

(CBCS BASED)

**ORDINANCE, REGULATION & SYLLABUS
For
LL.M. [2 YEAR COURSE]**



**NEHRU GRAM BHARTI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERVISITY),
KOTWA-JAMUNIPUR-DUBAWAL
PRAYAGRAJ-221505
UTTAR PRADESH**

**Session:
From 2019 – 2020**

Preamble

The Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) is one of the prestigious universities in the country. In 2019-20 session, the Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) moved on from traditional marks and percentage system and introduced Choice Based Credit System. The talks on CBCS system went on for quite a long time created confusion among the Universities as to whether the syllabus, time tables and assessment procedures should be prepared as per the requirements of the CBCS or should they have continued with the previous marking system. But, the Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) has been able to implement the CBCS system with relative ease, while the students are finally coming to terms with the changes introduced by the UGC. Let's get into the details of this system

The prescribes LL.M Syllabus of Faculty of Law Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) is designed in a way so that every aspect of law can be included in the three-year course of study. Various subjects like Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges , Jurisprudence, Law and Social Transformation in India, Research Methodology, Competition Law, Legislative and Quasi Judicial Powers of Administration, Dissertation, Communicative Skill and Personality Development (Skill Enhancement Course), to name a few forms a part of the course's curriculum and are mostly covered by all Top Universities providing admission into LL.M course.

The University Grants Commission has come up with the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) programme in which the students have a choice to choose from the prescribed courses, which are referred as core, elective or minor or soft skill courses and they can learn at their own pace and the entire assessment is graded-based on a credit system. The basic idea is to look into the needs of the students so as to keep up-to-date with development of higher education in India and abroad. CBCS aims to redefine the curriculum keeping pace with the liberalisation and globalisation in education. CBCS allows students an easy mode of mobility to various educational institutions spread across the world along with the facility of transfer of credits earned by students.

The Faculty of Law was established in 2008 by Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed To Be University) and LL.M course started from 2010. Dr. K.P Mishra, was its first Vice Chancellor of the University. The Faculty of Law was initially located in Hanumanganj G.T Road, Prayagraj UP, India.

The LL.M course is revised periodically and new subjects are included in the course to keep pace with the national and international social, legal and policy changes, innovations and technology. In the year 2017 the LL.M Course was revised, keeping in view the new developments in the field.

Features of CBCS

- This is a uniform CBCS for all central and state and other recognised Universities.

- There are three main courses: Core, Elective and Skill Enhancement.
- All the three main courses will be evaluated and accessed to provide for an effective and balanced result.

The LL.M Programme is aimed at:

- Familiarising students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the national and international level
- Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice.
- Imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education
- Sensitising students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived, marginalised and weaker sections of society
- Producing internationally competent litigating lawyers, corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and teamwork
- Promoting ethical practices in the profession of law
- Promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession

Programme Specific Outcomes :

At the end of the LL.M course, the students will be able to:

- Demonstrate exhaustive understanding of variety of substantive; procedural laws including various legislations and connected rules & regulations in the area of their interest.
- Ability of the students to analyze the legal problems from scholarly and objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.
- Learn the art of doing doctrinal and empirical research which covers knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research.
- Developed organizational skills necessary for successful functioning of law office including art of categorizing and organizing documents including prioritizing work, managing time, using forms and maintaining bill data.

- Apply ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the established legal practices.
- Through compulsory research component in the form of Dissertation, the students learn to conduct research study.
- Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of legal change.

विधि विभाग की अध्ययन परिषद की बैठक का कार्यवाही विवरण

दिनांक 25.05.2019 दोषहर 12:00 बजे विधि-विभाग की अध्ययन परिषद की बैठक सिविल लाइन्स परिसर नहर ग्राभ भारती भारी विश्वविद्यालय में आयोजित की गई। जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य उपस्थित

हुए:-

1. डॉ. यू. अनंशु — अध्यक्ष
2. डॉ. मुहम्मद जफर — सदस्य
3. डॉ. स्वप्निल त्रिपाठी — सदस्य
4. डॉ. रम. आर. शुक्ल — सदस्य
5. प्रो. आर. के. चौबे — सदस्य
6. डॉ. रम. पी. तिवारी — सदस्य

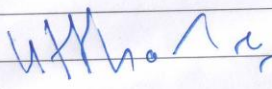
बैठक में सर्वप्रथम आननीय अध्यक्ष ने सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। आननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा विश्वविद्यालय की सत्र 2018-19 की उपलब्धियों एवं गतिविधियों की जानकारी कराई। इसके पश्चात निम्न एजेन्डा बिन्दुओं पर विचार विमर्श करके निर्णय लिए गए।

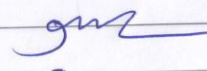
एजेन्डा बिन्दु:


अध्ययन परिषद द्वारा विधि स्नातक (त्रिवर्षीय एवं पंचवर्षीय) एवं पुरास्नातक स्तर पर प्रस्तावित C.B.C.S पद्धति के अनुमोदन पर विचार।

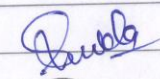
निर्णय: उपरोक्त एजेन्डा बिन्दु पर उपस्थित सभी सदस्यों ने विस्तृत चर्चा करते हुए आगामी सत्र 2019-2020 से विधि स्नातक त्रिवर्षीय, पंचवर्षीय एवं पुरास्नातक कक्षाओं में C.B.C.S पद्धति संचालित करने का प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया। सत्र 2019-2020 से एल. एल. बी., बी. ए. एल. एल. बी.

