

# SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY

LL.M. (Environment and Legal Order)

Semester-III (Effect from 2022-2023)

Programme Outcome (PO) – For LL.M. (Environment and Legal Order Group) Programme	<b>About Programme:</b> LLM in <b>Environmental and Legal Order Law Group</b> at Sardar Patel University is Four semesters post graduation programme is designed for those, who are interested to learn to understand the orientation of legal framework towards sustainable economic activity. While specializing in environmental law students are encouraged to research and explore issues concerning environmental policy, such as global warming, climate change, water waste etc. LL.M. in <b>Environmental and Legal Order</b> covers local and international legal frameworks for environmental protection, climate change protection and vital use of natural resources. During the programme the students are exposed to many issues like water law, business and trade, different forms of pollution, land issues and environmental justice.
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Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) – For LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group)	<b>PO1</b>	This course is intended to highlight the History of Environmental law, Concept of Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, evolution and importance of environmental law in our society in present times, particularly in the era of pollution, global warming, and environment protection.
	<b>PO2</b>	On completion of this Master degree with specialisation in Environmental and legal order students have opportunity to work in law firms, be a legal advisor, be a Legal Associate, Advocate District, Session court.
	<b>PO3</b>	On completion of this Master degree specialisation programme students will must be able to deal with violations related to the issues concerning to environmental issues and problems to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them.
	<b>PO4</b>	This program will develop comprehending and analytical skills in students which will enable them to become responsible citizens.
	<b>PO5</b>	This program will sensitize the learner about awareness about environmental law, values, responsibilities and duties of the citizens.

	<b>PSO1</b>	The motive of this programme to develop the student's skill in the field of environment law disruption, preventing litigation and helping businesses and individuals from incurring huge loses.
	<b>PSO2</b>	LLM Environmental Law student can plan a career in research and obtain a Ph.D. With good experience in hand.
	<b>PSO3</b>	Students may even prepare for UPSC exams as Lawyers have a good demand as bureaucrats.
	<b>PSO4</b>	To grow proper orientation towards legal and professional education of environment to become a skilled law teacher.
	<b>PSO5</b>	To provide Responsible Advocates for the identifying and monitoring any environmental issue or business activity that affects or may affect the client.

To Pass	<p>(1) A candidate must have at 70% of attendance in the each semester of the LL.M. programme and shall have satisfactory performance in class participation, seminar, assignment of each paper and must have appeared in the internal written test, to be Eligible for grant of the respective semester except Semester-IV in which there will be no internal test.</p> <p>(2) A candidate for Semester-I if granted as prescribed in (1) above shall be allowed to proceed to Semester-II.</p> <p>(3) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed in Semester-III only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II.</p> <p>(4) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed to the semester-IV only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II and his/her Semester-III has been duly granted.</p> <p>(5) The candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.M. Degree after successfully passing all papers/courses of Semesters I, II, III &amp; IV. The candidate will be allowed to appear in the respective End-Semester Examination during validity of his LL.M. registration.</p> <p>(6) There shall be no ATKT or provision for exemption in the LL.M. Programme.</p> <p>(7) A candidate who fails in a paper/course due to failure in obtaining minimum marks in the internal head of the paper/course, the marks obtained in attendance, class participation seminar, Assignment, Internal test shall be carried forward till date validity of the registration and the terms granted continue.</p> <p>The University Rules with regard to gracing of marks shall be followed.</p>
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Course Type	Course Code	Name of Course	Theory/Practical	Credit	Exam Duration in hrs	Component of Marks		
						Internal	External	Total
						Total	Total	Total
Core Course	PL03CLEN51	Judicial Process	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03CLEN52	Legal Education & Research Methodology	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
Elective Course	PL03ELEN51	Biodiversity & Law	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03ELEN52	Climate Change & Law	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL03ELEN53	Environment, Technology & Law	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100



**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment& Legal Order Group) Semester- III**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL03CLEN51	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Judicial Process
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	5	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The aim of the course is to make the learners aware about the nature and scope of judicial process, interpretive techniques, relevance of law to provide justice, role of judge's social engineering helping the state to maintain law and order and shape contents of law with the passage of time.</li><li>2. The course is useful for the learners in learning the method to read and analyze the judgments, techniques of drawing the analogies by judges from the arguments of the counsels, application of legal principles and legal concepts to resolve the disputes for operationalizing the law.</li><li>3. To understand how judicial process is an instrument of social ordering.</li><li>4. To understand the various tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.</li><li>5. To understand the meaning and limitations of independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process.</li><li>6. To understand the relation between law and justice with the help of various theories.</li></ol>
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<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	<b>Nature of Judicial Process</b> 1.1 Judicial Process as an instrument of social ordering 1.2 Judicial process and creativity in law – common law model – Legal Reasoning and Growth of law – change and stability 1.3 The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent 1.4 Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems <b>1.5 Doctrine of <i>Stare Decisis</i></b> <b>1.6 Doctrine of <i>Ratio Decidendi</i></b> <b>1.7 Doctrine of <i>Obiter Dicta</i></b>	20%
2.	<b>Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudication</b> 2.1 Notions of judicial review 2.2 'Role' in constitutional adjudication – various theories of judicial role 2.3 Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication	20%





