

Faculty of Law



Program : Bachelor of Law **Branch :** Integrated Law (B.A. + LL.B.)

Year : 2023-24 **Semester :** 2

Course title	Constitutional Law-I	Course code	:	FLIC120201
Course type:	Core compulsory	Course credit	••	04

Pre-requisite: 10+2

Rationale:

The course of Constitutional Law-I helps the students to learn about the Historical Background of Indian Constitution . The course includes Preamble, Union and Its Territory, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights. etc.

Examination Teaching Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)		Examination Scheme				
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
4	4 0	0 0	Mid	CE	External	Total
4	U		30	00	70	100

Objectives:

The course is offered with the following objectives:

- To understand the nature of Indian Constitution.
- o To enumerate the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.
- o To study the origin and development of the Fundamental rights, Directive Principles andFundamental duties.
- o To measure the enforceability of Fundamental rights and not the directive principle.
- o To identify the importance of the fundamental duties.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Co1: To integrate the values of the Constitution enshrines in the students.

Co2: To link the application of fundamental rights in day to day life and identify the breach of fundamental rights.

Co3: To apply the principles of fundamental rights through drafting of Writ Petitions, Public Interest Litigation or Representative Suits

Co4: To illustrate the importance of Fundamental Duties and the moral obligation of the citizens to comply with the same.

Uni	Description in detail	Cr	Weightag
t		•	e
1	What is Constitution and Constitutional Law		
	Historical Background of Constitution Law		
	• Nature of the Indian Constitution.	1	25 %
	• Salient feature of the Indian Constitution		
	• The Preamble of the Constitution		
2	The Union and its Territory (Art.1to4) Citizenship (Art. 5 to		
	11)		
	 Origin and Development of Fundamental Rights Need for 		
	Fundamental Rights	1	25 %
	• Classification and suspension of Fundamental Rights State (Art 12)		
	• Law and Law in force(Art–13)		
3	• Right to Equality (Art 14 to 18)		
	• Right to Freedom (Art19to22)		
	• Right against Exploitation (Art. 23 – 24)		
	• Right to Freedom of Religion (Art25to28)	1	25 %
	 Cultural and Educational Rights(Art29,30) 		
	• Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32)		
4	Directive Principles-Object and Classification Social and	4	25.07
	Economic Charter	1	25 %

- Social Security Charter Community Welfare Charter
- Implementation of Directive Principles. Fundamental duties (Art 51A)
 Needs, Source, Enforcement.

Reference books:

- D.D.Basu,"Introduction to the Constitution of India",Lexis Nexis; 22nd edition (1June 2015)
- P.M.Bakshi,"Constitution of India" ,Universal Law Publishing-Anim print of LexisNexis; Thirteenth edition (2015)
- Austin Granville,"The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of A Nation: Cornerstone of A Nation (Classic Reissue)", Oxford; 2 edition (15 July 1999)
- Bipan Chandra, "History of Modern India", Orient Black Swan; Firstedition (2009)
- Sujit Choudhry (Editor), Madha vKhosla (Editor), Pratap Bhanu Mehta (Editor),
 "The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution", Oxford University Press UK;
 2016 edition (18 April 2016)
- Subhash C.Kashyap, "OurConstitution", NationalBookTrust, India; Secondedition (2011)
- Madhav Khosla, "The Indian Constitution (Oxford India Short Introductions Series)", Oxford; First edition (30 June 2012)
- J.N. pandey, " ", Central law agency
- Noshirvan H Jhabvala, "The Constitution of India", C Jamnadas & Co.(2014)

	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes										
Course Outcomes	(1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)										
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7	PO-8			
CO-1	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	1			
CO-2	2	1	-	2	1	2 -	2	2			
СО-3	1	2	2	2	2	-	1	-			
CO-4	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	2			





Faculty of Law

Program : Integrated Law **Branch :** B.A + LL.B.

Course title: Constitution 2 Course code: FLIC130204

Course type: Compulsory Course Course credit: 04

Pre-requisite: 10 + 2

Rationale: A constitution is important because it ensures that those who make decisions on behalf of the public fairly represent public opinion. It also sets out the ways in which those who exercise power may be held accountable to the people they serve.

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)		Examination Scheme				
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
4 0	0 0	Mid	CE	External	Total	
	U) 0	30	00	70	100

Course Objective :The course is offered with the following objectives:

- To critically analyze the Union and State Legislatures under the Constitution of India.
- To enumerate the Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges of different organs of constitution.
- To evaluate Anti-Defection Law and provisions regarding election.
- To study the nature of Judiciary under Constitution; Independence of judiciary; Judicial Accountability and also the very important provision of emergency under Indian Constitution.

