspectives in Hindu matrimonial law - Judicial expansion of cruelty, desertion and other grounds - Recognition of irretrievable breakdown and its implications - Live-in relationships and their interface with Hindu matrimonial concepts - Issues of bigamy, conversion and second marriage - Enforcement challenges and access to justice in matrimonial disputes - Comparative insights from other personal laws without detailed treatment - Law Commission recommendations and proposed amendments to the Hindu Marriage Act - Role of mediation and alternative processes in Hindu matrimonial disputes - Future directions in reforming Hindu law of marriage, divorce and maintenance

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law (edited by Satyajeet A. Desai)
2. Paras Diwan – Modern Hindu Law
3. R.K. Agarwal – Hindu Law
4. Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage
5. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Family Law Lectures (Family Law-I)
6. Flavia Agnes – Family Law (Volume on Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Remedies)
7. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 together with relevant Rules and the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 (maintenance provisions)
8. Law Commission of India Reports on Hindu marriage and divorce reforms, together with leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions and contemporary scholarly articles on Hindu matrimonial law

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 relating to marriage, divorce and maintenance with precision.

CO2: Analyse void and voidable marriages, restitution of conjugal rights, judicial separation and grounds for divorce.

CO3: Critically evaluate the law of maintenance under Hindu law, including quantum, enforcement and contemporary challenges.

CO4: Advise on Hindu matrimonial remedies, strategies and emerging judicial trends.

CO5 Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in Hindu law of marriage, divorce and maintenance.

Hindu Law of Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	—	3	3	1	2	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	—	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	2	3	3

GE	26GMLL11	HEALTH LAW	L	T	P	SL	C
			3	0	0	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the legal framework governing healthcare and public health.
2. To examine the rights and duties of patients, medical professionals, and healthcare institutions.
3. To analyse medical ethics and medico-legal issues in healthcare.
4. To study laws relating to mental health, reproductive rights, and organ transplantation.
5. To evaluate emerging legal challenges in healthcare and medical technology.

Unit 1: INTRODUCTION

[9 Hours]

Public Health as an Index of Development – Health promotion – Contagious Diseases control – National Health Policy – Medical Negligence and Malpractice – Duties of Hospitals - Regarding Medico – Legal Issues.

Unit 2: HEALTH LAW – NATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

[9 Hours]

Right to Health as a Fundamental Right in India – Mental Health Law – Private Health Sector Regulation – Barriers to Health care – Approaches of Judiciary.

Unit 3: HEALTH AND OTHER LAWS

[9 Hours]

Consent to Treatment – Mental Health Act, 2017 – Protection of Human Rights of Mentally Ill Persons – Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 – The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 – Legal Liability of Medical Profession – Medical Audit.

Unit 4: HEALTH LAW AND MEDICAL ETHICS

[9 Hours]

Principles of Medical Ethics – Autonomy – Board of Medical Ethics by Medical Council of India – Ethical Guidance for Research – Deontological Utilitarian Theories.

Unit 5: EMERGING ISSUES

[9 Hours]

Stem Cell Treatment – Artificial Insemination and Surrogacy – Medical Termination of Pregnancy – Euthanasia – Organ Transplantation.

Total Hours: 45, Self-Learning: 45

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Jonathan Herring, *Medical Law and Ethics*, Oxford University Press (Latest Edition).
2. Emily Jackson, *Medical Law: Text, Cases, and Materials*, Oxford University Press (Latest Edition).
3. Margaret Brazier & Emma Cave, *Medicine, Patients and the Law*, Manchester University Press (Latest Edition).
4. Mason, Laurie & Smith, *Mason and McCall Smith's Law and Medical Ethics*, Oxford University Press (Latest Edition).
5. Nandita Adhikari, *Law and Medicine*, Central Law Publications.
6. M.C. Gupta, *Medical Law in India*, LexisNexis (Latest Edition).

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Anne-Maree Farrell, John Devereux, Isabel Karpin & Penelope Weller, *Health Law: Frameworks and Contexts*, Cambridge University Press.
2. John E. Steiner Jr., *Health Law and Compliance Update*, Wolters Kluwer.
3. D.P. Mittal, *Medical Negligence and Compensation*, Eastern Book Company.
4. I. Glenn Cohen, Holly Fernandez Lynch, Effy Vayena & Urs Gasser (Eds.), *Big Data, Health Law, and Bioethics*, Cambridge University Press.
5. World Health Organization (WHO), *Health and Human Rights* (Selected Publications).
6. Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), *National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants* (Latest Edition).

STATUTORY MATERIALS (RECOMMENDED)

- Constitution of India
- Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021
- Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021
- Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994 (as amended)
- Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 (as amended in 2021)
- National Medical Commission Act, 2019
- Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (Medical Services)
- Relevant Supreme Court and High Court decisions on health law, medical negligence, euthanasia, reproductive rights, and patient autonomy.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Explain the legal principles governing public health and healthcare administration.

CO2: Analyse the constitutional and statutory framework relating to the right to health and healthcare regulation.

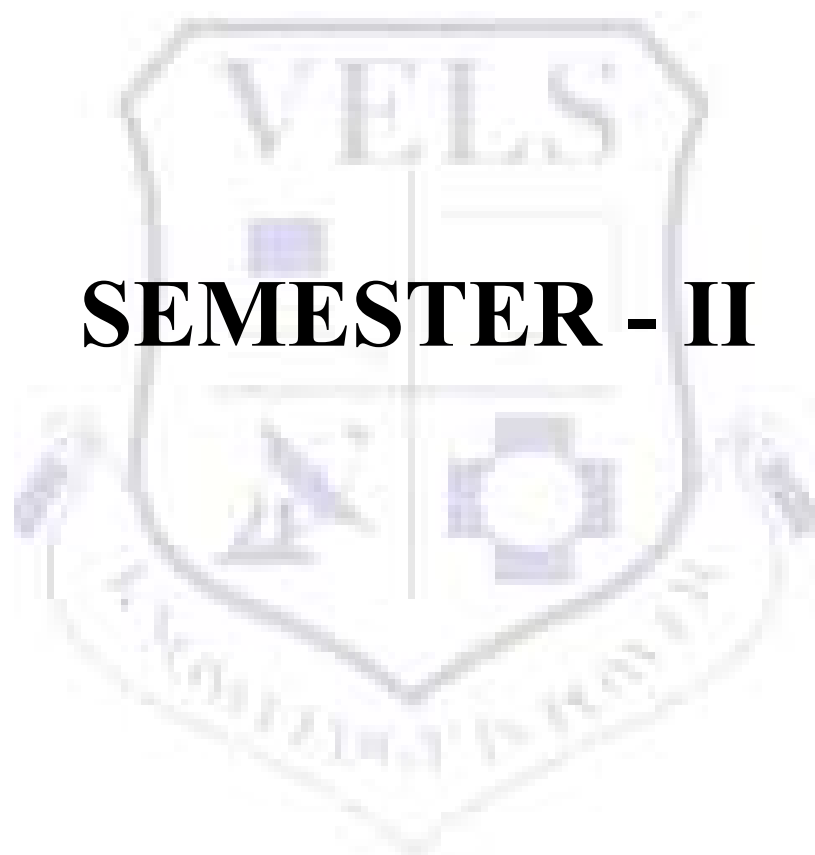
CO3: Apply health laws to issues involving consent, medical negligence, mental health, and organ transplantation.

CO4: Evaluate ethical and legal responsibilities of healthcare professionals in medical practice and research.

CO5: Assess contemporary issues in health law, including stem cell therapy, surrogacy, euthanasia, and other emerging medical technologies.

Health Law - CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	2	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	1	–	3	2	–	–	1	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	1	–	1	2	3	2
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	–	2	2	2	2
CO5	2	2	3	2	–	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2



CORE	26CMLL21	INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES (Common Paper - III)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

- To provide an advanced understanding of contemporary challenges to the Indian constitutional framework and federal governance.
- To familiarize students with emerging constitutional issues relating to equality, fundamental rights, and socio-economic justice.
- To develop critical understanding of constitutional responses to evolving challenges concerning freedom of speech, governance, and public accountability.
- To impart knowledge of emerging constitutional rights, remedies, and the evolving role of constitutional institutions.
- To promote critical analysis of judicial independence, separation of powers, and constitutional governance in contemporary India.

UNIT I - FEDERALISM

(12 Hours)

Creation of New states – Allocation and share of Resources – Distribution of Grants in aid- The inter – state disputes on Resources, Boundary disputes – Rehabilitation of Internally Displaced Persons – Centre’s Responsibility and Internal Disturbance within states – Directions of the center to the state under article 356 and 365-Federal comity: Relationship of Trust and Faith Between centre and state – Special Status of certain states – Tribal Areas – Scheduled Areas. A Comparative Approach to Federalism.

UNIT II - CONCEPT OF STATE AND EQUALITY

(12 Hours)

Need for widening the Definition of State in the wake of Liberalisation – Right to Equality – Judicial expansion of State and Equality - Privatisation and its Impact on Affirmative Action – Empowerment of Women.

UNIT III - FREEDOM OF SPEECH AND EXPRESSION: CHALLENGES

(12 Hours)

Freedom of Press and challenges of New Scientific Development (digital censorship and journalist intimidations) – Freedom of Speech and Right to Broadcast and Telecast – Right to strike – Hartal and Bandh.

UNIT IV - EMERGING REGIME OF NEW RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

(12 Hours)

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamentals Duties into Fundamental Rights – Compensatory Jurisprudence – Right to Education – Commercialization of Education and its Impact – Brain Drain by Foreign Education Market – Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions and State Control – Secularism and Religious Fanaticism.