	2.4 Varieties of judicial and juristic activism 2.5 Problems of accountability and judicial law-making <b>2.6 Judicial Activism in Constitutional Amendments with special reference to Basic Structure Doctrine</b>	
3.	<b>Judicial Process in India</b> 3.1 Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review 3.2 The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial process 3.3 Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court – the tools and techniques of creativity 3.4 Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges 3.5 Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism – scope and limitations 3.6 <b>Judicial Over-reach</b> 3.7 <b>Appointments and Removal of Judges</b> 3.8 <b>Recent Trends – 2018 Press Conference by Supreme Court Judges, Post-retirement Appointments</b>	20%
4.	<b>The Concepts of Justice</b> 4.1 The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian Thought <b>4.2</b> Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought. 4.3 The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought 4.4 Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition	20%
5.	<b>Relation between Law &amp; Justice</b> 5.1 Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class 5.2 Dependence theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law 5.3 The independence of justice theories – means to end relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering 5.4 Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.	20%

**PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)**

- ❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
- ❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
- ❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
- ❖ Developing Comparative Analysis Skills





Teaching-Learning Methodology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lecture Method</li><li>• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)</li><li>• Expert talk</li><li>• Case study</li></ul>
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

Course Outcomes: Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	The course will help the learners to understand the intricacies of judicial process and growth of law through the judgments. It will sharpen the logic and enable the learners to evaluate the impact of the judgments on impact constituencies.
2.	Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarise the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Suggested References:	
Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Text books:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The Province and Function of Law, Henry J. Abraham</li><li>2. The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi</li><li>3. The Judicial Process (1998)</li><li>4. Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworth<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi</li></ul></li></ol>
2.	<b>Reference books:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London, Bodenheimer</li><li>2. Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi</li><li>3. The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow</li></ol>





	<p>4. The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of Its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning's (1999), Universal, New Delhi</li><li>• Edward H. Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago</li></ul>
3.	<p><b>Journal:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Indian Journal of Constitutional &amp; Administrative Law</li></ol> <p>Indian Constitutional Law Review</p>

On-line resources to be used if available as reference material

On-line Resources:

1. SWAYAM
2. Manupatra
3. Hein Online
4. JStor
5. Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester- III**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL03CLEN52	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Legal Education & Research Methodology
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	5	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Research is a desire to search or to find out or to explore an unknown area to find an answer. It is a quest for acquiring knowledge. Research is a careful investigation or inquiry especially through search for new facts in any branch of knowledge. Legal Research means research in law which deals with the principles of law and legal institutions.</li><li>2. The objective may be to discover new facts or to verify the existing facts, to propound a new legal concept or to analyse existing law and give suggestions for a new law. In order to carry out a research to completion successfully a researcher must be aware of the research methods i.e. the method of doing research.</li><li>3. A research method is a systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about the phenomena or problems. It is the technique of conducting research and study of the technique of doing research is research methodology. In a broader sense the research methodology includes the research methods as well as the philosophy and practice of the whole research process.</li><li>4. A good research method is crucial for conducting proper research and getting useful results. This course is designed to give an insight into the meaning and significance of research methods for legal research to the law students in contemporary times.</li><li>5. It aims to provide an understanding of the various types of research methods and the different techniques of legal research and legal writing with a view to equip the students for further research in law.</li><li>6. To study how and why Legal Education was introduced in India.</li><li>7. To be enabled to understand the Importance of Legal Education.</li></ol>
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<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	1.1 Objectives of Legal Education 1.2 Lecture Method of Teaching – Merits and Demerits 1.3 The problems Method	20%
2.	2.1 Discussion Method and its suitability at postgraduate-level teaching 2.2 The Seminar method of Teaching 2.3 Examination System and Problems in Evaluation – External and Internal Assessment	20%
3.	3.1 Student participation in law school programmes-Organization of	20%