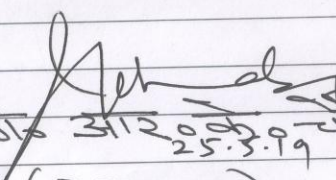
शुभ शुभ - शुभ शुभ कक्षाओं हेतु CBCS पद्धति का प्रस्ताव अध्ययन परिषद से विषय की सम-
- कालीन उपोद्घात और BCI तथा UGC के निर्देशों के अनुसार CBCS पद्धति को सत्र 2019-2020 से कक्षाओं हेतु संचालित करने का प्रस्ताव अनुमोदित किया गया।

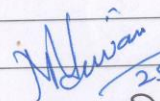

डॉ. मू. शुभ. शर्मा
Dean, Faculty of Law
Nehru Jyoti Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj-221505


डॉ. मुहम्मद जफर
Dr. Mohammad Zafar
OP, Department of Law
Jyoti Bharati (Deemed to be University), Prayagraj-221505


डॉ. स्वर्णिल त्रिपाठी
(सदस्य)


डॉ. सिमा राम शुक्ल
सदस्य


डॉ. आर. के. शुभ
25.3.19
(सदस्य)


डॉ. शुभ. पी. मिश्रा
25.5.19
(सदस्य)

विधि विभाग की संकाय परिषद की बैठक का कार्यवाही विवरण —

दिनांक 30/05/2019 को दोपहर 12 बजे विधि विभाग की संकाय परिषद की बैठक अनुमानगोप्य परिषद में 0.20 भाग (मां विठ्ठ) में आयोजित की गयी जिसमें निम्नलिखित सदस्य उपस्थित रहे :-

1. डॉ. मूक एवं शर्मा	अध्यक्ष
2. डॉ. मुहम्मद जफर	सदस्य
3. डॉ. दिलीप कुमार	सदस्य
4. डॉ. स्वातिल लिपाठी	सदस्य
5. प्रो. डारण के. चौबी	सदस्य

बैठक में माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय द्वारा अध्यक्षता परिषद की बैठक का कार्यवृत्त (दिनांक 25/05/2019) को पढ़कर सुनवा

निर्णय :- संकाय परिषद ने सर्वसम्मति से निम्नलिखित निर्णय लिये :-

1. संकाय परिषद ने दिनांक 25/05/2019 को सम्पन्न हुयी अध्यक्षता परिषद के कार्यवृत्त को अनुमोदित किया।

30/05/19

डॉ. मूब एन. शर्मा

Dear, Faculty of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505

30/05/19

gm
30/05/19

डॉ. मोहम्मद जफर

Dr. Mohammad Zafar
Department of Law
Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be
University), Prayagraj-221505

30-5-19
डॉ. दिलीप कुमार
(सदस्य)

डॉ. स्वातिता त्रिपाठी
(सदस्य)

प्रो. आर.के. चौबी
(सदस्य)

I. Introduction to CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)

Choice Based Credit System:

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill-based courses. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Grading system provides uniformity in the evaluation and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations which enables the student to move across institutions of higher learning. The uniformity in evaluation system also enables the potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates.

Definitions:

- (i) 'Academic Programme' means an entire course of study comprising its programme structure, course details, evaluation schemes etc. designed to be taught and evaluated in a teaching Department/Centre or jointly under more than one such Department/ Centre
- (ii) 'Course' means a segment of a subject that is part of an Academic Programme
- (iii) 'Programme Structure' means a list of courses (Core, Elective, Open Elective) that makes up an Academic Programme, specifying the syllabus, Credits, hours of teaching, evaluation and examination schemes, minimum number of credits required for successful completion of the programme etc. prepared in conformity to University Rules, eligibility criteria for admission.
- (iii) 'Core Course' means a course that a student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete to receive the degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course
- (iv) 'Elective Course' means an optional course to be selected by a student out of such courses offered in the same or any other Department/Centre
- (v) 'Open Elective' means an elective course which is available for students of all programmes, including students of same department. Students of other Department will opt these courses subject to fulfilling of eligibility of criteria as laid down by the Department offering the course.
- (vi) 'Credit' means the value assigned to a course which indicates the level of instruction; One-hour lecture per week equals 1 Credit, 2 hours practical class per week equals 1 credit. Credit for a practical could be proposed as part of a course or as a separate practical course
- (iv) 'SGPA' means Semester Grade Point Average calculated for individual semester.
- (v) 'CGPA' is Cumulative Grade Points Average calculated for all courses completed by the students at any point of time. CGPA is calculated each year for both the semesters clubbed together.