UNIT V - JUDICIAL INDEPENDENCE AND SEPARATION OF POWERS

(12 Hours)

Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint – PIL – Implementation – Judicial Independence – Appointment – Transfer and removal of Judges (ongoing NJAC vs. collegium debates), Compensatory Jurisprudence – Accountability – Executive and Judiciary – Tribunals.

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

REFERENCE BOOKS

1. Seervai, H.N., Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., Reprint, 4th Edition (Reprint), New Delhi, 2025.
2. Bakshi, P.M., The Constitution of India, Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi, 20th Edition, 2025.
3. Basu, D.D., Introduction to the Constitution of India, Lexis Publication, Nagpur, 27th Edition, 2024.
4. Shukla, V.N., Constitution of India, Eastern Book Agency, Lucknow, 14th Edition, 2024.
5. Jain, M.P., Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 9th Edition, 2025.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Analyze contemporary constitutional challenges relating to federalism, Centre–State relations, and constitutional governance.

CO2: Critically evaluate the evolving concepts of State, equality, affirmative action, and constitutional protections in a changing socio-economic environment.

CO3: Assess constitutional issues relating to freedom of speech and expression, media freedom, digital governance, and democratic rights.

CO4: Examine emerging constitutional rights, remedies, educational rights, secularism, and the expanding role of constitutional jurisprudence.

CO5: Critically evaluate judicial independence, judicial review, judicial accountability, and the doctrine of separation of powers in India.

Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenge - CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs/PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	3	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	–	–	3	2	1	–	1	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	1	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	3	2
CO4	3	2	3	1	–	3	2	1	–	1	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	2	–	1	3	3	2

CORE	26CMLL22	JUDICIAL PROCESS (Common Paper – IV)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To understand the nature, scope, and significance of the judicial process in the administration of justice.
2. To examine the role of judicial reasoning, creativity, and judicial review in the development of law.
3. To analyse the contribution of the judiciary in constitutional governance, judicial activism, and social transformation.
4. To evaluate the philosophical foundations of justice in Indian and Western legal traditions.
5. To study the role of judicial institutions in promoting constitutionalism, legal development, and access to justice.

Unit 1: NEED FOR JUDICIAL ADJUDICATION [12 Hours]

Necessity of the Administration of Justice – Administration of Civil and Criminal Justice - Certainty and uniformity in the Application of Law -The Significance of Judicial Constraints - The External Constraints, Internalized constraints and some structural Constraints.

Unit 2: NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS [12 Hours]

Judicial Process as an Instrument of Social Ordering – Judicial Process and Creativity in Law – Common Law Model – Legal Reasoning and Growth of Law – Change and Stability – The Tools and Techniques of Judicial Creativity and Precedent – Legal Development and Creativity through legal reasoning under Statutory and Codified Systems – Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications – Nations of Judicial Review – Role in Constitutional Adjudication – Various Theories of Judicial Role – Tools and Techniques in Policy – Making and Creativity in constitutional Adjudication – Varieties of Judicial and Juristic Activism – Problems of Accountability and Judicial Law – Making.

Unit 3: JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA AND ENGLAND [12 Hours]

Indian Debate on the role of Judges – Notion of Judicial Review – The Independence of Judiciary and the political Nature of Judicial Process – Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Supreme court – The tools and Techniques of Creativity – Judicial process in pursuit of Constitutional Goals and Values – New Dimensions of Judicial Activism and Structural Challenges – Institutional Liability of Courts and Judicial Activism – Scope and Limited – Judicial Hierarchy.

Unit 4: THE CONCEPT OF JUSTICE [12 Hours]

The Concept of Justice or Dharma in India Thought – Dharma as the Foundation of Legal Ordering in Indian Thought – The Concept and Various Theories of Justice in the Western – Various Theoretical Bases of Justice – The Liberal Contractual Tradition- The Liberal Utilitarian Tradition and the Liberal Moral Tradition.

Unit 5: JUDICIAL PROCESS AND DEVELOPMENT**[12 Hours]**

Evolution of the Concepts of Basic Structure – Philosophy of the Doctrine of Basic Structure - Basic Structure and Constitutionalism – Recent Developments – The Law commission of India, Power, Functions and Development of Law and Legal system in India – The Role, Powers and Functions of Legal Services Authority.

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60**ESSENTIAL READINGS:**

1. Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, 2000 Universal, New Delhi
2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process, 19945 Universal, New Delhi
3. W. Freidmann Legal Theory, 1960
4. Bodenheimer – Jurisprudence – The Philosophy and Method of the Law, 1997, Universal, New Delhi
5. J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers, Reasonings, 1999 Universal, New Delhi

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Explain the principles and significance of the judicial process and judicial adjudication.

CO2: Analyse judicial reasoning, precedent, and judicial creativity in the development of law.

CO3: Evaluate judicial review, judicial activism, and the role of the judiciary in constitutional governance.

CO4: Examine the philosophical concepts of justice in Indian and Western legal traditions.

CO5: Assess the contribution of judicial institutions to constitutionalism, legal reform, and access to justice.

Judicial Process - CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	2	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	2	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	2	2	–	1	2	2	2	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	–	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	2	3	1	1	3	2	–	–	2	3	2	2
CO5	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	2

CORE	26CMFL21	MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW – MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND MAINTENANCE (Specialization – III)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the sources and substantive principles of Muslim personal law governing marriage, divorce and maintenance.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding nikah, dower and the various forms of divorce under Muslim law.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of maintenance rights of the wife and children under classical Muslim law and statutory interventions.
4. To foster critical engagement with contemporary judicial developments, gender justice concerns and reform debates in Muslim matrimonial law.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work and research in Muslim personal law relating to marriage, divorce and maintenance.

Unit - 1: SOURCES AND FOUNDATIONS OF MUSLIM MARRIAGE

(12 Hours)

Sources of Muslim personal law – Quran, Sunnah, Ijma, Qiyas and other secondary sources - Schools of Muslim law and their relevance to matrimonial matters - Concept of nikah as a civil contract - Essentials and formalities of a valid Muslim marriage - Capacity to marry, consent, age and free will - Prohibitions and impediments to marriage - Classification of marriages – valid, irregular and void - Temporary marriage (muta) and its limited recognition - Registration of Muslim marriages and proof of nikah - Contemporary issues relating to validity, consent and solemnisation of Muslim marriages

Unit - 2: DOWER UNDER MUSLIM LAW

(12 Hours)

Concept, nature and importance of dower (mahr) - Classification of dower – specified, proper, prompt and deferred - Quantum of dower and factors determining proper dower - Rights of the wife in respect of dower – lien, recovery and enforcement - Remission and increase of dower - Dower as a debt and its priority - Consequences of non-payment of dower - Judicial approaches to determination and recovery of dower - Contemporary challenges in enforcement of dower rights - Critical evaluation of dower as a protective mechanism for Muslim women

Unit - 3: FORMS OF DIVORCE UNDER MUSLIM LAW

(12 Hours)

Extra-judicial divorce by the husband – talaq (including its forms and modes) - Talaq-ul-sunnat and talaq-ul-biddat - Judicial developments on instantaneous triple talaq and the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019 - Divorce by mutual consent – khula and mubarat - Divorce at the instance of the wife – delegated divorce (talaq-e-tafweez) and other modes - Judicial divorce under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 – grounds and procedure - Effects of divorce on parties and children - Iddat period and its legal consequences - Contemporary judicial and legislative approaches to Muslim divorce law - Reform debates surrounding unilateral divorce and gender justice

Unit - 4: MAINTENANCE UNDER MUSLIM LAW AND STATUTORY INTERVENTIONS (12 Hours)

Maintenance of the wife during marriage and after divorce under classical Muslim law - Maintenance during iddat and the concept of matala - Rights of children to maintenance under Muslim law - The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 – scheme, constitutional challenges and judicial interpretation - Interface with Section 125 of the Code of Criminal Procedure - Maintenance of aged parents and other dependants - Quantum, enforcement and variation of maintenance orders - Contemporary judicial trends enhancing maintenance rights of Muslim women and children - Challenges in access to maintenance and enforcement mechanisms - Critical evaluation of statutory interventions in Muslim maintenance law

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES (12 Hours)

Gender justice perspectives in Muslim matrimonial law - Impact of the triple talaq judgment and subsequent legislation - Judicial expansion of grounds for divorce under the 1939 Act - Issues of polygamy, consent and unequal rights in marriage - Enforcement of dower and maintenance in contemporary practice - Role of mediation and alternative dispute resolution in Muslim matrimonial disputes - Comparative insights from other personal laws without detailed treatment - Law Commission recommendations and proposed reforms in Muslim personal law - Intersection of Muslim personal law with constitutional guarantees of equality and dignity - Future directions in reforming Muslim law of marriage, divorce and maintenance

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law (edited by Satyajeet A. Desai or latest editors)
2. Asaf A.A. Fyzee – Outlines of Muhammadan Law
3. Tahir Mahmood – Muslim Law in India and Abroad / Principles of Muslim Law
4. Aqil Ahmad – Mohammedan Law
5. Paras Diwan – Muslim Law in Modern India
6. Syed Khalid Rashid – Muslim Law
7. Flavia Agnes – Family Law (relevant volumes on Muslim matrimonial law)
8. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986, the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019, together with leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions and contemporary scholarly works on Muslim personal law

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the principles of Muslim personal law relating to marriage, divorce and maintenance with precision.

CO2: Analyse the essentials of nikah, dower and the various forms of divorce under classical and statutory Muslim law.

CO3: Critically evaluate the law of maintenance under Muslim law, including the 1986 Act and contemporary judicial trends.