	<p>Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers</p> <p>3.2 Clinical, Legal Education – legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform</p> <p>3.3 <b>Research Methods</b></p> <p>3.3.1 Socio-legal Research</p> <p>3.3.2 Doctrinal and non-doctrinal</p> <p>3.3.3 Relevance of empirical research</p> <p>3.3.4 Induction and deduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Legal Education &amp; Its Methods:</b> <b>Hands-on training related to Course Design including curriculum development (content, teaching pedagogies and evaluation scheme)</b></li></ul>	
4.	<p><b>Identification of Problem of Research</b></p> <p>4.1 What is a Research Problem?</p> <p>4.2 Survey of available literature and bibliographical research</p> <p>4.3 Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notification and policy statements</p> <p>4.4 Decisional materials including foreign decisions, methods of discovering the rule of the case” tracing the history of important cases and ensuing that these have not been over-rules; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reason thereof.</p> <p>4.5 Juristic writings-a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.</p> <p>4.6 Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.</p>	20%
5.	<p><b>Preparation of the Research Design</b></p> <p>5.1 Formulation of the research problem</p> <p>5.2 Devising tools and techniques for collection of date: Methodology</p> <p>5.2.1 Methods for the connection of statutory and case materials and jurists Literature</p> <p>5.2.2 Use of historical and comparative research materials</p> <p>5.2.3 Use of observation studies</p> <p>5.2.4 Use of questionnaires/interview</p> <p>5.2.5 Use of case studies</p> <p>5.2.6 Sampling procedures – design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted</p> <p>5.2.7 Use of scaling techniques</p> <p>5.2.8 Jurimetrics</p> <p>5.3 Computerized Research – A Study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West Law Coding</p> <p>5.4 Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection – Rules for tabulation, Explanation of tabulated data</p> <p>5.5 Analysis of data</p>	20%





	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Preparation of Research Proposal</b></li> <li>• <b>Quantitative Tools and Techniques</b></li> </ul>	
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<b>PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)</b>	
❖	Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖	Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖	Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖	Developing Comparative Analysis Skills

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> <li>• Case study</li> </ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To understand the meaning, definition, nature and scope of research.
2.	To understand the implications of research and develop their interest to contribute in addition of knowledge.
3.	To acquaint students with various types of research methodology helping them to formulate hypothesis, awareness about the techniques of data collection, interpretation of data, drawing of observation, etc.

<b>Suggested References:</b>
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Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Text books:</b> 1. Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi Bombay – S.K. Agrawal
2.	<b>Reference books:</b> 1. Nigel Dunne and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School (1998) Blackstone Press Ltd. London 2. H. Bitner and Bysiewicz, Effective Legal Research (1978) – M.O. Price 3. Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book Company, London – William J. Grade & Paul K. Hat 4. The Art of Asking Questions (1965) – Payne 5. Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Co. – Morris L. Cohan 6. Legal Research and Methodology – ILI Publication

<b>On-line Resources</b>
1. SWAYAM
2. Hein Online
3. Manupatra
4. JStor
5. Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-III**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL03ELEN51	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Biodiversity & Law
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	5	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<p>Sustainable use of resources, natural and man-made is the desideratum in an environmentally conscious period of human development. Wise use of water, land, forest and other common property resources, such as wetlands, lakes, roads and parks become an important task in this respect. Protection of various energy resources is equally significant element in countering wastage, indiscriminate use and unwise choices. The aim of this course are as follows: -</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand the concept of the resource Management.</li><li>2. To deeply understand the various types of resources i.e water, land energy etc.</li><li>3. To understand the role of the judiciary and the role of the government for the Resource management for the environment.</li></ol>
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<b>Course Content</b>		
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	<b>Biodiversity and Its Importance</b> 1.1 Meaning and Importance 1.2 Need for protection of biodiversity 1.3 Threat to biodiversity 1.4 Biodiversity and economic valuation 1.5 Biodiversity and Sustainable Development	20%
2.	<b>Laws Regulating Conservation of components of Biodiversity</b> 2.1 Wildlife 2.1.1 Wildlife Protection Act 2.1.2 International Law regulating Wildlife 2.2 Forest 2.2.1 Forest Act 2.2.2 National Forest Policy 2.2.3 International Forest Principles 2.3 Wetlands 2.3.1 Ramsar Convention	20%
3.	<b>Convention on Biological Diversity</b> 3.1 Objective and Principle 3.2 Access and Benefit Sharing 3.2.1 Nagoya Protocol 3.3 Management and Handling of Biotechnology	20%





	3.3.1 Biosafety Protocol	
4.	<b>Biodiversity Act, 2002</b> 4.1 Regulation of Access to Biological Resources 4.2 National Biodiversity Authority Function and Power of National Biodiversity Authority 4.2.1 Approval by the National Biodiversity Authority 4.2.1 State Biodiversity Authority 4.3 Biodiversity Rules, 2004	20%
5.	<b>Biodiversity and Other International Laws</b> 5.1 United Nations Convention on Law of Seas 5.2 Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species 5.3 World Heritage Convention 5.4 Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals 5.5 TRIPS Agreement	20%

<b>PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)</b>	
❖	Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖	Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖	Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖	Project work or the field work for the resource management for the environment
❖	Interaction with the environment protection department of the government.
❖	Visit to National Green Tribunal

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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Evaluation Pattern		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

**Course Outcomes:** Having completed this course, the learner will be able to





1.	To explain the students the concept of resource management.
2.	To understand the various types of the resource management.
3.	To analyse the constitutional provisions for the environment protection.
4.	To identify the various problems related to the resources of environment and for the protection of the environment.