(vi) 'Grand CGPA' is calculated in the last year of the course by clubbing together of CGPA of two years, i.e., Four semesters. Grand CGPA is being given in Transcript form. To benefit the student a formula for conversion of Grand CGPA into %age marks is given in the Transcript.

H. LL.M. Examinations:

(i) Eligibility:

The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who having been duly admitted to the LL.M. Degree course of Study, has prosecuted a regular course of study for the said examination.

(ii) Written Paper:

A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in papers as mentioned .

(iii) Dissertation:

- (a) Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination.
- (b) The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.
- (c) The Examiner shall either –
 - (i) Award at least 50% marks, or
 - (ii) Return the Dissertation for revision, or
 - (iii) Reject the Dissertation.
- (d) The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.
- (e) A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- (f) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.
- (g) A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two examiners at least one of them shall necessarily be an external examiner.

- (h) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinated as hereunder:
- (i) Each examiner shall award marks out of 50.

The students shall submit the title with synopsis for dissertation for approval in the 5th semester in the month of October. The proposal shall be approved and notified within a reasonable time after completion of exams.

The student shall be entitled to submit the dissertation on 30 April and upto 30th June with the permission of Dean Faculty of Law, as a regular student.

The dissertation must have the PLAGIARISM CHECK CERTIFICATE duly signed by the Librarian of the Faculty of Law and the Supervisor.

- (j) If the marks awarded by two examiners vary by 20 marks or more the Dissertation shall be examined by third examiner, whose decision shall be final.
- (k) If one of the examiners return the Dissertation for revision or rejects the Dissertation, his decision shall prevail provided that if one of the examiners has rejected the Dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the Dissertation shall be deemed to be rejected.

(iv) Viva Voce Examination:

- (a) The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- (b) The Board shall consist of three members; at least one of them shall be an external member.
- (c) The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 50 marks.
- (d) The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 25 marks to pass the Viva Voce Examination.

I. Re-Registration for Examination:

- (i) A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M. First Semester or LL.M. Second Semester fails to appear at the main examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination, may appear in subsequent examination of the concerned semester/semesters or paper or papers as the case may be along with the students of the next academic session within a period of four years from the date of his registration for the First Semester.
- (ii) A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M. Third Semester or LL.M. Fourth Semester fails to appear at the main examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination, may appear in any subsequent supplementary examination conducted for the said semester/semesters or paper or papers as the case may be, within a

period of four years from the date of his registration for the First Semester.

- (iii) The supplementary examinations for Third and Fourth Semesters will normally be held after 30 days of the declaration of the results of the LL.M. Fourth Semester's main examination held for regular courses.
- (iv) The marks obtained by the candidate at any examination in respect of which he/she has secured less than minimum pass marks shall be substituted by the marks obtained by him in the subsequent examination or supplementary examination in respect of the concerned paper or papers.

J. Scale of Marks, Divisions and Distinction:

Minimum Marks in each Paper: 100

Minimum Pass Marks in –

- (i) Written Papers and Class-room performance: 50% in each paper;
- (ii) Dissertation: 50% in the aggregate;
- (ii) Viva Voce

First Division: 65% and above of the aggregate of

marks. Second Division: 50% and above of the

aggregate marks.

Distinction: A student who secures an average of 75% or more marks in the aggregate shall be declared to have obtained distinction.

Merit: The Order of Merit shall be determined on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in the prescribed course of study for the LL.M. Degree Examination by the candidates, irrespective of their optional who passed in first attempt within a period of two years from the year of their being admitted to the First Semester.

Distribution of Courses:
Optional / Specialization :
Group A – Corporate Law
Group B – Constitutional and
Administrative Law

SEMESTER I					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			I.A	UE	TOTAL
101 C	Jurisprudence	6	20	80	100
102 C	Indian Constitutional Law : The New Challenges	6	20	80	100
103E(Gr.A)	Principles of Corporate Law	6	20	80	100
104E(Gr.A)	Banking Law	6	20	80	100
103E(Gr.B)	Constitutional Principles and Structure	6	20	80	100
104E(Gr.B)	General Principles of Administrative Law	6	20	80	100
105 SE	Communicative Skill and Personality Development(Skill Enhancement Course)	2	10		50