CO4: Advise on Muslim matrimonial remedies, strategies and emerging legal developments.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in Muslim law of marriage, divorce and maintenance.

Muslim Personal Law – Marriage, Divorce and Maintenance: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	—	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	2
CO4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	—	2	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3

CORE	26CMFL22	LAW OF SUCCESSION AND INHERITANCE UNDER PERSONAL LAWS (Specialization – IV)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the principles of intestate and testamentary succession under Hindu, Muslim and general Indian succession laws.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 and rights of heirs thereunder.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of Muslim law of inheritance, including shares, residuaries and distant kindred.
4. To foster critical engagement with the Indian Succession Act, 1925 and contemporary issues of gender justice in inheritance.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work and research in the law of succession and inheritance.

Unit - 1: FOUNDATIONS AND HINDU INTESTATE SUCCESSION

(12 Hours)

Concept and general principles of succession and inheritance under personal laws - Application and scheme of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 - Devolution of interest in coparcenary property and the concept of notional partition - Class I and Class II heirs under the Hindu Succession Act - Distribution of property among heirs and rules of preference - Rights of the widow, daughters and other female heirs after the 2005 Amendment - Disqualifications from inheritance under Hindu law - Special provisions relating to dwelling houses and certain properties - Succession to the property of a female Hindu - Contemporary judicial developments on gender equality in Hindu intestate succession

Unit - 2: HINDU TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION AND RELATED CONCEPTS

(12 Hours)

Testamentary succession under Hindu law – capacity to make a will and formalities - Privileged and unprivileged wills - Revocation, alteration and revival of wills - Construction of wills and rules of interpretation - Bequests to unborn persons and rules against perpetuity - Legacies, ademption and abatement - Executor, administrator and probate under the Indian Succession Act as applicable to Hindus - Limited estate and absolute estate concepts in historical context - Contemporary issues in Hindu testamentary succession - Critical evaluation of testamentary freedom and its limits under Hindu law

Unit - 3: MUSLIM LAW OF INHERITANCE

(12 Hours)

General principles of Muslim law of inheritance – Quranic injunctions and classical framework - Classification of heirs – sharers, residuaries and distant kindred - Rules of exclusion and the doctrine of aul and radd - Shares of specific heirs including spouse, children, parents and siblings - Inheritance rights of female heirs under Sunni and Shia law - Differences between Sunni and Shia systems of inheritance - Representation and the doctrine of

representation in Muslim law - Wills (wasiyat) under Muslim law – limits on testamentary disposition - Contemporary judicial approaches to Muslim inheritance - Critical evaluation of gender dimensions in Muslim law of inheritance

Unit - 4: INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT – INTESTATE AND TESTAMENTARY SUCCESSION (12 Hours)

Application and scheme of the Indian Succession Act, 1925 - Intestate succession among Christians, Parsis and others governed by the Act - Rules of distribution and preference among kindred - Special rules for Parsi intestacy - Testamentary succession under the Indian Succession Act – capacity, formalities and execution of wills - Privileged wills, revocation and construction - Probate, letters of administration and succession certificates - Protection of property and limited grants - Contemporary issues under the Indian Succession Act - Comparative overview of intestate schemes under different personal laws without detailed overlap

Unit - 5: RIGHTS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES (12 Hours)

Evolution of women's inheritance rights under Hindu law with focus on the 2005 Amendment - Rights of children, including illegitimate and adopted children, in succession - Gender justice perspectives across personal laws of succession - Disqualification, unworthiness and public policy limitations on inheritance - Contemporary judicial expansion of inheritance rights - Challenges in enforcement of succession rights and access to property - Law Commission recommendations and proposed reforms in succession laws - Intersection of succession law with constitutional guarantees of equality - Emerging issues including digital assets, joint family property and changing family structures - Future directions in reforming the law of succession and inheritance under personal laws

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law (edited by Satyajeet A. Desai) – Succession portions
2. Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law (edited by latest editors) – Inheritance portions
3. Paras Diwan – Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession / Modern Hindu Law
4. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Family Law Lectures (Family Law-II / Succession)
5. Tahir Mahmood – Muslim Law of India (Inheritance)
6. N.D. Basu / Paruck – Commentary on the Indian Succession Act
7. Mayne's Treatise on Hindu Law & Usage (Succession)

8. The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, the Indian Succession Act, 1925, leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions, Law Commission Reports and contemporary scholarly works on succession and inheritance under personal laws

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the principles of intestate and testamentary succession under Hindu, Muslim and general Indian succession laws with precision.

CO2: Analyse the scheme of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Muslim law of inheritance and the Indian Succession Act, 1925.

CO3: Critically evaluate the rights of women and children in inheritance and contemporary gender justice issues.

CO4: Advise on succession planning, inheritance disputes and related strategies under personal laws.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in the law of succession and inheritance.

Law of Succession and Inheritance under Personal Laws: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	3	1	—	3	2	—	—	1	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	—	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

AEC	26AMLL21	TEACHING APTITUDE	L	T	P	SL	C
			2	0	0	2	2

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop a comprehensive understanding of the principles and practices of teaching and learning in higher education.
2. To equip students with pedagogical skills in curriculum design, lesson planning, teaching methodologies, and student evaluation.
3. To enhance communication, academic leadership, and digital teaching competencies required for higher education.
4. To familiarize students with the structure, governance, policies, and contemporary developments in the Indian higher education system.
5. To prepare students for teaching careers and competitive examinations such as the UGC-NET by strengthening their aptitude in teaching, communication, and higher education.

Unit - 1: TEACHING (6 Hours)

Teaching: Concept, Objectives - Levels of Teaching: Memory, Understanding and Reflective - Characteristics and Basic Requirements – Learners Characteristics: Characteristics of Adolescent and Adult Learners (Academic, Social, Emotional and Cognitive), Individual Differences – Factors affecting Teaching related to: Teacher, Learner, Support Material, Instructional Facilities, Learning Environment and Institution.

Unit - 2: TEACHING PREPAREDNESS AND SUPPORT SYSTEM (6 Hours)

Preparing Curriculum and Syllabus – Developing Teaching and Lesson Plans – Methods of Teaching in Institutions of Higher Learning: Teacher Centred vs. Learner Centred Methods – Offline vs. Online Methods – SWAYAM, SWAYAMPRAKASH, MOOCs – Teaching Support System: Traditional, Modern and ICT Based.

Unit - 3: EVALUATION OF STUDENT'S PERFORMANCE (6 Hours)

Preparing a Question Paper – Elements and Types of Evaluation – Examination System – Problems in Evaluation – Methods of Evaluation: Continuous Internal Assessment and End-term Examinations – Innovations in Evaluation Systems – Objective and Subjective Evaluation – Grading Assignments – Supervision: Exam Supervision, Ethics, Research Supervision, and Inculcation of Good Practices.

Unit - 4: COMMUNICATION (6 Hours)

Communication: Meaning, Types and Characteristics of Communication – Effective Communication: Verbal and Non-Verbal, Inter-Cultural and Group Communications – Classroom Communication – Barriers to Effective Communication.

Unit - 5: HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM IN INDIA (6 Hours)

Institutions of Higher Learning and Education in Ancient India – Evolution of Higher Learning and Research in Post Independent India – Policies, Governance and Administration related to Higher Education in India – Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) – Learning Outcomes based Curriculum Framework (LOCF) – UGC NET – National Education Policy, 2020.

Total Hours: 30, Self-Learning: 30

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. N.R. Madhava Menon, Legal Education for Professional Responsibility – An Appraisal of the New Pattern, Legal Education in India: Status and Problems, BCITrust, New Delhi, 1983.
2. Anand, S.P., *Higher Education*, APH Publishing Corporation.
3. Aggarwal, J.C., *Essentials of Educational Technology: Teaching-Learning Innovations in Education*, Vikas Publishing House.
4. Kochar, S.K., *Methods and Techniques of Teaching*, Sterling Publishers.
5. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, Ministry of Education, Government of India.
6. K.V.S. Madaan, *NTA UGC NET/SET/JRF Paper I: Teaching and Research Aptitude*, Pearson Education. Widely used for UGC-NET preparation and covers teaching aptitude, communication, ICT, higher education, and related topics.
7. R.P. Pathak, *Teaching Skills*, Pearson Education.
8. B.K. Passi, *Becoming Better Teacher: Micro Teaching Approach*, Sahitya Mudranalaya.
9. M. Dash, *Education in India: Problems and Perspectives*, Atlantic Publishers.
10. University Grants Commission, *Learning Outcomes-based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)* and relevant Regulations on Higher Education.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Explain the principles of teaching, learning, and learner characteristics in higher education.

CO2: Apply appropriate teaching methodologies, instructional strategies, and digital learning tools in academic settings.

CO3: Evaluate student performance using suitable assessment techniques while adhering to academic ethics and professional standards.