**Suggested References:**

Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Reference books:</b> 1. Biodiversity Law and Practice by Yeshwant Shenoy 2. Biodiversity and Conservation: International Perspective, by A. Usha 3. Routledge Handbook of Biodiversity and the Law by Charles R. McMains, B.Ong, Ebook, ISBN 9781315530857 4. An Introduction to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands by U.N.E.P.
2.	<b>Journal:</b> 1. Journal of Environmental Law 2. Environment Policy and Law Review

**On-line Resources**

• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-III**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL03ELEN52	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Climate Change & Law
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	5	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<p>Pollution hazards bring the worst harm to the environment. Legal measures are attempted to prevent or control various kinds of pollution and their aftermath. The objectives of this course are as follows.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. To understand the land pollution hazards be presented or controlled effectively by criminal sanctions especially in a developing country like India.</li><li>2. To understand the water pollution, Air Pollution and the Noise pollution.</li><li>3. To understand the various laws made for the waste management for the protection of the environment.</li></ol>
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<b>Course Content</b>		
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	<b>Basic Understanding of Climate Change</b> 1.1 Science of Climate Change 1.2 Need for Protection of Atmosphere 1.3 Factors responsible for Atmospheric Pollution 1.4 Climate Change and Sustainable Development 1.4.1 Chapter 9 of Agenda 21	20%
2.	<b>Ozone Depletion and Transboundary Air Pollution</b> 2.1 Vienna Convention for the Protection of Ozone Layer 2.2 Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer 2.3 Transboundary Air Pollution 2.4 Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution	20%
3.	<b>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change</b> 3.1 Evolution of the United Nations Climate Regime 3.2 Framework Convention on Climate Change 3.2.1 Preamble, Objective and Principle 3.2.2 Commitments 3.2.3 Institutions 3.2.4 Implementation and Compliance Mechanism	20%
4.	<b>Post-UNFCCC Efforts</b> 4.1 Kyoto Protocol 4.1.1 Carbon Credits 4.1.2 Clean Development Mechanism 4.1.3 Joint Implementation	20%





	4.2 Paris Agreement	
5.	<b>Climate Change and India's Initiative</b> 5.1 Issues and concerns of India and Climate Change 5.2 National Action Plan on Climate Change\ 5.3 State Action Plan on Climate Change 5.3.1 Gujarat State Action Plan on Climate Change	20%

<b>PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)</b>	
❖	Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖	Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖	Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖	Book Review
❖	Visit the Tribunal for the environment protection
❖	Visit the hazardous substance Industry
❖	Interaction with environment law expert

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	To explain the students concept of the pollution and its impact.
2.	To analyse the various concepts of pollution like noise, water, Air etc.
3.	To understand the concept of Waste Management & Its practice in India.
4.	To understand the various rules for the waste management.







**Suggested References:**

Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Reference books:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. International Climate Change Law, by Daniel Bodansky, Jutha Brunec &amp; Lavanya Rajamani, Oxford University Press.</li><li>2. Climate Change : Fro Science to Sustainability; Peake, Stephen Smith Joe, Oxford University Press (2010) New Delhi.</li><li>3. Climate Crises : Challenges and Option, Raghunandan, D, All India Peoples Science Network, 2008, New Delhi.</li><li>4. Carbon Sinks and Climate Change : Forests in The Fight Against Global Warming by Colin A.G. Hunt.</li></ol>
2.	<b>Journal:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Journal of Environmental Law</li><li>2. Environment Law and Policy Review</li></ol>