SEMESTER II					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS		
			I.A	UE	TOTAL
201C	Law and Social Transformation in India	6	20	80	100
202C	Research Methodology I	6	20	80	100
203E(Gr-A)	Consumer Law	6	20	80	100
204E(Gr-A)	Competition Law	6	20	80	100
203E(Gr-B)	Judicial Review of Administrative Action	6	20	80	100
204E(Gr-B)	Legislative and Quasi Judicial Powers of Administration	6	20	80	100
205SE	Yoga and Life Skills Education (Skill Enhancement Course)	2	10	40	50

SEMESTER III					
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS		
			I.A	UE	TOTAL
301C	Judicial Process	6	20	80	100
302C	Research Methodology II (PRACTICAL)	6	20+20+20+40		100
303E(Gr-A)	Insurance Law	6	20	80	100
304E(Gr-A)	Corporate Governance	6	20	80	100
303E(Gr-B)	Electoral Process and Law	6	20	80	100
304E(Gr-B)	Environmental Governance	6	20	80	100
305SE	Value Education and Human Rights(Skill Enhancement Course)	2	10	40	50

SEMESTER IV				
COURSE CODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDITS	MARKS	
			UE	TOTAL
401C	Dissertation	4	100+50	150
GRAND TOTAL OF 2 year LL.M COURSE				
Semeste	Credit	Marks		
I	26	450		
II	26	450		
III	26	450		
IV	04	150		
TOTAL	82	1500		

Here, C = core, IA= Internal Assessment, UE= University Examination, E= Elective course, SE= Skill Enhancement Course.

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 101C
COURSE TITLE : JURISPRUDENCE
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100
(IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Nature of Jurisprudence Meaning of Jurisprudence, Relevance of Jurisprudence Concept of 'Legal Theory' and 'Jurisprudence'. Concept and Philosophy of Law: The Definition of Law The Evolution of Law : Primitive Law, Middle Law, Classical Law, Post-Classical Law.

UNIT II : Natural Law and its Re-emergence Philosophical Idealism of Ancient Era : Meaning and Origin-Greeks and Romans Philosophy Medieval Era : Renaissance, And Reformation, Grotius and International Law, Philosophy of Social Contract. Natural Law in Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries Modern Value Philosophies and Revival of Natural Law Theories Indian Perspective of Natural Law School.

UNIT III : Analytical Positivism: Bentham's English Positivism: Utilitarian Approach of Law, Pleasure and Pain Principle in Legislation, Bentham on Codification and Law Reforms. Austin's Theory of Law The Pure Theory of Law Modern Trends in Analytical Jurisprudence: Hart's Concept of Law Indian Perspective of Analytical School

UNIT IV : Historical School of Thought: The Romantic Reaction: Herder and Hegel Savigny and Historical School in Germany Law and Anthropology Historical School in England, United States and India

UNIT V : Sociological Jurisprudence and Sociology of Law: Comte and Sociology, Laissez Faire and Herbert Spencer, Jhering, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Eugen Ehrlich, Roscoe Pound. Sociological Jurisprudence since Pound and Towards Sociology of Law Indian Constitution and Sociological Jurisprudence American and Scandinavian Jurisprudence Concept of Morality and its Relationship with Law: Hart Fuller Controvers.

Suggested readings :

1. Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence

2. R.W.N. Dass : Jurisprudence 5th ed. Aditya Books Private Ltd. New Delhi, 1994
3. G.W. Paton : A Text Book of Jurisprudence
4. Karl N Llewellyn : Jurisprudence Realism in Theory and Practice
5. W. Friedman : Legal Theory 5th ed. London Stevens & Sons 1967
6. Dhyan : Fundamentals of Jurisprudence and Jurisprudence and Legal Theory
7. William Twining, General Jurisprudence: Understanding Law from a Global Perspective (Cambridge University Press, 2009)
8. University Press, 2009)

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 102C
COURSE TITLE : INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW : THE
NEW CHALLENGES
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100
(IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT-I:

Federalism

Creation of new states, The inter-state disputes on resources, Center's responsibility and internal disturbance within States, Federal comity: Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Areas, Scheduled Areas:

UNIT-II: State : Right to equality

Definition of state, Need for Widening the definition in the wake of Liberalization, privatization and its impact on affirmative Action Relating to quality.

UNIT III : Emerging regime of new rights and remedies

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights, Compensation 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.

UNIT IV : Separation of Powers: stresses and strain

Judicial activism and judicial restraint, PIL ,Judicial Independence, Appointment, transfer and removal of judges, accountability : executive and judiciary, Tribunals.