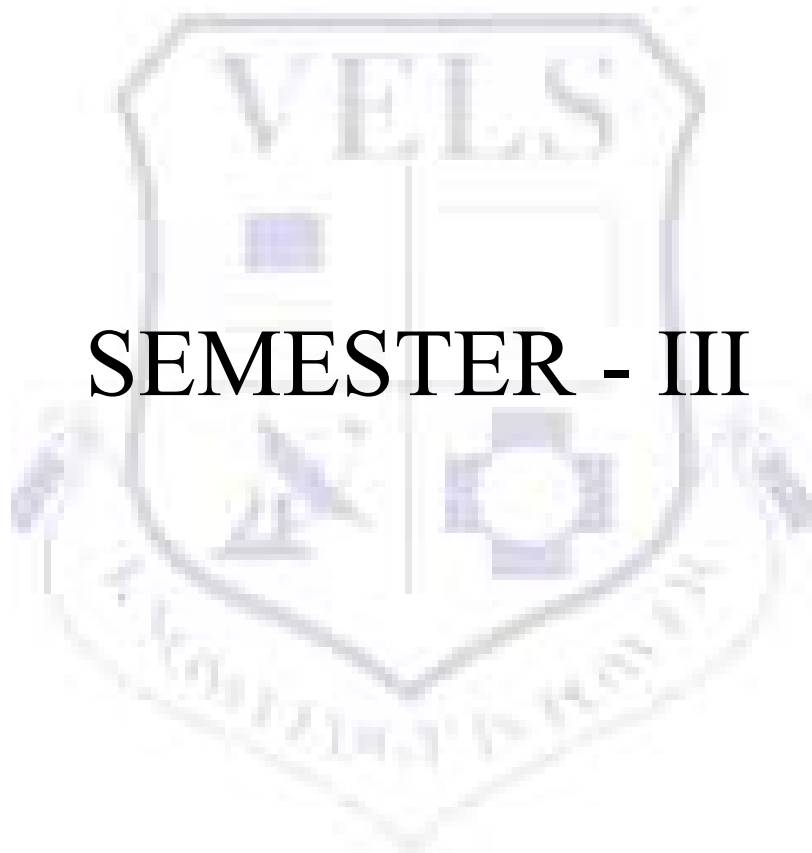
CO4: Demonstrate effective communication, classroom management, and pedagogical skills required for higher education teaching.

CO5: Analyse the governance, policies, and contemporary developments in higher education and apply the acquired knowledge for academic careers and competitive examinations such as the UGC-NET.

Teaching Aptitude - CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	2	1	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
CO2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	2
CO3	2	2	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
CO4	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
CO5	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	1	1	2

SEMESTER - III



CORE	26CMFL31	GUARDIANSHIP, CUSTODY, PARENTAL AUTHORITY AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PARENTAGE (Specialization – V)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the principles of guardianship, custody and parental authority under Hindu law and related statutes.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding natural, testamentary and court-appointed guardians and custody disputes.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of the welfare of the minor as the paramount consideration and parental rights and responsibilities.
4. To foster critical engagement with the Muslim law of acknowledgement of parentage, legitimacy and establishment of paternity.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work and research in guardianship, custody and parentage matters.

Unit - 1: FOUNDATIONS OF GUARDIANSHIP UNDER HINDU LAW (12 Hours)

Concept and kinds of guardians under Hindu law - Natural guardians under the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 - Powers and limitations of natural guardians - Testamentary guardians – appointment, powers and removal - De facto guardians and their limited recognition - Guardianship of the person and property of a minor - Capacity and disqualifications for acting as guardian - Rights and duties of guardians - Contemporary judicial approaches to natural and testamentary guardianship - Critical evaluation of the scheme of guardianship under Hindu law

Unit - 2: COURT-APPOINTED GUARDIANS AND THE GUARDIANS AND WARDS ACT (12 Hours)

Jurisdiction and scheme of the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 - Appointment of guardians by the court – considerations and procedure - Powers, duties and liabilities of court-appointed guardians - Removal, discharge and replacement of guardians - Guardianship of minor's property and management obligations - Control and supervision by the court - Interface between the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act and the Guardians and Wards Act - Interim and temporary guardianship orders - Contemporary issues in court-appointed guardianship - Best practices and challenges in judicial appointment of guardians

Unit - 3: CUSTODY OF MINORS AND PARENTAL AUTHORITY (12 Hours)

Concept of custody and its distinction from guardianship - Principles governing custody disputes under Hindu law - Welfare of the minor as the paramount consideration – judicial evolution and application - Custody of children of tender years and the role of the mother - Shared parenting, joint custody and visitation rights - Parental authority, rights and responsibilities - Change of custody and variation of orders - Enforcement of custody and

access orders - Contemporary judicial trends in custody adjudication - Critical evaluation of parental authority versus child-centric approaches

Unit - 4: ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF PARENTAGE UNDER MUSLIM LAW

(12 Hours)

Concept and nature of acknowledgement of parentage (iqrar) under Muslim law - Conditions and essentials of a valid acknowledgement - Effects of acknowledgement on legitimacy and inheritance rights - Acknowledgement of paternity and maternity - Limitations and rebuttal of acknowledgement - Legitimacy of children under Muslim law and presumptions - Distinction between acknowledgement and adoption - Judicial recognition and application of acknowledgement principles - Contemporary issues in establishment of parentage under Muslim law - Critical evaluation of acknowledgement as a mode of establishing parentage

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, JUDICIAL DEVELOPMENTS AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES

(12 Hours)

Welfare principle in contemporary custody and guardianship jurisprudence - Gender dimensions in guardianship and custody decisions - Rights of the child and evolving standards of parental responsibility - Inter-parental disputes and alternative dispute resolution in custody matters - Cross-border custody issues without detailed private international law treatment - Challenges in enforcement of guardianship and custody orders - Law Commission recommendations and proposed reforms - Intersection with constitutional guarantees of equality, dignity and best interests of the child - Emerging notions of parentage, psychological parenthood and non-traditional families - Future directions in the law of guardianship, custody, parental authority and acknowledgement of parentage

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law (edited by Satyajeet A. Desai) – Guardianship and minority portions
2. Paras Diwan – Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Family Law Lectures (relevant portions on guardianship and custody)
4. Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law (edited by latest editors) – Acknowledgement and legitimacy portions
5. Tahir Mahmood – Muslim Law of India (relevant chapters on parentage and legitimacy)
6. A.N. Saha / modern commentaries on the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890
7. Flavia Agnes – Family Law (relevant volumes on custody and guardianship)
8. The Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956, the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions, Law Commission Reports and contemporary scholarly works on guardianship, custody and parentage

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the principles of guardianship, custody and parental authority under Hindu law with precision.

CO2: Analyse the scheme of the Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act, 1956 and the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

CO3: Critically evaluate the Muslim law of acknowledgement of parentage and related principles of legitimacy.

CO4: Advise on custody disputes, guardianship appointments and parentage matters with a child-centric approach.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in guardianship, custody and parentage law.

Guardianship, Custody, Parental Authority and Acknowledgement of Parentage- CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
CO4	2	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
CO5	2	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	2	3	3

CORE	26CMFL32	ADOPTION, SURROGACY AND RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (Specialization – VI)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the substantive law of adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding eligibility, conditions, effects and procedures of adoption.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 and the legal framework for assisted reproductive technologies.
4. To foster critical engagement with the rights of the adopted child, surrogate-born child and broader child rights perspectives.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work and research in adoption, surrogacy and child-centric family formation.

Unit - 1: ADOPTION UNDER THE HINDU ADOPTIONS AND MAINTENANCE ACT (12 Hours)

Concept and evolution of adoption under Hindu law - Application and scheme of the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 - Capacity to take in adoption and capacity to give in adoption - Conditions for a valid adoption under Section 6 and related provisions - Ceremonies and proof of adoption - Effects of a valid adoption on the status and rights of the adopted child - Relationship of the adopted child with the natural and adoptive families - Restrictions on adoption and prohibited relationships - Invalid and voidable adoptions and their consequences - Contemporary judicial approaches to Hindu adoption law

Unit - 2: ADOPTION UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT AND RELATED FRAMEWORKS (12 Hours)

Scheme of adoption under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 - In-country and inter-country adoption procedures - Role of Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) and specialised adoption agencies - Eligibility of prospective adoptive parents and children legally free for adoption - Hierarchy of preferences and matching processes - Safeguards against trafficking and illegal adoptions - Recognition of foreign adoptions and inter-country conventions - Interface between HAMA and JJ Act adoption regimes - Contemporary challenges in the adoption process under the JJ Act - Critical evaluation of the child-centric adoption framework

Unit - 3: RIGHTS OF THE ADOPTED CHILD (12 Hours)

Legal status and rights of the adopted child under Hindu law and the JJ Act - Inheritance and property rights of the adopted child - Right to identity, name, nationality and knowledge of origins - Right to maintenance, education and welfare in the adoptive family - Protection against discrimination and unequal treatment - Revocation and cancellation of adoption – limited grounds and consequences - Rights of the child in cases of incomplete or disputed adoptions - Psychological and social dimensions of adoption rights - Contemporary judicial

protection of adopted children's rights - Critical evaluation of the rights framework for adopted children

Unit - 4: SURROGACY AND ASSISTED REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

(12 Hours)

Concept of surrogacy and assisted reproductive technologies (ART) - Scheme and objectives of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 - Eligibility criteria for intending couples, surrogate mothers and related parties - Altruistic versus commercial surrogacy – prohibition and regulation - Consent, counselling and medical requirements - Parentage and legitimacy of the child born through surrogacy - Rights and obligations of the surrogate mother and intending parents - Regulation of ART clinics and surrogacy procedures - Contemporary issues of citizenship, nationality and cross-border surrogacy - Critical evaluation of the regulatory framework for surrogacy and ART

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, CHILD RIGHTS AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES

(12 Hours)

Child welfare as the paramount consideration in adoption and surrogacy - Gender and social dimensions of adoption and surrogacy practices - Ethical concerns, commercialisation risks and exploitation safeguards - Rights of the child under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and domestic law - Challenges in inter-country adoption and surrogacy arrangements - Emerging issues of single parent adoption, LGBTQ+ eligibility and evolving family forms without detailed treatment of other electives - Law Commission recommendations and proposed reforms - Intersection with constitutional guarantees of equality, dignity and best interests of the child - Role of mediation and counselling in adoption and surrogacy processes - Future directions in the law of adoption, surrogacy and rights of the child

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning: 60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Paras Diwan – Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody
2. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Family Law Lectures (relevant portions on adoption)
3. Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law (edited by Satyajeet A. Desai) – Adoption portions
4. Commentaries on the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956
5. Commentaries and materials on the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (adoption provisions) and CARA guidelines
6. The Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 together with related rules and guidelines
7. Flavia Agnes – Family Law (relevant volumes) and contemporary scholarly works on adoption, surrogacy and child rights
8. Leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions, Law Commission Reports and international instruments including the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the law of adoption under the Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 with precision.