**On-line Resources**

• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• Hein Online
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-III**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL03ELEN53	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Environment, Technology & Law
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	5	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	<p>Biological diversity includes all life forms on the earth and signifies a life supporting order, essential for the normal functioning of eco-systems and the Biosphere as a whole. Dependence of human life on biological diversity is thus no doubt essential. Destruction of bio-diversity, especially of the developing countries is a disturbing phenomenon and presents a matter of ethical and legal significance in relation to experimentation on animals and plants. The objectives of this course are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To understand the concept of the Bio-diversity, its principles &amp; need.</li> <li>2. To understand the concept of biodiversity and the legal regulations.</li> <li>3. To understand the concept of the development projects on bio-diversity.</li> <li>4. To understand the Legal framework of Development and Protection of Sanctuaries.</li> </ol>
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<b>Course Content</b>		
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Weightage* (%)</b>
1.	<b>Interface between Environment and Technology</b> 1.1 Stockholm Declaration: Emphasis on Science and Technology 1.2 Rio Declaration: Emphasis on Science and Technology 1.3 Agenda 21: Chapter 16 1.4 Technology as a Tool of Sustainable Development	20%
2.	<b>Biotechnology and Environment</b> 2.1 Evolution of Bio-Technology 2.2 Techniques and Applications of Bio-Technology 2.3 Bio-Technology and Sustainable Agriculture 2.4 Intellectual Property Rights aspect of Bio-Technology	20%
3.	<b>Biotechnology and Genetic Resources</b> 3.1 Applications of Bio-Technology on Genetic Resources 3.1.1 Benefits of Applications of Bio-Technology on Genetic Resources 3.2 Applications of Bio-Technology on Plant Genetic Resources 3.2.1 Genetic Engineering Crops 3.2.2 Bio-Technology and Food Security 3.3 Protection of Plant varieties	20%





4.	<b>Technology on Controlling Pollution</b> 4.1 Clean Technologies and Climate Change 4.2 Technologies Controlling Water Pollution 4.3 Technologies Controlling Air Pollution 4.4 Nano Technology and Pollution Prevention	20%
5.	<b>International Instruments regulating Technological Applications on Components of Environment</b> 5.1 UPOV 5.2 CBD 5.3 ITPGRFA 5.4 TRIPS Agreement	20%

**PSDA (Professional Skill Development Activities)**

❖ Statutes and Judgment Analysis
❖ Preparation of One Research Paper/Research Article
❖ Access to Legal Resources: E-Library, E-Books and E-Database
❖ Book Review
❖ Interactions with the Environment law Experts
❖ Group discussions on the various topics cover under the biological diversity and legal process.

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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**Evaluation Pattern**

Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	20%
2.	Internal Continuous Assessment in the form of Practical, Viva-voce, Quizzes, Seminars, Assignments, Attendance (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	10%
3.	University Examination	70%

**Course Outcomes:** Having completed this course, the learner will be able to

1.	To explain the students the Concept, Principles and Need of Bio-diversity.
2.	To understand the concept of Bio-diversity and various Legal Regulations





3.	To understand the concept of Legal framework of Development and Protection of Sanctuaries.
4.	To analyse the various development projects made for the bio –diversity.

**Suggested References:**

Sr. No.	References
1.	<b>Reference books:</b> 1. William H. Lesser and Robert T. Masson, An Economic Analysis of the Plant Variety Protection Act, 1983 2. Pat Roy Mooney, The Law of the Seed: Another Development and Plant Genetic Resources, Development Dialogue, 1983 3. Iver P. Cooper, Biotechnology and the Law, 1996 4. Francesco Franioni and Tullio Scovazz (Edited)Biotechnology and International Law, (2006), Hart Publishing, Oxford and Protland, Oregon. 5. Francesco Franioni (Edited), Biotechnologies and International Human Rights 2006), Hart Publishing, Oxford and Protland, Oregon 6. Dr. T. Ramakrishan (Edited), Biotechnolgy and Intellectual Property Rights (2003), CIPRA, NLSIU, Bangalore.
2.	<b>Journal:</b> 1. Journal of Environmental Law 2. Environment Policy & Law Review

**On-line Resources**

• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**PROGRAMME STRUCTURE**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**Semester-IV (Effect from 2022-2023)**

Programme Outcome (PO) – For <b>LL.M. (Environment &amp; Legal Order Group)</b> Programme	<p><b>About Programme:</b>          This master’s programme aims to provide you with an advanced knowledge and understanding of the key concepts and theories underpinning criminal law and criminal justice and how they operate in practice. Criminal Law is concerned with the most potentially invasive contention of authority by the state, if you fail to comply with the law you will be punished. As crime knows no jurisdictional or geographical boundaries, we need to expand the horizons and not only think domestically but also think internationally.          The LL.M. (Criminal Law) offers a unique and distinct opportunity to study criminal law in National, International and transnational context. This programme provides a holistic analysis of Criminal law.</p>
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Programme Specific Outcome (PSO) – For <b>LL.M. (Environment &amp; Legal Order Group)</b>	<b>PO1</b>	To understand and apply principles of professional ethics.
	<b>PO2</b>	To provide a Platform for self-employment by developing professional skills under criminal law.
	<b>PO3</b>	To understand the various concepts relating to Criminal law.
	<b>PO4</b>	To Understand Criminal law is a system of laws that deals with the punishment of individuals who commit crimes. A crime is a deliberate or reckless action that causes harm to another person or his/her property. The punishment varies with the severity of the crime.
	<b>PSO1</b>	To understand current issues and contemporary debates in criminal law and criminal justice.
	<b>PSO2</b>	To understand fundamental principles of substantive and procedural criminal law.
	<b>PSO3</b>	For understanding and critiquing criminal laws and criminal justice, including doctrinal, comparative, theoretical and socio-legal methods.