Course Outcome

CO1: They can evaluate the basic concepts enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

CO2: They will be able to observe the enforceability of Fundamental rights and Directive principles.

CO3: They will be aware of their fundamental duties.

CO4: They can distinguish the responsibility of the State under Art. 12.

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction Legislature under Indian Constitution Union and State Legislatures - Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges - Anti-Defection Law Executive under Indian Constitution — President and Union Council of Ministers Governor and State Council of Ministers	1	25 %
II	President: Qualification, election, removal (impeachment); & Powers comparative study with Governor of State Governor: qualification election, removal powers. Parliament: constitution, qualification for membership, duration; & Powers, Privileges & immunities of its members;	1	25 %
III	Judiciary under Constitution Supreme Court — Appointment of Judges Powers and Jurisdiction High Courts - Appointment and Transfer of Judges - Powers and Jurisdiction Subordinate Judiciary Independence of judiciary Judicial Accountability	1	25 %
IV	Centre State Relations Legislative; Administrative; Financial Relations; Cooperation and Coordination between the Centre and States Judicial Interpretation of Centre-State Relations - Doctrines evolved by Judiciary Commissions (Art. 315 – 319), Administrative Tribunal meaning & Scope. Liability of State in Torts and Contracts	1	25 %

Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and Intercourse - Services under the State

All India Services - Public Service Commissions

Emergency : Need of Emergency Provisions

Different kinds of Emergency – National, State and Financial emergency

Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights

Amendment of Indian Constitution; Need of Amending the

Constitution

Methods of Amendment, Process of Amendment and Basic Structure Theory

Need For Review of Indian Constitution

Working of Parliament , Governor- Status and Role Judiciary-Parliament Relationship

Reference Books:

- D.D. Basu, "Introduction to the Constitution of India", LexisNexis; 22nd edition (1 June 2015)
- P.M.Bakshi, "Constitution of India", Universal Law Publishing An imprint of LexisNexis; Thirteenth edition (2015)
- M.P.Jain, "Indian Constitutional Law", Wadhwa & Co, Nagpur
- V.N.Shukla, "Constitution of India", Eastern Book Company, Lucknow
- Austin Granville, "The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of A Nation: Cornerstone of A Nation (Classic Reissue)", Oxford; 2 edition (15 July 1999)

Suggested Readings:

- 1. Bar Act
- 2. DD Basu

Online Resources:

- 1. ipleaders
- 2. Indian Kanoon

Practical / Activities:

- 1. Group Discussion
- 2. Weekly Test

Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)						
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5		
CO-1							
	3	2	2	2	2		
CO-2	1	2	3	1	2		
CO-3	1	1	1	1	-		
CO-4	1	3	1	3	2		





Faculty of Law

Program : Integrated Law **Branch :** B.Com. + LL.B.

Course title: Constitution 2 Course code: FLIC330104

Course type: Compulsory Course Course credit: 04

Pre-requisite: 10 + 2

Rationale: A constitution is important because it ensures that those who make decisions on behalf of the public fairly represent public opinion. It also sets out the ways in which those who exercise power may be held accountable to the people they serve.

Teaching Examination Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)		Examination Scheme				
Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Internal		External	Total
4	0	0	Mid	CE	External	TOtal
4 0	U	U	30	00	70	100

Course Objective :The course is offered with the following objectives:

- To critically analyze the Union and State Legislatures under the Constitution of India.
- To enumerate the Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges of different organs of constitution.
- To evaluate Anti-Defection Law and provisions regarding election.
- To study the nature of Judiciary under Constitution; Independence of judiciary; Judicial Accountability and also the very important provision of emergency under Indian Constitution.

Course Outcome

CO1: They can evaluate the basic concepts enshrined in the Indian Constitution.

CO2: They will be able to observe the enforceability of Fundamental rights and Directive principles.

CO3: They will be aware of their fundamental duties.

CO4: They can distinguish the responsibility of the State under Art. 12.