UNIT V : Democratic Process

Nexus of politics with criminals and the business, Election process, Election commission: Status, Electoral reforms, Coalition government, 'stability, durability, corrupt practice, Grass root democracy,

Suggested Readings :

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the materials obviously depends upon the latest developments. These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as all standing Constitutional law Text books, case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 19E (Gr - A)
COURSE TITLE : PRINCIPLES OF CORPORATE LAW
**CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA-
20, UE- 80)**

UNIT I : Introduction Origin and Development of Corporate Law Essential ingredients in establishment of Corporation Shares and share capital Concept of shares, share capital Kinds of share Debentures, Issue , Allotment , transfer and forfeiture of shares

UNIT II : Legal Aspects governing corporate management Meetings, Majority Rule and minority protection Prevention of oppression, mismanagement Role of central government, Company Registrar, Company Law Board/ Tribunal,

UNIT III: Amalgamation, Reconstruction, Mergers, take-over of Companies
Meaning of the terms Statutory provisions Powers of court/ tribunal
Reconstruction/ amalgamation by sale of shares/sale of undertakings
Procedures of Winding up a Company

UNIT IV : Corporate Governance Concept, Significance, Dimensions, Legal framework Impact of globalization

UNIT-V:Corporate Social Responsibility Evolution of the concept, Dimensions of CSR Legislations and CSR

Suggested Readings :

1. J.M. Thomson-Palmer's Company Law
2. Gower-Principles of Modern Company Law
3. Ramaiya -Guide to Companies Act
4. Indian Law Institute-Current problems of Corporate Law
5. Datta -Company Directors

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 104E (Gr - A)
COURSE TITLE : BANKING LAW
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Introduction

- a. Nature and development of banking.
 - b. History of banking in India and elsewhere –indigenous banking –evolution of banking in India –different kinds of banks and their functions.
 - c. Multi-functional banks –growth and legal issues.
- Law Relating to Banking Companies in India. Controls by government and its agencies.
- a. On management.
 - b. On accounts and audit. c. Lending.
 - d. Credit policy.
 - e. Reconstruction and reorganization.
 - f. Suspension and winding up. Contract between banker and customer : their rights and duties.

UNIT II : Social Control over Banking

- a. Nationalization.
 - b. Evaluation : private ownership, nationalization and disinvestment. c. Protection of depositors.
 - d. Priority lending.
 - e. Promotion of underprivileged classes.
- Deposit Insurance
- a. The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961 : objects and reasons.
 - b. Establishment of Capital of DIC.
 - c. Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors.
 - d. Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India.

UNIT III : The Central Bank

- a. Evolution of Central Bank.
- b. Characteristics and functions.
- c. Economic and social objectives.
- d. The Central Bank and the State –as bankers“ bank.
- e. The Reserve Bank of India : Organisational Structure, Functions
Relationship of Banker and Customer
- a. Legal character.
- b. Contract between banker and customer.
- c. Bankers”s lien.
- d. Protection of bankers. e. Customers.

UNIT IV : Negotiable Instruments

- a. Meaning and kinds.
- b. Transfer and negotiations.
- c. Holder and holder in due course.
- d. Presentment and payment.
- e. Liabilities of parties.

Lending by Banks

- a. Good lending principles - Lending to poor masses.
- b. Securities for advances - Kinds and their merits and demerits.
- c. Repayment of loans : rate of interest, protection against penalty.
- d. Default and recovery - Debt recovery tribunal.

UNIT V : Recent trends of Banking System in India

- a. New technology
 - b. Information technology
 - c. Automation and legal aspects
 - d. Automatic teller machine and use of internet
 - e. Use of expert system
 - f. Smart Card g. Credit cards
- Reforms in Indian Banking Law
- a. Recommendations of committees a review

Suggested Readings :

1. M.L. Tannan, Tannan”s Banking Law and Practice in India., India Law House, New Delhi, Latest Edition.
2. L.C. Goyal , The Law of Banking and Bankers, Latest Edition, Eastern

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 103E (Gr - B)
COURSE TITLE: CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLES AND STRUCTURE
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100
(IA- 20, UE- 80)

- UNIT I : Sovereignty–Austin–Laski’s Pluralism–criticisms–Parliamentary Sovereignty in Britain–Sovereignty in India–Impact of Globalization on Sovereignty.
- UNIT II : Constitution–Meaning–Necessity–Requirements of an Ideal Constitution–Framing of Indian Constitution–Features of Indian Constitution–Fundamentals of Constitution– Constraints.
- UNIT III: Constitution–Form–Type of Government–Federalism–Features of Indian Federalism– Globalization and Indian Federalism– Constitution and response to social change.
- UNIT IV: Constitutionalism: Meaning, Significance and Ingredients– Rule of Law–Challenges–Separation of Powers–Due Process– Eminent Domain–Taxing power–Judicial Review.
- UNIT V: Executive, Legislature and Judiciary–Interrelationship between the three organs of Government–Executive, Legislative and Judicial accountability.