To Pass	<p>(1) A candidate must have at 70% of attendance in the each semester of the LL.M. programme and shall have satisfactory performance in class participation, seminar, assignment of each paper and must have appeared in the internal written test, to be Eligible for grant of the respective semester except Semester-IV in which there will be no internal test.</p> <p>(2) A candidate for Semester-I if granted as prescribed in (1) above shall be allowed to proceed to Semester-II.</p> <p>(3) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed in Semester-III only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II.</p> <p>(4) A candidate shall be allowed to proceed to the semester-IV only after fully passing both Semester-I and Semester-II and his/her Semester-III has been duly granted.</p> <p>(5) The candidate shall be eligible for the award of LL.M. Degree after successfully passing all papers/courses of Semesters I, II, III &amp; IV. The candidate will be allowed to appear in the respective End-Semester Examination during validity of his LL.M. registration.</p> <p>(6) There shall be no ATKT or provision for exemption in the LL.M. Programme.</p> <p>(7) A candidate who fails in a paper/course due to failure in obtaining minimum marks in the internal head of the paper/course, the marks obtained in attendance, class participation seminar, Assignment, Internal test shall be carried forward till date validity of the registration and the terms granted continue.</p> <p>The University Rules with regard to gracing of marks shall be followed.</p>
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Course Type	Course Code	Name of Course	Theory/Practical	Credit	Exam Duration in hrs	Component of Marks		
						Internal	External	Total
						Total	Total	Total
Core Course	PL04CLEN51	Dissertation	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLEN52	Classroom Teaching	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLEN53	Doctrinal Research	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLEN54	Non-Doctrinal Research	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100
	PL04CLEN55	Clinical Research Report	T	5	3	12/30	28/70	40/100





**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-IV**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>PL04CLEN51</b>	<b>Title of the Course</b>	<b>Dissertation</b>
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	9	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	Developing research tempore is quintessence of lawyering. This course is designed to test the research skill and aptitude of the students and their analytical skills on various current challenges of law and society. It is aimed at enabling the students to hone their skills as a researcher that would of immense help to them in their career.
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<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	<p>This course is a research oriented. Every student has to carry out Dissertation should be on topics from the area of specialization chosen topic or issue from the subjects taught in the last three semesters and approved by the Departmental Committee. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical/analytical/comparative analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field chosen by the candidate and must incorporate copious reference to judicial decisions, articles and books relevant to the topic in the form of footnotes and bibliographical references, Typed and bound dissertation shall be of uniform pattern with applying Legal Research Methodology which is to be submitted for evaluation internally and externally has to appear for viva-voce.</p> <p>1. Students are required to follow the STEPS given below for preparation of dissertation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Title of the Study</li><li>• Introduction</li><li>• Significance of the Study</li><li>• Literature Review</li><li>• Objectives of the Study</li><li>• Hypothesis</li><li>• Research Methodology</li><li>• Scope and Limitations of the study</li></ul> <p>LL.M. Students are required to follow the following STRUCTURE for dissertation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Cover Page</li><li>• Certificate</li><li>• Declaration/Certificate by Candidate</li></ul>







	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Acknowledgement</li> <li>• List of Case Laws</li> <li>• List of Tables</li> <li>• Abbreviations</li> <li>• Table of Contents</li> <li>• Chapters</li> <li>• Bibliography (Books, Journals, Newspapers, Websites, Research Reports, Magazines, etc.)</li> <li>• Appendix (Interview Schedules, Questionnaires, Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps, etc.)</li> </ul>
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<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal	
2.	Viva Voce	

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills:	
1.	This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills
2.	Student could improve their research and cognitive abilities.