Unit	Description in detail	Credit	Weightage
I	Introduction Legislature under Indian Constitution Union and State Legislatures - Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges - Anti-Defection Law Executive under Indian Constitution — President and Union Council of Ministers Governor and State Council of Ministers	1	25 %
II	President: Qualification, election, removal (impeachment); & Powers comparative study with Governor of State Governor: qualification election, removal powers. Parliament: constitution, qualification for membership, duration; & Powers, Privileges & immunities of its members;	1	25 %
III	Judiciary under Constitution Supreme Court — Appointment of Judges Powers and Jurisdiction High Courts - Appointment and Transfer of Judges - Powers and Jurisdiction Subordinate Judiciary Independence of judiciary Judicial Accountability	1	25 %
IV	Centre State Relations Legislative; Administrative; Financial Relations; Cooperation and Coordination between the Centre and States Judicial Interpretation of Centre-State Relations - Doctrines evolved by Judiciary Commissions (Art. 315 – 319), Administrative Tribunal meaning & Scope. Liability of State in Torts and Contracts	1	25 %

Freedom of Interstate Trade, Commerce and Intercourse - Services under the State

All India Services - Public Service Commissions

Emergency : Need of Emergency Provisions

Different kinds of Emergency – National, State and Financial emergency

Impact of Emergency on Federalism and Fundamental Rights

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Practical / Activities:

- 1. Group Discussion
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Course Outcomes	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes (1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)									
Outcomes	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7	PO-8		
CO-1	3	2	2	2	2	3	3	3		
CO-2	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	1		
CO-3	1	1	1	1	-	-	1	2		
CO-4	1	3	1	3	2	3	1	1		



Faculty of Law



Program : Bachelor of Law **Branch :** Integrated Law (B.Com. + LL.B.)

Year : 2023-24 **Semester :** 2

Course title	Constitutional Law-I	Course code :	FLIC320101
Course type:	Core compulsory	Course credit :	04

Pre-requisite: 10+2

Rationale:

The course of Constitutional Law-I helps the students to learn about the Historical Background of Indian Constitution . The course includes Preamble, Union and Its Territory, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights. etc.

Examination Teaching Scheme:

Teaching (Hours/week)		Examination Scheme				
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4	4 0 0	0	Mid	CE	External	Total
4		30	00	70	100	

Objectives:

The course is offered with the following objectives:

- To understand the nature of Indian Constitution.
- o To enumerate the Salient Features of the Indian Constitution.
- o To study the origin and development of the Fundamental rights, Directive Principles andFundamental duties.
- o To measure the enforceability of Fundamental rights and not the directive principle.
- To identify the importance of the fundamental duties.

COURSE OUTCOMES

Co1: To integrate the values of the Constitution enshrines in the students.

Co2: To link the application of fundamental rights in day to day life and identify the breach of fundamental rights.

Co3: To apply the principles of fundamental rights through drafting of Writ Petitions, Public Interest Litigation or Representative Suits

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t		•	e
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	Historical Background of Constitution Law		
	• Nature of the Indian Constitution.	1	25 %
	• Salient feature of the Indian Constitution		
	• The Preamble of the Constitution		
2	The Union and its Territory (Art.1to4) Citizenship (Art. 5 to		
	11)		
	 Origin and Development of Fundamental Rights Need for 		
	Fundamental Rights	1	25 %
	• Classification and suspension of Fundamental Rights State (Art 12)		
	• Law and Law in force(Art–13)		
3	• Right to Equality (Art 14 to 18)		
	• Right to Freedom (Art19to22)		
	• Right against Exploitation (Art. 23 – 24)		
	• Right to Freedom of Religion (Art25to28)	1	25 %
	 Cultural and Educational Rights(Art29,30) 		
	• Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32)		
4	Directive Principles-Object and Classification Social and	4	25.07
	Economic Charter	1	25 %

- Social Security Charter Community Welfare Charter
- Implementation of Directive Principles. Fundamental duties (Art 51A)
 Needs, Source, Enforcement.

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- Noshirvan H Jhabvala, "The Constitution of India", C Jamnadas & Co.(2014)

	Expected Mapping with Programme Outcomes								
Course Outcomes	(1- Weak Correlation; 2- Medium correlation; 3- Strong Correlation)								
	PO-1	PO-2	PO-3	PO-4	PO-5	PO-6	PO-7	PO-8	
CO-1	2	1	1	3	2	1	3	1	
CO-2	2	1	-	2	1	2 -	2	2	
СО-3	1	2	2	2	2	-	1	-	
CO-4	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	2	

GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY							
FACULTY OF LAW							
SUBJECT NAME – INDIAN CONSTITUTION LAW;							
THE NEW CHALLENGE							
SUBJECT CODE:- FLLM110301							
LL.M SEM -1							