Suggested Readings :

1. Granville Austin, The Constitution of India: Cornerstone of a Nation (1966)
2. Dicey, Law of the Constitution (9th ed.,)
3. K.C.Wheare, Federal Government
4. C.F.Strong, Political Constitutions (1966)
5. M.P.Singh, Comparative Constitutional Law (1989)

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 104E (Gr - B)

COURSE TITLE : GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100
(IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Scope and Development of Administrative Law Administrative Law Definition, Nature, Scope and Functions Growth of Administrative Law in India Basic Constitutional Principles: Indian Perspectives Rule of Law Separation of Powers Natural Justice

UNIT II : Administrative Functions and Discretion Classification of Administrative Functions Administrative Discretion Principles of Natural Justice Rule against Bias Fair Hearing

UNIT III : Growth and Development of Delegated Legislation Delegated Legislation Importance, Need and Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation Conditional Legislation Controls on Delegated Legislation Parliamentary Control Judicial Control

UNIT IV : Transparency and Accountability Lokpal and Lokayukt Right to Information Vigilance Commission Comptroller and Auditor -General of India Commissions of Inquiry

UNIT V : Judicial Review of Administrative action Scope and limitation of Administrative action Judicial control over Administrative action-remedies for Administrative wrongs, Writs Limits of Judicial review- Locus standi and PIL- Laches- Resjudicata Doctrine of exhaustion of alternative remedies Statutory Remedies – General and Specific statutory remedies for administrative action. Scope and significance of Administrative Tribunals

Suggested Readings :

1. M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law, 6th Edition 2001, Publication-Lexis Nexis Butterworth's Wadawa Nagpur .
2. P. Massey - Administrative Law, 7th Edition 2008. Publication-Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. H.W.R. Wade and C.F. Forsyth -Administrative Law, 10th Edition 2009, Publication-Oxford University Press, New york.
4. Garner's – Administrative Law, 8th Edition 1996, Oxford University Press

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 105SE
COURSE TITLE : COMMUNICATIVE SKILL AND
PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT(Skill Enhancement
Course)
CREDIT :2, MARKS : 50 (IA- 10,UE-40)

Objective of the course: Effective Communication skills and a Groomed Personality are the stepping stones to success. Be it in your personal life or at your workplace, these skills make you stand out. Our team has relentlessly worked to identify certain principal objectives related to the different aspects of personality development and communication skill.

Course content:

- I.** Personality Augmentation
- II.** Classes on Soft Skills Development
- III.** Overview on Communication Skills and Personality Development
- IV.** Workplace decorums
- V.** Body Language and Presentation Skills
- VI.** Manners and Etiquettes
- VII.** Time-Management

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE : 106
COURSE TITLE : RIGHT TO INFORMATION
(IA- 20,UE-80) MARKS : 100
(Not For Law Students)
CREDIT : 3

- Unit 1 Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005:** History, Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005, Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11)
- Unit 2 Right to Information in Global Perspective:** (World right to Know)
- a. United Nations and the Right to Information
 - b. The Commonwealth and the Right to Information
 - c. The Right to Information in USA
 - d. The Right to Information in UK
 - e. Rome Convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950
- Unit 3 Right to Information as Constitutional rights:** Protection of Article 19(1) (a), Right to privacy, Contempt of Court, Public Interest vis-à-vis Information
- Unit 4 The Central Information Commission : Constitutions,** Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner
- Unit 5 The State Information Commission :** Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Informational Commissioner
- Unit 6 Power and Function:** Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005
- Unit 7 Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy:** The Indian perspective an 'offence' under the Indian Information Technologies Act 2000
- Unit 8 Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005:** Origin, History, Public Authority, right to Information, Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority
- Unit 9 Right to Information and E-Governance:** Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation, Jurisdiction in Cyberspace: Problem and perspective
- Unit 10 Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill :**
- a. The official Secrets Act, 1923

- b. Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997
- c. The Freedom of Information Act 2002
- d. Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution ,2002(relevant provisions)
- e. 179th Report of Law Commissions of India on Public Interest Disclosure and protection of Informer ,2001(relevant provisions)
- f. The Public Interest Discloser (Protection of Informer Bill)2002

SUGGESTED READINGS:

- 1. The Right to Information Act Book, By Shruti Desai
- 2. The Right to Information Act,2005 By Dheera Khanawal & Krishna K. Khanawal
- 3. The Right to Information :Law-Policy-Practice By Rodney D Ryder
- 4. Handbook on The Right to Information Act By P.K.Das
- 5. Treaties on The Right to Information Act 2005 By Dr.Hiraj Kumar (2007).

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 201C
COURSE TITLE : LAW AND SOCIAL
TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Law and Social Change Law as an instrument of social change, Law as the product of traditions and Culture, Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

UNIT II : Community, Religion and the law Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of Caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective discrimination : Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes, Reservation; statutory Commission, Statutory provisions, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law.

UNIT III : Women, Children and the law Crimes against women, Gender injustice and its various forms Women's commission, Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions, child labour, Adoption and related problems, Children and education.