CO2: Analyse the regulatory framework for surrogacy under the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 and assisted reproductive technologies.

CO3: Critically evaluate the rights of the adopted child and the child born through surrogacy.

CO4: Advise on adoption procedures, surrogacy arrangements and child-centric family formation strategies.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in adoption, surrogacy and rights of the child.

Adoption, Surrogacy and Rights of the Child: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	2	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

DSE	26DMFL31	DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GENDER JUSTICE (Discipline Specific Elective - I)	L	T	P	SL	C
			3	0	0	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the scheme and substantive provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding civil and criminal remedies for domestic violence and related offences.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of the interface between domestic violence law and matrimonial proceedings.
4. To foster critical engagement with gender justice perspectives, enforcement challenges and contemporary judicial developments.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation, advisory work, advocacy and research in domestic violence and gender justice.

Unit - 1: CONCEPTUAL AND LEGAL FOUNDATIONS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE (9 Hours)

Concept and evolution of domestic violence as a legal and social issue - Definition of domestic violence under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Forms of abuse – physical, sexual, verbal, emotional and economic - Shared household – meaning, scope and judicial interpretation - Aggrieved person, respondent and relationships covered under the Act - Historical background and objects of the PWDVA - Distinction between domestic violence remedies and general matrimonial remedies - International instruments and comparative perspectives on domestic violence - Gender justice foundations of domestic violence legislation - Contemporary understanding of domestic violence and its manifestations

Unit - 2: CIVIL REMEDIES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF WOMEN FROM DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (9 Hours)

Protection orders – nature, scope and conditions for grant - Residence orders and the right to reside in the shared household - Monetary reliefs – maintenance, compensation and expenses - Temporary custody orders and arrangements for children - Compensation orders for injuries and losses - Ex-parte and interim orders – procedure and safeguards - Duration, variation, modification and revocation of orders - Duties of protection officers, service providers and police - Procedure for obtaining reliefs under the PWDVA - Contemporary judicial approaches to civil remedies under the Act

Unit - 3: CRIMINAL REMEDIES AND ALLIED LEGAL FRAMEWORKS (9 Hours)

Criminal offences related to domestic violence under the Indian Penal Code / Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita - Section 498A and related provisions – scope, misuse debates and judicial guidelines - Cruelty, hurt, sexual offences and other applicable criminal provisions - Overlap and concurrent operation of civil and criminal remedies - Role of the police, magistrates and criminal courts - Bail, investigation and trial-related issues in domestic violence cases - Protection of victims and witnesses - Contemporary developments in criminal justice

responses to domestic violence - Critical evaluation of the criminal law framework - Interface between PWDVA proceedings and criminal prosecutions

Unit - 4: INTERFACE WITH MATRIMONIAL PROCEEDINGS AND INSTITUTIONAL MECHANISMS (9 Hours)

Interface of domestic violence proceedings with divorce, maintenance, custody and other matrimonial cases - Strategic use of PWDVA remedies in matrimonial litigation - Jurisdiction and parallel proceedings – coordination and conflict - Role of Family Courts and magistrates in domestic violence matters - Counselling, mediation and settlement concerns in domestic violence cases – safeguards against coercion - Implementation machinery – protection officers, service providers and shelter homes - Access to justice barriers and support systems for victims - Contemporary institutional challenges and best practices - Critical evaluation of the multi-agency response system - Gender-sensitive adjudication and procedural protections

Unit - 5: GENDER JUSTICE PERSPECTIVES, CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND REFORM (9 Hours)

Gender justice and feminist perspectives on domestic violence law - Intersectionality – caste, class, religion, disability and sexual orientation in domestic violence experiences - Enforcement gaps, under-reporting and implementation challenges - Misuse allegations and the need for balanced safeguards - Rights of children exposed to domestic violence - Emerging forms of violence including technology-facilitated abuse - Law Commission recommendations and proposed reforms - Comparative insights into domestic violence legislation - Role of civil society, advocacy and awareness in strengthening protection - Future directions in law, policy and practice for protection of women and gender justice

Total Hours: 45, Self-Learning: 45

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 together with Rules
2. Leading commentaries on the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act
3. Flavia Agnes – Family Law and related works on domestic violence and gender justice
4. Indira Jaising and others – contemporary writings on the PWDVA
5. Standard works on criminal law provisions relating to cruelty and domestic violence
6. Law Commission of India Reports and policy documents on domestic violence and related reforms
7. Leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions on domestic violence, shared household, protection orders and related issues
8. Scholarly articles, empirical studies and international materials on domestic violence, gender justice and protection of women

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 with precision.

CO2: Analyse civil and criminal remedies available in cases of domestic violence and their inter-relationship.

CO3: Critically evaluate the interface between domestic violence law and matrimonial proceedings.

CO4: Advise on protection strategies, remedial options and enforcement mechanisms for victims of domestic violence.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in domestic violence and gender justice.

Domestic Violence, Protection of Women and Gender Justice: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO3	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	1	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

DSE	26DMFL32	PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW AND CROSS-BORDER FAMILY DISPUTES (Discipline Specific Elective - I)	L	T	P	SL	C
			3	0	0	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the principles of private international law applicable to family and matrimonial disputes with foreign elements.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding jurisdiction, choice of law and recognition of foreign judgments in cross-border family matters.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of Hague Conventions relevant to marriage, divorce, child protection, maintenance and abduction.
4. To foster critical engagement with contemporary challenges in cross-border custody, maintenance enforcement and succession disputes.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation support, advisory work and research in private international law and cross-border family disputes.

Unit - 1: FOUNDATIONS OF PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW IN FAMILY MATTERS (9 Hours)

Nature, scope and sources of private international law (conflict of laws) - Connecting factors in family matters – domicile, nationality, habitual residence and residence - Characterisation and incidental questions in family law conflicts - Renvoi and its limited application in family matters - Public policy (ordre public) exception in family law cases - Classification of family law issues for conflict-of-laws purposes - Historical development and contemporary relevance of conflict rules in family law - Indian approach to private international law in family matters - Role of international conventions and soft-law instruments - Critical evaluation of foundational principles in cross-border family disputes

Unit - 2: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES WITH FOREIGN ELEMENTS (9 Hours)

Jurisdiction in cross-border marriage and divorce cases - Choice of law governing formal and essential validity of marriage - Recognition of foreign marriages and divorces in India - Grounds and procedures for recognition and non-recognition of foreign matrimonial decrees - Forum shopping and parallel proceedings in matrimonial causes - Stay of proceedings and forum non conveniens in family matters - Extra-territorial application of Indian matrimonial statutes - Contemporary judicial approaches to recognition of foreign divorces - Challenges of dual nationality and multiple residences - Critical evaluation of conflict rules governing marriage and divorce

Unit - 3: CROSS-BORDER CUSTODY, CHILD PROTECTION AND INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION (9 Hours)

Jurisdiction in cross-border custody and guardianship disputes - Habitual residence of the child as a primary connecting factor - Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 1980 – scheme and application - Return orders, exceptions and best-interests

considerations under the Abduction Convention - Recognition and enforcement of foreign custody orders - Preventive measures and cooperation mechanisms - Indian judicial approaches to international child abduction and custody conflicts - Interface with domestic welfare principles - Contemporary challenges in cross-border child relocation and abduction cases - Critical evaluation of international child protection frameworks

Unit - 4: MAINTENANCE, SUCCESSION AND RECOGNITION OF FOREIGN JUDGMENTS (9 Hours)

Jurisdiction and choice of law in cross-border maintenance claims - Recognition and enforcement of foreign maintenance orders - Hague Conventions on maintenance obligations and recovery - Cross-border succession and inheritance disputes – choice of law and jurisdiction - Recognition of foreign wills, grants of representation and succession judgments - Enforcement of foreign family law judgments in India – statutory and common-law principles - Reciprocity, bilateral arrangements and multilateral mechanisms - Contemporary issues in cross-border enforcement of family obligations - Challenges of asset tracking and recovery across borders - Critical evaluation of recognition and enforcement regimes

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES, HAGUE CONVENTIONS AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES (9 Hours)

Overview of key Hague Conventions relevant to family law and India's position - Emerging issues in digital and virtual family relationships with cross-border elements - Parallel proceedings, lis pendens and coordination of international family litigation - Role of central authorities and international judicial cooperation - Access to justice and practical barriers in cross-border family disputes - Gender and vulnerability dimensions in international family cases - Law reform initiatives and India's engagement with international family law instruments - Comparative insights into private international law approaches in selected jurisdictions - Interdisciplinary perspectives on globalisation and family mobility - Future directions in private international law and cross-border family dispute resolution

Total Hours: 45, Self-Learning: 45

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Dicey, Morris & Collins on the Conflict of Laws (relevant family law chapters)
2. Cheshire, North & Fawcett – Private International Law (family law portions)
3. Paras Diwan / modern Indian works on Private International Law
4. Atul M. Setalvad – Conflict of Laws
5. Hague Conference on Private International Law materials and Convention texts (Child Abduction, Maintenance, etc.)
6. Leading Indian Supreme Court and High Court decisions on recognition of foreign judgments, custody and matrimonial decrees
7. Scholarly works and commentaries on international child abduction, cross-border maintenance and family conflicts
8. Contemporary academic articles, Law Commission materials and international reports on private international law in family matters

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the principles of private international law to family disputes involving foreign elements with precision.