<b>On-line Resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SCC Online</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manupatra</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• HeinOnline</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Coursera</li> </ul>





**SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY**  
**Vallabh Vidyanagar, Gujarat**  
**(Reaccredited with 'A' Grade by NAAC (CGPA 3.25))**  
**Syllabus with effect from the Academic Year 2022-2023**

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• Jstor

• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-IV**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL04CLEN52	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Classroom Teaching
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	4	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	It is quite evident that a scholar pursuing master degree may choose his career either as a teacher or as a researcher. In both the cases, it becomes inevitable to inculcate teaching ability and aptitude among the students. With this objective this course has been introduced in the curriculum.
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<b>Sr. No</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	Each student will be assigning two topics in advance to deliver class room teaching. Topic should be on from the area of specialization chosen topic or issue from the subjects taught in the last three semesters. Each class will be of 60 minutes by selecting any methods of teaching relating to Law and shall be assessed according to his/her performance.

<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Details of the Evaluation</b>	<b>Weightage (%)</b>
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	100

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	The students after completion of their master degree will be well equipped with teaching styles, teaching objectives and teaching methods.
2.	Students can assist departments and program to think about their curriculums. When outcomes are defined, departments can map the outcomes onto the courses that they teach to identify areas within the program where outcomes may overlap (or otherwise be redundant) or where gaps may exist..
3.	Allow instructors to indicate what knowledge, skills and abilities students are expected to have mastered at the end of their course allow them to communicate expectations to students.
4.	Provide students with a way to articulate the knowledge and abilities that they have





gained and to express what they know toot hers.
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<b>On-line Resources</b>
• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-IV**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL04CLEN53	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Doctrinal Research
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	4	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	Each student has to submit a doctrinal research work on the basis of the doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting secondary data from various sources collating with legal issues.
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<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The doctrinal research is concerned with analysis of the legal doctrine and how it has been developed and applied “and these types of research known “as pure theoretical research” or “typical legal research”.</li><li>• Doctrinal research typically involves source-based research (Secondary Data) and it would be unusual to undertake qualitative or quantitative research under the doctrinal methodology.</li><li>• The doctrinal legal research method involves an analysis of legal propositions or legal concept is the main base of the studies. However, the legal propositions from enactments, administrative rules and regulation, case laws of courts, statutes and other legal sources etc. can be a part of doctrinal legal research.</li><li>• Despite this, it is not impossible to exclude doctrinal analysis from other methods. For example, used qualitative methods to analyse the language and language use of statutes. (Whilst the project had other, non-doctrinal goals, the aim to analyse statute language use is a function of doctrinal research).</li></ul>
2.	<b>Tools of doctrinal Research:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Statutory materials.</li><li>2. Reports of Committees.</li><li>3. Legal history.</li><li>4. Judgments.</li><li>5. Case Reports.</li><li>6. Case and Digest</li><li>7. Conference Proceedings</li><li>8. Online available information</li><li>9. Any information which is already published</li></ol>
3.	<b>Steps in Doctrinal Research Report:</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduction (context and general background)</li><li>2. Statement of research problem.</li><li>3. Objectives</li></ol>





	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. Literature review</li> <li>5. Hypotheses/research question.</li> <li>6. Data Collection (Identification of material and cases etc.</li> <li>7. Discussion(Critical commentary by examining the objectives and hypotheses and deriving inferences)</li> <li>8. Conclusions/Recommendations</li> <li>9. Bibliography</li> <li>10. Appendix</li> </ol>
4.	<p><b>The Doctrinal Research must comply with the following format:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Size of paper: A4.</li> <li>2. Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right:1”and Bottom:1”.</li> <li>3. Paper quality: Normal Paper.</li> <li>4. Printing: printing on one side only with1.5 line spacing.</li> <li>5. Font: Times New Roman.</li> <li>6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Project Report.</li> <li>7. Declaration by the Scholar.</li> <li>8. List of Cases</li> <li>9. Table of contents.</li> </ol>

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> Having completed this course, the learner will be able to	
1.	This subject will help the students to enhance their research, analytical and writing skills.
2.	Student could improve their analytical and cognitive abilities
3.	It will help student to use available published information for research work