UNIT IV : Modernization and the law Modernization as a value: Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Democratic decentralization and local self government, Modernization of social institutions through law

UNIT V : Alternative approaches to law The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya – Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave ; Jayaprakash Narayan, Grama nyayalayas

Suggested Readings :

1. Marc Galanter (ed), Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford
2. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas , New Delhi
4. U.Bixi (ed), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi , Bombay
5. Manushi , A journal About of Women and Society
6. Duncan Derrret , The State, Religion and Law in India (1999), Oxford University Press, New Delhi
7. H.M.Seervai , Constitutional Law of India (1996), Tripathi

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 202C
COURSE TITLE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Introduction Significance of Research Meaning and concept of research Scientific Methods & Legal Research. The science of research and scientific methodology (Theory, facts, definition and concepts, variables etc. i.e. characteristics of scientific methodology) Socio-legal research and legal research models. Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research. What is research problem? Formulation of research problem.

UNIT II : Research Design and its components Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources. Major steps of preparation of research design. Research tools Observation, Interview, Questionnaire (Utility and limitations and methods of using these tools)

UNIT III : Research Techniques Use of case studies and surveys.

Sampling techniques:

- i. Design of sample
- ii. Its uses and advantages in research.
- iii. Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random.
- iv. Non-random sampling, haphazard, availability and purposive etc.

Scaling Techniques –Types, utility, modus operandi - Elementary Statistics, design & stages in statistical investigation and interpretation and Preparing Diagrams & graphs. Content analysis.

UNIT IV : Data Processing Data Collection, Data processing and analysis and interpretation of data. Socio-metrics and Jurimetric-Inductions and deductions.

Computerized research A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and west law coding Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research.

UNIT V : Report writing Research report & techniques of writing research work. Citation rules and modes of legal writing.

Suggested readings :

1. Wilkinson – Bhandarkar –Research Methodology.
2. Young, Pauline V. –Scientific Social Survey and Research.
3. Berelson B : Content Analysis in Communication Research.
4. Jain S. N. : Legal Research and Methodology.
5. Earl Babi – Research Methodology.
6. Good & Halt : Research Methodology (And relevant Websites)

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 203E (Gr-A)
COURSE TITLE : CONSUMER LAW
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

- UNIT I : Introduction Historical perspective of consumer protection in India
United Nations & consumer Protection Laws dealing with consumer
complaints Caveat Emptor
- UNIT II : Consumer Protection Act Aims & Objects of the Act Consumers
Consumer Dispute Defect in Goods and Services Unfair Trade
Practices
- UNIT III : Deficiency in Services Meaning & Instances Negligence Deficiency
in service in various professions: Insurance services, Banking
and Financial services, Housing etc.
- UNIT IV : Procedural Provisions District Forum National Commission State
Commission
- UNIT V : Consumer Protection Act & conflict with other enactments
Consumer Protection Councils

Suggested readings:

1. Saraf, D.N., Law of Consumer Protection in India.
2. Avtar Singh, The Law of Consumer Protection: Principles and Practice.
3. J.N.Barowalia, Commentary on Consumer Protection Act 1986.
4. P.K.Majundar, The Law of Consumer Protection In India

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 204E (Gr - A)
COURSE TITLE : COMPETITION LAW
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : MRTP Act metamorphoses into the Competition Act Introduction to Competition and concept of Perfect competition Theories on IP and Competition and the Concept of Open-Market System. Competition Policy & Regulation of Competition MRTP Act: Formation & Features Anti-Competitive Practices and its Regulation under MRTP Act

UNIT II : Competition Act, 2002 Drawbacks under the MRTP Regime and Need for Competition Act Regulatory Authorities under the Competition Act Competition Law & Policy: Conceptual Study of Relevant Supreme Court Decisions Regulation of Unfair Competition Competition Policy and Consumer Protection

UNIT III : Competition Policy and IPR Intellectual Property Rights: Introduction to various IP Assets Patent Policy and its Regulation under the Indian Laws. Abuse of IPR and Regulation of Combinations Conflict of Competition Policy and Patent Policy TRIPS and its impact on Competition and Patent-Monopoly

UNIT IV : Competition Policy under the EU and USA Regulation of Unfair Competition in UK Anti-trust Policy and Unfair Competition in USA Doctrine of Exhaustion: under the legal regime of EU, USA and India Competition Policy: Conceptual Study on the Decisions under US Anti-Trust Laws and the U.K

UNIT V : WTO and its impact on Competition Laws with reference to UNCTAD International Dimensions of Competition Law Globalization and competition law Competition rules of WTO International enforcement and Judicial assistance Emerging principles of international competition law.

Suggested Readings :

1. Avtar Singh; Competition Law; Eastern Law House, 2012-
2. Competition Law in India ; Srinivasan Parthsarthy ; Wolter Kluwer, 2012
3. Gurbax Singh, Law of Consumer Protection.
4. Indian Competition Law: An International Perspective; Suzanne Rab ; CCH -A Wolters Kluwer Business, 2012
5. Taxmann"s Guide to Competition Act.