CO2: Analyse jurisdictional, choice-of-law, and recognition issues in cross-border marriage, divorce, custody, maintenance, and succession matters.

CO3: Critically evaluate relevant Hague Conventions and mechanisms for international cooperation in family law.

CO4: Advise on strategy, recognition, enforcement and risk management in cross-border family disputes.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal, comparative and applied analysis of contemporary issues in private international law and cross-border family matters.

Private International Law and Cross-Border Family Disputes: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO3	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	1	3	3	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

SEC	26SMLL31	TEACHING PRACTICE (Practical)	L	T	P	SL	C
			1	0	2	2	2

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop the ability to research and prepare legal content suitable for undergraduate law students.
2. To develop skills in lesson planning, preparation of teaching notes, and use of appropriate teaching aids.
3. To provide practical experience in classroom teaching and academic presentation.
4. To develop effective communication, classroom management, and pedagogical skills.
5. To enable students to critically reflect on and improve their teaching performance under faculty guidance.

This is a purely practical course designed to provide LL.M. students with hands-on experience in teaching undergraduate law students. Each student shall be assigned a topic from any undergraduate Law course relevant to their LLM specialization and shall, under the guidance of a designated faculty member, research the topic and prepare a lesson plan, teaching notes and appropriate teaching materials. Before engaging the undergraduate class, the student shall make a teaching presentation before a panel constituted for the purpose. After incorporating the feedback of the panel and supervising teacher, the student shall conduct **minimum two teaching sessions** for undergraduate students. The student shall maintain a teaching practice report documenting the preparation and conduct of the sessions and shall submit the same for evaluation. There shall be no written examination, and assessment shall be based on the lesson plan and teaching materials and the student's classroom teaching performance.

ESSENTIAL READINGS

1. Mangal, S.K. & Mangal, Uma, *Essentials of Educational Technology*, PHI Learning.
2. Aggarwal, J.C., *Essentials of Educational Technology: Teaching-Learning Innovations in Education*, Vikas Publishing House.
3. Kochar, S.K., *Methods and Techniques of Teaching*, Sterling Publishers.
4. Bhatia, K.K. & Bhatia, B.D., *The Principles and Methods of Teaching*, Doaba House.
5. Passi, B.K., *Becoming Better Teacher: Micro Teaching Approach*, Sahitya Mudranalaya.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

6. National Education Policy, 2020, Ministry of Education, Government of India.
7. UGC, *Learning Outcomes-Based Curriculum Framework (LOCF)*.
8. UGC, *Quality Mandate and Guidelines for Higher Education Institutions*.
9. Relevant UGC Regulations and Guidelines on Higher Education and Teaching-Learning Practices.
10. Prescribed textbooks, statutes, case law, journals, legal databases and other academic resources relating to the undergraduate Law course/topic assigned to the student.

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Prepare structured lesson plans and teaching notes on assigned undergraduate law topics.

CO2: Research and present legal concepts accurately and appropriately for undergraduate learners.

CO3: Demonstrate effective classroom teaching, communication, and use of teaching aids.

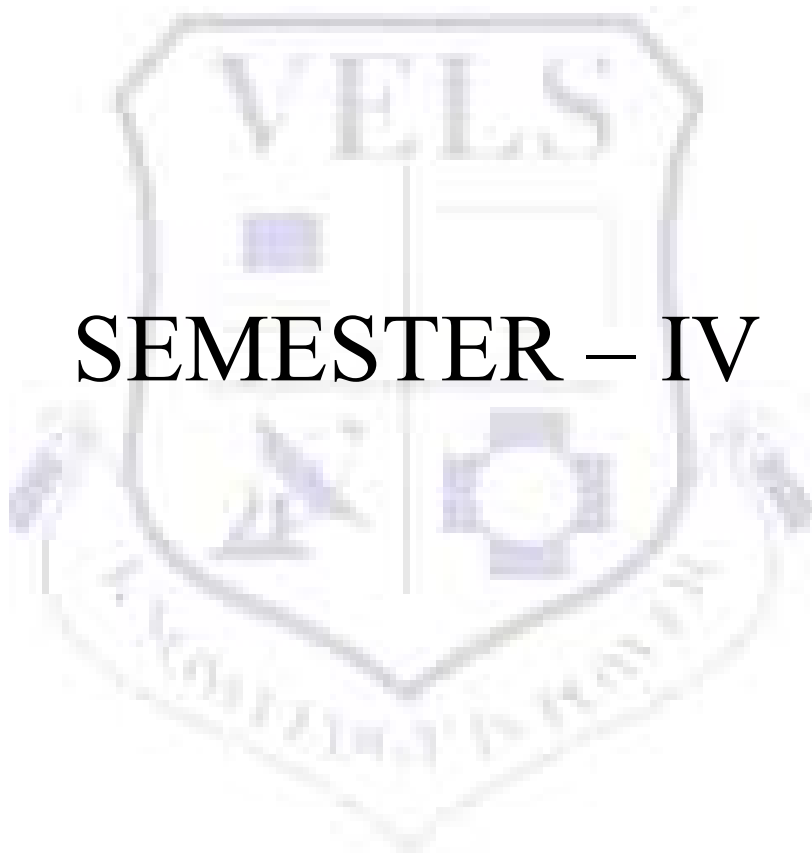
CO4: Apply appropriate pedagogical techniques to engage and facilitate undergraduate law students.

CO5: Evaluate and improve teaching performance through faculty feedback and reflective practice.

Teaching Practice (Practical): CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	3	2	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2
CO2	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3
CO3	3	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	2	1	1	2
CO4	2	2	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2
CO5	2	3	3	2	3	3	2	3	2	3	2	2	3

SEMESTER – IV



CORE	26CMFL41	FAMILY COURTS, MATRIMONIAL REMEDIES AND ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (Specialization – VII)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the scheme, jurisdiction and procedure of Family Courts under the Family Courts Act, 1984.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding matrimonial remedies available before Family Courts.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of counselling, conciliation and mediation mechanisms in family disputes.
4. To foster critical engagement with the role of alternative dispute resolution in matrimonial and family matters.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, litigation support, mediation, advisory work and research in family court processes and ADR.

Unit - 1: FAMILY COURTS – ESTABLISHMENT, JURISDICTION AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK (12 Hours)

Objectives and scheme of the Family Courts Act, 1984 - Establishment and composition of Family Courts - Jurisdiction of Family Courts – subject-matter and territorial - Exclusive jurisdiction and ouster of ordinary civil court jurisdiction - Transfer of pending proceedings to Family Courts - Appointment, qualifications and role of Family Court judges - Association of social welfare agencies, counsellors and experts - Infrastructure, staffing and institutional challenges - Contemporary issues in the functioning and effectiveness of Family Courts - Critical evaluation of the institutional design of Family Courts

Unit - 2: PROCEDURE IN FAMILY COURTS (12 Hours)

Special procedure under the Family Courts Act – departure from the Code of Civil Procedure - In-camera proceedings and privacy protections - Recording of evidence and role of the judge in an inquisitorial approach - Assistance of medical and welfare experts - Judgment, decree and orders of Family Courts - Execution of decrees and orders - Appeals and revision from Family Court decisions - Speedy trial mandates and case management practices - Contemporary judicial directions on procedural efficiency - Critical evaluation of procedural innovations in Family Courts

Unit - 3: MATRIMONIAL REMEDIES BEFORE FAMILY COURTS (12 Hours)

Range of matrimonial remedies cognizable by Family Courts - Remedies arising under personal laws and the Special Marriage Act, 1954 – overview without substantive doctrinal detail - Interim and final reliefs including maintenance, custody-related orders and injunctions - Permanent alimony, settlement of property and consequential reliefs - Enforcement mechanisms for matrimonial decrees and orders - Ancillary and interlocutory reliefs - Multiplicity of proceedings and consolidation - Contemporary judicial approaches to granting and moulding

matrimonial remedies - Challenges in enforcement and compliance - Critical evaluation of the remedial jurisdiction of Family Courts

Unit - 4: COUNSELLING, CONCILIATION AND MEDIATION IN FAMILY DISPUTES (12 Hours)

Statutory framework for counselling and conciliation under the Family Courts Act - Role and duties of counsellors attached to Family Courts - Pre-litigation and court-annexed conciliation processes - Mediation in matrimonial and family disputes – principles and process - Court-annexed mediation and referral mechanisms - Confidentiality, voluntariness and enforceability of mediated settlements - Role of mediators, skills and ethical standards - Success rates, challenges and limitations of ADR in family matters - Contemporary best practices and institutional mediation models - Critical evaluation of counselling and mediation as tools of family dispute resolution

Unit - 5: ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION, CONTEMPORARY ISSUES AND REFORM PERSPECTIVES (12 Hours)

Broader landscape of ADR in family matters beyond Family Courts - Negotiation, collaborative processes and hybrid models - Intersection of mediation with domestic violence concerns and power imbalances - Access to justice dimensions of Family Courts and ADR mechanisms - Case backlog, delays and institutional reform agendas - Role of technology in Family Court processes and online dispute resolution - Training, capacity-building and professionalisation of family court personnel and mediators - Law Commission recommendations and policy initiatives on family dispute resolution - Comparative insights into specialised family court and ADR models - Future directions in strengthening Family Courts, matrimonial remedies and alternative dispute resolution

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning:60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. The Family Courts Act, 1984 together with relevant Rules
2. Commentaries on the Family Courts Act by leading authors
3. Poonam Pradhan Saxena – Family Law Lectures (relevant procedural and remedial portions)
4. Flavia Agnes – Family Law (volumes addressing Family Courts and matrimonial remedies)
5. Standard works on mediation and alternative dispute resolution in family matters
6. Law Commission of India Reports on Family Courts and related reforms
7. Leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions on Family Court jurisdiction, procedure, remedies and mediation
8. Contemporary scholarly articles, policy documents and materials on specialised family courts and ADR in matrimonial disputes

COURSE OUTCOMES

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

CO1: Interpret and apply the provisions of the Family Courts Act, 1984 relating to jurisdiction, procedure and powers with precision.