**Suggested References:**

Sr. No.	References
1.	1.
2.	1.
3.	<b>Journal:</b>

**On-line Resources**

• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• Hein Online
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-IV**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL04CLEN54	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Non-Doctrinal Research
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	4	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	Each student has to submit a non-doctrinal research on the basis of the non-doctrinal research method taught in the legal research methodology by collecting primary data using various methods of data collection from various sources collating with legal issues.
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<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The Non-doctrinal research is carried on by collecting or gathering information by first hand study of the subject, it relies on experience or observation without due regard to any theory or system and hence it is also called as experimental type of research.</li><li>• In Non-doctrinal research, the researcher attempts to investigate effect or impact by actual examination or observation of the functioning of law and legal institutions in the society.</li><li>• Non-doctrinal research, also known as social-legal research, is research that employs methods taken from other disciplines to generate empirical data that answers research questions. It can be a problem, policy, or are form of the existing law.</li><li>• A legal non-doctrinal finding can be qualitative or quantitative, and a dogmatic non-doctrinal finding can be part of a large-scale project.</li><li>• The non-doctrinal approach allows the researcher to conduct research that analyses the law from the perspective of other science disciplines, and to employ those disciplines in drafting the law.</li><li>• This study combines both primary /secondary research methods.</li><li>• Thus, gathering and analysing the data will be done on the basis of literature review, magazine, journals, articles, newspaper, law books, news on web portal, survey, questionnaire etc.</li></ul>
2.	<p><b>Steps in Non-Doctrinal Research:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Introduction (context and general background)</li><li>2. Statement of research problem.</li><li>3. Objectives</li><li>4. Literature review</li><li>5. Hypotheses/ research question.</li><li>6. Data Collection/Survey</li><li>7. Data analysis</li><li>8. Discussion (Critical commentary by examining the objectives and hypotheses–</li></ol>







	<p>this part can be divided into Chapters)</p> <p>9. Conclusions/Recommendations</p> <p>10. Bibliography</p> <p>11. Appendix</p>
3.	<p>The Non-Doctrinal Research must comply with the following format:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Size of paper: A4.</li> <li>2. Margins: Top: 1”, Left: 1.5”, Right: 1” and Bottom: 1”.</li> <li>3. Paper quality: Normal Paper.</li> <li>4. Printing: printing on one side only with 1.5 line spacing.</li> <li>5. Font: Times New Roman.</li> <li>6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Project Report.</li> <li>7. Declaration by the Scholar.</li> <li>8. Others papers</li> <li>9. Table of contents.</li> </ol>

<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lecture Method</li> <li>• Power Point Presentation(including audio/video)</li> <li>• Case study</li> <li>• Expert talk</li> </ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
Sr. No.	Details of the Evaluation	Weightage (%)
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	

<b>Course Outcomes:</b> After completion of the course the student will be able to:	
1.	To understand the importance of Socio Legal Research
2.	To understand the important aspects of Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
3.	To understand the Relevance of empirical research
4.	To understand the difference between Induction and deduction
5.	Learn various methods of primary data collection such as questioner method, interview method, sampling method.





6.	Learn the Tabulation of collected primary data.
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<b>On-line Resources</b>
• SCC Online
• Manupatra
• HeinOnline
• Coursera
• Jstor
• Bloomsbury

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**Master of Laws (Environment & Legal Order Group)**  
**LL.M. (Environment & Legal Order Group) Semester-IV**

<b>Course Code</b>	PL04CLEN55	<b>Title of the Course</b>	Clinical Research Report
<b>Total Credits of the Course</b>	4	<b>Hours per Week</b>	

<b>Course Objectives:</b>	Each Student are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of NGO, tackling of Human Rights disputes, or other deeds and with public interest litigation.
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<b>Unit</b>	<b>Description</b>
1.	<p>As a part of clinical research each student has to visit for 10 working days in two different Legal Institutions / NGO to each to understand the functioning of these institutions and its relation with the Human rights and society related issues at large and has to submit is port for evaluation.</p> <p><b>Steps are required to follow in Clinical Research Report:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Certificate issued by Institution</li><li>2. Summary of Report</li><li>3. Table of Content</li><li>4. Introduction of visited institution</li><li>5. Constitution of Institution</li><li>6. Functions</li><li>7. Work areas</li><li>8. Contribution</li><li>9. Analysis</li><li>10. Conclusion.</li></ol> <p><b>The Clinical Research Report must comply with the following format:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Size of paper: A4.</li><li>2. Margins: Top: 1", Left: 1.5", Right:1"and Bottom:1".</li><li>3. Paper quality: Normal Paper.</li><li>4. Printing: printing on one side only with 1.5 line spacing.</li><li>5. Font: Times New Roman.</li><li>6. Title/ Top and Inner first pages: Title of Clinical Research Report.</li><li>7. Declaration by the Scholar.</li><li>8. If Photographs available</li></ol>





<b>Teaching-Learning Methodology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Lecture Method</li><li>• Power Point Presentation (including audio/video)</li><li>• Case study</li><li>• Expert talk</li></ul>
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<b>Evaluation Pattern</b>		
<b>Sr. No.</b>	<b>Details of the Evaluation</b>	<b>Weightage (%)</b>
1.	Internal Written / Practical Examination (As per CBCS R.6.8.3)	
<b>Course Outcomes:</b> After completion of the course the student will be able to:		
1.	This subject will help the students to acquaint with analyse the practical approach dealt by different institute.	

<b>On-line Resources</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SCC Online</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Manupatra</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• HeinOnline</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Coursera</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Jstor</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Bloomsbury</li></ul>

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