



Syllabus for Written Examination

(For Special Internal Competition)

Post: **Assistant Professor/Lecturer**

Subject: **Law**

1. **The knowledge of the related subject matters which are generally included in the concerned bachelor and master level courses (60%)**
 - (a) **Jurisprudence and Legal theory:** Schools of Jurisprudence. Rights and Duties. Legal Personality. Possession and Ownership. Justice. New trends in jurisprudence
 - (b) **Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism:** Constitutionalism. Rule of Law. Separation of Power and Check and Balance. Fundamental Rights and directive principles. Comparative Constitutions. Judicial activism and other new trends in constitutional law. Emergency power
 - (c) **International Law:** Subjects of international law. Relation between international law and municipal law. Treaties. Nationality and extradition. International Court of Justice and its jurisdiction. Role of United Nations and its specialized agencies. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law.
 - (d) **Criminal Law:** Concept, principles, and classification. Elements of crimes. Participation in crime. Offence against person. Offence against property. General Defense. Muluki Criminal Code and Muluki Criminal Procedure Code 2074.
 - (e) **Civil Law:** Concept and principles. Property. Contract. Torts. Muluki Civil code and Muluki Civil Procedure Code 2074
 - (f) **Legal System:** Concept, types, and characteristics. Major legal system. Development of Nepalese Legal System and Influence of major legal system on Nepalese legal system
2. **Basic Knowledge of the recent trends in Law (15%)**
 - (a) **Emerging Trends in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory:** Expansion of legal positivism and realism in the digital age. Critical legal studies (CLS) and feminist jurisprudence. Socio-legal approaches to law and the impact of globalization. Artificial intelligence (AI) and its influence on legal reasoning.
 - (b) **Contemporary Issues in Constitutional Law and Governance:** Rise of constitutionalism in emerging democracies. Expanding role of judicial activism and public interest litigation (PIL). Constitutional challenges in balancing fundamental rights and national security. Populism, constitutional backsliding, and threats to democracy. Emergency powers and state authority in the context of global crises (e.g., pandemics).
 - (c) **Developments in International Law and Human Rights:** The role of the International Criminal Court (ICC) in prosecuting global crimes. Evolving nature of state sovereignty in international disputes. Climate change and environmental law in international treaties (e.g., Paris Agreement). Cyber law and cross-border digital jurisdiction issues. Global refugee crisis, asylum laws, and humanitarian interventions.

- (d) **Recent Trends in Criminal Law and Justice:** Restorative justice models and victim-centered approaches. Expansion of cybercrime laws and digital forensics. Criminal liability of corporations and white-collar crime regulations. Challenges in counterterrorism laws and surveillance policies. Reforms in Nepalese criminal law: Muluki Criminal Code 2074 and its impact.
- (e) **Transformations in Civil Law and Dispute Resolution:** Rise of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms (mediation, arbitration). Evolution of contract law in the digital economy (e-contracts, smart contracts). Expanding liability in tort law, including data privacy violations. Property law reforms and land rights in the context of urbanization. Nepalese Civil Code 2074: Major changes and challenges in implementation.
- (f) **Changing Landscape of Legal Systems and Legal Technology:** Influence of common law and civil law traditions on Nepalese legal reforms. The impact of artificial intelligence (AI) and blockchain on legal practices. Growth of online dispute resolution (ODR) and e-judiciary systems. Role of legal analytics and big data in case predictions and decision-making. Digital transformation in courts and access to justice initiatives.

3. National and Global Trends and Issues Regarding Legal Education (10%)

- (a) Shift to Experiential Learning – Increasing use of moot courts, clinical legal education, and skill-based training.
- (b) Interdisciplinary Legal Studies – Integration of law with technology, economics, and human rights.
- (c) Challenges in Nepalese Legal Education – Quality assurance, curriculum gaps, and lack of practical training.
- (d) Global Best Practices – Competency-based learning, digital legal platforms, and international collaborations.
- (e) Legal Research and Publications – Emphasis on empirical research, academic integrity, and open-access journals.
- (f) Technology in Legal Education – Growth of online legal courses, AI-assisted research, and digital law libraries.
- (g) Access to Legal Education – Addressing gender disparity, marginalized representation, and scholarship availability.
- (h) Hybrid and Digital Learning Models – Adoption of MOOCs, virtual law libraries, and remote legal training.
- (i) Role of Professional Ethics – Increasing focus on legal ethics, professional responsibility, and social justice initiatives.
- (j) Expanding Legal Aid and Community Engagement – Strengthening pro bono programs and law school legal aid clinics.

4. Teaching and Research Methodology (10%)

- (a) Teaching Skills & Strategies – Effective communication, student-centered learning, classroom management, and use of technology in Legal education.
- (b) Common research methods – Conceptualizing a Research Topic, Identifying research gaps, formulating hypotheses, data collection, aligning with current trends, and exploring multidisciplinary research areas.
- (c) Curriculum Review & Lesson Planning – Designing industry-relevant curricula, structuring lesson/work plans, integrating theory with practical learning, and incorporating emerging technologies.
- (d) Academic Planning & Reference Material Development – Preparing quality reference materials, using open educational resources (OER), and structuring academic calendars effectively.
- (e) Culturally Responsive Teaching – Promoting diversity and inclusion, adapting to different learning styles, and module based teaching & evaluation.

- (f) Research Paper & Proposal Writing – Structuring research papers, writing proposals, maintaining academic integrity, and selecting high-impact journals.
 - (g) Assessment & Evaluation Methods – Implementing effective assessment techniques, feedback mechanisms, and ensuring student engagement through innovative teaching practices.
5. **Governance, Policies, and Legal Framework of Gandaki University (5%)**
Overview of Gandaki University’s establishment, vision, academic structure, governance bodies, strategic plans, key acts, laws, and bylaws, and Nepal’s higher education policies.