CO2: Analyse the range of matrimonial remedies available before Family Courts and their

enforcement.

CO3: Critically evaluate counselling, conciliation and mediation mechanisms in family disputes.

CO4: Advise on Family Court processes, remedial strategies and alternative dispute resolution options.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal and applied analysis of contemporary issues in Family Courts and family dispute resolution.

Family Courts, Matrimonial Remedies and Alternative Dispute Resolution: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO _s	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	3	1	–	2	3	2	2
CO2	3	2	3	2	–	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	3	3	2	–	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

CORE	26CMFL42	TECHNOLOGY, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE FUTURE OF FAMILY LAW (Specialization – VIII)	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	0	4	4

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the legal implications of digital technologies and artificial intelligence for family formation, dissolution and dispute resolution.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding digital evidence, online dispute resolution and AI tools in family matters.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of data privacy, algorithmic decision-making and emerging technological challenges in family law.
4. To foster critical engagement with regulation of digital platforms, blockchain applications and virtual relationships in the family sphere.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, advisory work, policy engagement and research at the intersection of technology, AI and family law.

Unit - 1: DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND FAMILY FORMATION

(12 Hours)

Impact of digital technologies on contemporary family formation and relationships - Online and virtual solemnisation of marriages – legal recognition and challenges - Role of video-conferencing and remote ceremonies in marriage - Digital platforms, dating applications and algorithmic matchmaking – regulatory and liability issues - Consent, capacity and authenticity in technology-mediated relationships - Virtual relationships and metaverse-based interactions – emerging legal questions - Digital identity and proof of relationship status - Cross-border digital marriages and recognition issues - Contemporary case law and regulatory responses - Critical evaluation of technology's role in transforming family formation

Unit - 2: DIGITAL EVIDENCE IN FAMILY PROCEEDINGS

(12 Hours)

Admissibility and evidentiary value of digital evidence in matrimonial, custody and maintenance cases - Messages, emails, social media content, call records and geolocation data - Challenges of authenticity, integrity and chain of custody of electronic evidence - Deepfakes, synthetic media and manipulated digital content in family disputes - Legal and forensic approaches to detecting and handling digital forgeries - Privacy implications of collecting and producing digital evidence - Judicial approaches to appreciation of digital evidence in family courts - Best practices for preservation, production and presentation of electronic evidence - Contemporary developments in electronic evidence law relevant to family matters - Critical evaluation of the reliability and risks of digital evidence

Unit - 3: ONLINE DISPUTE RESOLUTION, AI AND PREDICTIVE TOOLS

(12 Hours)

Online dispute resolution (ODR) platforms for family and matrimonial disputes - Design, process and enforceability of ODR outcomes - AI-assisted mediation, negotiation support tools and chatbots in family disputes - Predictive analytics for case outcomes, maintenance quantum and custody assessments - Algorithmic decision-making – benefits, risks and transparency requirements - Bias, fairness and accountability in AI tools used in family justice

- Human oversight and hybrid models of technology-assisted dispute resolution - Data protection and confidentiality in ODR and AI systems - Contemporary experiments and pilot projects in technology-enabled family justice - Critical evaluation of AI and ODR as transformative tools in family dispute resolution

Unit - 4: DATA PRIVACY, BLOCKCHAIN AND REGULATORY CHALLENGES (12 Hours)

Data privacy and personal data protection in family litigation and counselling processes - Application of data protection principles to sensitive family information - Regulation of dating applications, matrimonial websites and related platforms - Blockchain applications for digital wills, succession records and secure family documentation - Smart contracts and their potential limited role in family arrangements - Liability and regulatory issues arising from technology platforms in the family sphere - Cross-border data flows and jurisdictional challenges in digital family matters - Emerging regulatory frameworks for AI in the justice system with focus on family matters - Contemporary policy debates on technology governance in family law - Critical evaluation of regulatory responses to technological disruption

Unit - 5: CONTEMPORARY CHALLENGES, ETHICAL ISSUES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS (12 Hours)

Access to justice dimensions of technology in family law – digital divide and inclusion - Ethical concerns in the use of AI and digital tools in sensitive family matters - Gender, vulnerability and power imbalances in technology-mediated family disputes - Deepfakes, online harassment and technology-facilitated abuse in domestic and family contexts - Capacity-building for judges, lawyers and mediators in technology-enabled family practice - Comparative and international developments in technology and family law - Reform agendas and policy initiatives for integrating technology into family justice systems - Emerging issues including neuro-technology, advanced AI and future family forms - Interdisciplinary perspectives on technology, society and family relations - Future trajectories of law, regulation and practice at the intersection of technology, artificial intelligence and family law

Total Hours: 60, Self-Learning:60

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Relevant provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000, the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (electronic evidence) and the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023
2. Leading Supreme Court and High Court decisions on electronic evidence, online proceedings and technology in family matters
3. Scholarly works and reports on Online Dispute Resolution, AI in justice systems and digital family law
4. Materials on regulation of digital platforms, dating applications and algorithmic systems
5. Contemporary literature on deepfakes, synthetic media, blockchain and smart contracts in legal contexts
6. Policy documents, Law Commission materials and international reports on technology, AI and access to justice
7. Interdisciplinary works on technology, society and family relations
8. Selected academic articles and emerging commentaries on the future of family law in the digital and AI era

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and analyse the legal implications of digital technologies and artificial intelligence for family formation, evidence and dispute resolution.

CO2: Evaluate the admissibility, reliability and risks of digital evidence and AI tools in family proceedings.

CO3: Critically assess online dispute resolution, data privacy, platform regulation and emerging technological challenges.

CO4: Advise on technology-related issues, compliance strategies and risk management in family law practice.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal, applied and forward-looking analysis of contemporary and emerging issues at the intersection of technology, AI and family law.

Technology, Artificial Intelligence and The Future of Family Law: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSOs	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	3	1	–	3	3	1	–	2	3	3	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	–	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	2	3	2	–	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	3	3	3	3

DSE	26DMFL41	EMERGING ISSUES – LIVE-IN RELATIONSHIPS, LGBTQ+ RIGHTS AND NON-TRADITIONAL FAMILIES (Discipline Specific Elective - II)	L	T	P	SL	C
			3	0	0	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master the legal status, rights and obligations arising from live-in relationships under Indian law.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding constitutional and judicial developments on LGBTQ+ rights in family and personal contexts.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of emerging claims to partnership, maintenance, inheritance and parenthood in non-traditional families.
4. To foster critical engagement with evolving judicial approaches and policy debates on recognition of diverse family forms.
5. To prepare students for specialised practice, advocacy, research and policy work on emerging issues in family law.

Unit - 1: LIVE-IN RELATIONSHIPS – LEGAL STATUS AND EMERGING RIGHTS (9 Hours)

Concept and social reality of live-in relationships in India - Judicial evolution of the legal status of live-in relationships - Presumption of marriage and evidential aspects - Rights of partners in live-in relationships – maintenance, residence and protection - Domestic violence protection for women in live-in relationships - Status of children born from live-in relationships - Property rights and financial claims between live-in partners - Distinction between live-in relationships and marriage - Contemporary Supreme Court and High Court jurisprudence - Critical evaluation of the current legal framework for live-in relationships

Unit - 2: LGBTQ+ RIGHTS - CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS AND JUDICIAL RECOGNITION (9 Hours)

Constitutional guarantees of equality, dignity, privacy and autonomy as applied to LGBTQ+ persons - Landmark judicial developments – Navtej Singh Johar and subsequent jurisprudence - Decriminalisation and its implications for personal and family life - Recognition of gender identity and transgender rights in personal contexts - Right to form relationships and intimate associations - Limits of current recognition – marriage, civil unions and partnership rights - Intersection of LGBTQ+ rights with personal laws - Contemporary petitions and ongoing litigation on marriage equality and related rights - Comparative insights into recognition of same-sex relationships - Critical evaluation of the constitutional trajectory of LGBTQ+ rights in family matters

Unit – 3: RIGHTS IN PARTNERSHIP, MAINTENANCE AND PROPERTY (9 Hours)

Claims to maintenance and financial support in non-traditional relationships - Property rights, joint acquisitions and beneficial interests between partners - Inheritance and succession claims of partners and children in non-traditional families - Legal status of cohabitation agreements and private arrangements - Protection against domestic violence and abuse in LGBTQ+ and live-in relationships - Parental rights, guardianship claims and contact with children - Adoption and surrogacy access issues for LGBTQ+ persons without detailed treatment of

those regimes - Contemporary judicial approaches to economic and protective rights - Challenges of proof, evidence and social stigma - Critical evaluation of the emerging rights framework