Types of course: - LL.M (Compulsory)
Prerequisite:
Rational:
Teaching & Evaluation Scheme:-

Teaching Scheme					Evaluatio	on Scheme	
			Credits				
Th	Tu	P	Total		Internal	External	Total Marks
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100

Th:-Theory, Tu: - Tutorial, P:- Practical, ESE:- End Semester Examinations, PA:- Progressive Assessment

Content:-

Unit. Topic Credit Marks

4 100

IndianConstitution Law; The New Challenges

1. Federalism:

- 1.1 Allocation and share of resources distribution of grants in aid.
- 1.2 Direction of the center to the state under article 356 and 365
- 1.3 Special status of certain states.
 - 1.3.1 Tribal Area, Scheduled Areas.

- 2. "State": Need for Widening the Definition in the Wake of Liberalization.
- 3. Right to Equality: Privatization and Its Impact on Affirmative Action.
- 4. Freedom of press and challenge of new scientific development.
- 5. Immerging Regime of New Rights and Remarks:
 - 5.1 Realing Directive principles and fundamental duties into fundamental rights.
 - 5.1.1 Compensation jurisprudence
 - 5.2 Right to education
 - 5.2.1 Commercialization of education and its impact
 - 5.2.2 Brain drain by foreign education market
- 6. Secularism and Religious Fanaticism
- 7. Separation of Powers: Stresses and Strain:
 - 7.1 Judicial activism and judicial restraint
 - 7.2 PIL: implementation
 - 7.3 Judicial independence
 - 7.4 Appointment, transfer and removal of judges
 - 7.5 Accountability: executive and judiciary
 - 7.6 Tribunals

Sr No.	Subject Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)	
1	Indian Constitution Law;	60	100 (%)	
	The New Challenges			

Course Outcomes:- Constitution of India is	one of the largest in the world. We must respect it.
Looking to present scenario, it is	right and proper time to review some of the
articles. It is a challenge	before us. By introduction of this subject in LL.M
programme, students will go into the depth of	the subject.
Major Equipments:	
List of Practical:-	

References Books:- No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the course materials obviously depend upon the latest development. These development in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as case law, changes and amendments to laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values.

List of open source software/ learning Website:- 1. www.legal500.com

- 2. www.legallyindia.com
- 3. www.barandbench.in
- 4. www.livelaw.in
- 5. www.superlawyer.in
- 6. www.nyay.in
- 7. www.indiankanun.in

Active learning Assessment:- ------

GOKUL GLOBAL UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF LAW
SUBJECT NAME – PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN RIGHTS
SUBJECT CODE:- FLLM130312
LL.M SEM – 3

Types of course: - LL.M (Business Law Group)
Prerequisite:
Rational:
Teaching & Evaluation Scheme:-

Teaching Scheme						Evaluation	Scheme	
				Credits				
Th	Tu	P	Total		Internal	External	Total Marks	
4	-	-	4	4	-	100	100	

Th:-Theory, Tu: - Tutorial, P:- Practical, ESE:- End Semester Examinations, PA:- Progressive Assessment

Content:-

Unit. Topic Credit Marks
4 100

1. Concept and History of Human Rights

- 1.1 Notion of 'Rights' and their relationship with Duties
- 1.2 Classification of Rights
- 1.3 Historical Antecedents—Magna Carta, French Declaration
- 1.4 American Bill of rights

2. Indian Law on Human Rights

- 2.1 Constitutional Recognition of Human Rights
- 2.2 National Human Rights Commission of India
- 2.3 National Commission for Women, Minorities, SCs and STs
- 2.4 Rights of Children

3. International Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights

- 3.1 UN Charter and Human Rights
- 3.2 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

- 3.3 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
- 3.4 International Covenant on Social Economic and Cultural Rights
- 3.5 UN Convention on the Rights of Child 1989
- 3.6 CEADAW 1979

Sr No.	Subject Content	Teaching Hours	Weightage (%)
1	PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN	60	100 (%)
	RIGHTS		

3. Rajeev N. Pradhan, Future of Human Rights.
List of open source software/ learning Website:- 1. www.legal500.com

- 2. www.legallyindia.com
 - 3. www.barandbench.in
 - 4. www.livelaw.in
 - 5. www.superlawyer.in
 - 6. www.nyay.in
 - 7. www.indiankanun.in

Active learning Assessment:- ------