Unit – 4: NON-TRADITIONAL FAMILY FORMS AND PARENTHOOD

(9 Hours)

Recognition of diverse family structures beyond the traditional marital family - Single-parent families, chosen families and intentional communities - Legal issues surrounding parenthood in non-traditional contexts - Social and psychological parenthood versus biological and legal parenthood - Rights of children in non-traditional families – identity, maintenance and welfare - Emerging claims to family name, status and social recognition - Interface with existing personal law categories and statutory frameworks - Contemporary sociological and legal perspectives on family diversity - Judicial and policy responses to non-traditional family forms - Critical evaluation of the law's capacity to accommodate family diversity

Unit – 5: CONTEMPORARY DEBATES, POLICY CHALLENGES AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

(9 Hours)

Equality, dignity and autonomy as guiding principles for reform - Ongoing litigation and advocacy for marriage equality and civil partnership recognition - Legislative and policy options for recognising non-traditional families - Balancing individual rights with existing personal law systems - Gender, sexuality and intersectional dimensions of emerging family issues - Social acceptance, stigma and access to justice barriers - Role of the judiciary, legislature and civil society in shaping the future framework - Comparative developments in recognition of live-in, same-sex and non-traditional families - Ethical and normative debates on the future of family law - Future trajectories for inclusive and rights-based recognition of diverse family forms in India

Total Hours: 45, Self-Learning: 45

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Leading Supreme Court decisions including *Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India*, *K.S. Puttaswamy*, and subsequent jurisprudence on privacy, dignity and LGBTQ+ rights
2. Judicial decisions on live-in relationships, maintenance and related rights
3. Flavia Agnes – Family Law and contemporary writings on emerging family forms
4. Scholarly works on LGBTQ+ rights, marriage equality and non-traditional families in India
5. Law Commission materials, policy documents and consultation papers on related reforms
6. Comparative literature on recognition of cohabitation, civil partnerships and same-sex families
7. Academic articles on live-in relationships, gender identity, parenthood and family diversity
8. Contemporary interdisciplinary materials on law, sexuality, autonomy and evolving family structures

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Interpret and analyse the legal status and rights arising from live-in relationships under Indian law.

CO2: Evaluate constitutional and judicial developments concerning LGBTQ+ rights in family and personal contexts.

CO3: Critically assess emerging claims to partnership, maintenance, property, inheritance and

parenthood in non-traditional families.

CO4: Advise on legal strategies, protective measures and rights advocacy for persons in live-in and non-traditional family arrangements.

CO5: Produce high-quality doctrinal, critical and applied analysis of contemporary emerging issues in family law.

Emerging Issues – Live-In Relationships, LGBTQ+ Rights and Non-Traditional Families: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	–	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3

DSE	26DMFL42	COMPARATIVE FAMILY LAW SYSTEMS (Discipline Specific Elective - II)	L	T	P	SL	C
			3	0	0	3	3

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To enable students to master comparative methodology and key features of family law systems in selected common law and civil law jurisdictions.
2. To develop advanced analytical capacity regarding different approaches to marriage, divorce, matrimonial property and succession.
3. To equip students with a deep understanding of comparative perspectives on child rights, parental responsibility and alternative family forms.
4. To foster critical engagement with lessons from comparative family law for Indian law reform.
5. To prepare students for specialised research, policy work, academic careers and informed advisory practice drawing on comparative insights.

Unit - 1: COMPARATIVE METHOD AND FOUNDATIONS OF FAMILY LAW SYSTEMS (9 Hours)

Nature, scope and methods of comparative family law - Classification of family law systems – common law, civil law and hybrid models - Historical evolution of family law in selected jurisdictions - Role of religion, secularism and culture in shaping family law systems - Sources of family law – legislation, case law, custom and international instruments - Constitutional and human rights influences on family law across jurisdictions - Comparative concepts of marriage, family and personal status - Challenges of comparison – functional equivalence and cultural context - Contemporary trends in globalisation and convergence of family laws - Critical evaluation of comparative methodology in family law studies

Unit - 2: MARRIAGE, DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES – COMPARATIVE PERSPECTIVES (9 Hours)

Approaches to formation and validity of marriage in selected common law and civil law systems - Formal and essential requirements – comparative overview - Grounds and procedures for divorce – fault, no-fault and hybrid models - Irretrievable breakdown, separation periods and mutual consent regimes - Matrimonial property systems – separate property, community property and deferred community models - Spousal maintenance and financial provision on divorce – comparative approaches - Recognition of foreign marriages and divorces – limited comparative reference - Contemporary reforms in marriage and divorce law across jurisdictions - Gender equality dimensions in matrimonial law reforms - Critical evaluation of divergent and convergent trends in marriage and divorce law

Unit – 3: SUCCESSION, INHERITANCE AND MATRIMONIAL PROPERTY – COMPARATIVE APPROACHES (9 Hours)

Intestate succession schemes in selected common law and civil law jurisdictions - Forced heirship, legitime and freedom of testation – comparative analysis - Rights of spouses and children in inheritance across systems - Testamentary succession and limits on disposal of property - Matrimonial property regimes and their impact on succession - Gender equality reforms in succession and property laws - Contemporary developments in inheritance rights

of non-traditional partners - Comparative approaches to administration of estates - Lessons from comparative succession law for reform debates - Critical evaluation of different models of intergenerational wealth transfer

Unit – 4: CHILD RIGHTS, PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND ALTERNATIVE FAMILIES (9 Hours)

Best interests of the child principle – comparative application and evolution - Parental responsibility, custody and access arrangements across jurisdictions - Shared parenting and joint custody models - Child maintenance and support obligations – comparative frameworks - Adoption and alternative care arrangements – high-level comparative overview - Recognition of non-traditional families, cohabitation and same-sex partnerships - Parental rights of LGBTQ+ persons and diverse family forms – comparative trends - Contemporary child-centric reforms in family law systems - International instruments influencing domestic child law - Critical evaluation of comparative approaches to children’s rights and family diversity

Unit – 5: REFORM LESSONS, HARMONISATION AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS (9 Hours)

Lessons from comparative family law for Indian law reform debates - Gender justice and equality reforms across jurisdictions – transferable insights - Child-centric and welfare-oriented reforms – comparative learning - Approaches to Uniform Civil Code and legal pluralism debates in comparative light - Harmonisation efforts and the role of international family law instruments - Challenges of legal transplants and cultural adaptation - Emerging issues – technology, globalisation and changing family structures in comparative perspective - Role of comparative law in judicial decision-making and legislative drafting - Contemporary scholarly debates on convergence and divergence in family law - Future trajectories of comparative family law scholarship and its relevance for India

Total Hours: 45, Self-Learning: 45

ESSENTIAL READING:

1. Mary Ann Glendon – The Transformation of Family Law / comparative family law works
2. Leading comparative family law treatises and handbooks like works edited by or authored by scholars such as John Eekelaar, Masha Antokolskaia, or equivalent contemporary comparative volumes
3. Selected national family law codes and statutes from key common law and civil law jurisdictions
4. Hague Conference materials and international family law instruments
5. Scholarly articles and monographs on comparative marriage, divorce, succession and child law
6. Contemporary comparative studies on gender equality, non-traditional families and family law reform
7. Indian Law Commission Reports and reform documents viewed through a comparative lens
8. Academic journals and edited collections dedicated to comparative family law and international family law

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Apply comparative methodology to the analysis of family law systems in selected common-law and civil-law jurisdictions.

CO2: Analyse divergent and convergent approaches to marriage, divorce, matrimonial property, succession and child rights.

CO3: Critically evaluate comparative models of parental responsibility, alternative families and gender equality reforms.

CO4: Draw informed lessons from comparative family law for Indian law reform and policy debates.

CO5: Produce high-quality comparative, critical and reform-oriented analysis of contemporary family law issues.

Comparative Family Law Systems: CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO3	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	2	2	1	–	2	3	1	3	2	3	2	2
CO2	3	3	3	2	–	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
CO3	3	3	3	3	–	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3
CO4	3	3	3	2	1	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3
CO5	3	3	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	3

CORE	26CMLL41	DISSERTATION	L	T	P	SL	C
			4	0	8	8	8

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. To develop advanced legal research and analytical skills in a specialized area of law.
2. To enable students to undertake independent and original legal research using appropriate research methodologies.
3. To apply doctrinal and empirical research methods in the investigation of complex legal issues.
4. To develop the ability to analyse, interpret, and synthesize legal data and research findings.
5. To prepare and defend a scholarly dissertation demonstrating academic integrity and research competence.

The topic of the dissertation shall relate only to the subject area relevant to the respective course of study/specialization. Students are required to select their dissertation topic in consultation with the Research Supervisor and work under their guidance till the completion and submission of the dissertation.

Dissertation carries 200 marks in total of which 150 marks is allotted for the dissertation and 50 marks is allotted for viva- voice examination.

COURSE OUTCOMES:

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

CO1: Identify and formulate a legal research problem.

CO2: Apply appropriate legal research methodologies and research tools.

CO3: Analyse and interpret legal materials and research data using critical reasoning.

CO4: Prepare a well-structured and original dissertation following accepted standards of legal research.

CO5: Demonstrate academic integrity and effectively defend research findings through viva-voce.

Dissertation - CO-PO Mapping Matrix

COs \ POs & PSO _s	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5	PO6	PO7	PO8	PO9	PO10	PSO1	PSO2	PSO3
CO1	3	1	2	1	—	2	3	—	—	1	3	2	1
CO2	3	2	3	2	—	3	3	1	1	2	3	3	2
CO3	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2
CO4	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	1	2	3	3	2
CO5	3	2	3	2	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3