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 203E (Gr - B)
COURSE TITLE : JUDICIAL REVIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : General principles of judicial review - courts as the final authority to determine the legality of administrative action - problems and perspectives.

UNIT II : Grounds of judicial review - scope of judicial review - jurisdictional error - error of law- violation of the principles of natural justice - violation of public policy.

UNIT III : Methods of judicial review - public and private law remedies - exhaustion of alternative remedies - res judicata.

UNIT IV : Concept of locus standi - public interest - judicial activism - latest trends in PIL litigation - merit and demerits of PIL.

UNIT V : Judicial Review by the Supreme Court and High Courts under Articles 226, 227, 32 and 136.

Suggested Readings :

1. M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain -Principles of Administrative Law, 6th Edition 2001, Publication - Lexis Nexis Butterworth's Wadawa Nagpur .
2. P. Massey - Administrative Law, 7th Edition 2008. Publication - Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. H.W.R. Wade and C.F. Forsyth - Administrative Law, 10th Edition 2009, Publication-Oxford University Press, New York.
4. Dr. CD Jha's Judicial Review of Legislative Acts Second Edition, 2009
5. Garner's -Administrative Law, 8th Edition 1996, Oxford University Press
6. De Smith -Judicial Review of Administrative Action, 6th Revised Edition 2006, Sweet and Maxwell Publication.
7. S. P. Sathe - Administrative Law, 7th Edition 2006. Lexis Nexis, Butterworth's Publication.
8. Richard J Pierce & Kenneth Culp Davis Administrative law treatise
9. Subba Rao G C V Administrative law

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 204E (Gr - B)
COURSE TITLE : LEGISLATIVE AND QUASI JUDICIAL
POWERS OF ADMINISTRATION
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Delegated Legislation - general principles Reasons for growth of Delegated Legislation USA and India - different forms of delegation Control and Safeguards of Delegated Legislation.

UNIT II : Quasi-Judicial functions of administration Distinguish between judicial and quasi-judicial functions Reasons for the growth of administrative adjudication

UNIT III : Modes of administrative adjudication Administrative Tribunals - Functioning of the Administrative Tribunals Distinguish between Administrative Tribunals and Courts Article 277 - Power of High Courts to supervise Tribunals Special Leave to appeal- Article 136

UNIT IV : Principles of Natural Justice - Rule against Bias
Ingredients of fair hearing Rules of procedure and evidence.

UNIT V : Expanding horizons of natural justice Fairness in Administrative Action Reasoned Decisions Legitimate Expectations

Suggested Readings :

1. Ivor Jennings, Law and the Constitution
2. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India
3. S. A. de Smith, Constitutional and Administrative Law
4. H. M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
5. D.D. Basu, Commentaries on the Constitution of India
6. V.N. Sukla's Constitution Law of India
7. Radhakumud Mookerji, Local Government in Ancient India (1985), Daya Publishing Delhi.
8. K.C.Davis-Administrative Law

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 205 SE
COURSE TITLE : Yoga and Life Skills Education(Skill Enhancement Course)
CREDIT : 2, MARKS : 50 (IA- 10, UE- 40)

Course objective:

Yoga is a form of comprehensive education that can be utilized to develop physical stamina and flexibility, emotional stability, intellectual and creative talents. A close study of the processes reveals that the yoga tradition cannot be confined to only the physical or the postural; it enters into a deeper engagement and exploration of the psychological and emotional domains.

UNIT-I

- (i) Origin of Yoga & its brief development.
- ii) Meaning of Yoga & its importance
- iii) Yoga as a Science of Art (Yoga Philosophy).
- iv) Meaning of meditation and its types and principles.

UNIT- II

- i) Classification of Yoga/Types of Yoga
- ii) Hatha Yoga , Raja Yoga, Laya Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Gyan Yoga, Karma Yoga.
- iii) Asthang Yoga.

UNIT -III

- i) Principles of Yogic Practices.
- ii) Meaning of Asana, its types and principles.
- iii) Meaning of Pranayama, its types and principles.
- iv) Meaning of Kriya its types and principles.

UNIT -IV

- i) Yogic therapies and modern concept of Yoga
- ii) Naturopathy, Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy, Messotharapy, Acupressure, acupuncture.
- iii) Meaning and importance of prayer.
- iv) Psychology of mantras.
- v) Different mudras during prayers.

SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE : 206
COURSE TITLE : Application of Computer in Law
(IA- 20,UE-80) MARKS : 100
CREDIT : 3
(Not For Law Students)

Note:

- (a) Nine questions shall be set in all, two questions in each unit I-IV and one compulsory question in unit-V.
- (b) The compulsory question in unit-V shall consist of four parts, one from each Unit I-IV.
- (c) The Candidate shall be required to attempt five questions in all, selecting one question from each Unit I-IV and question no. 9 in Unit- V shall be compulsory.
- (d) Each question in Unit I-IV shall carry 15 marks and question no. 9 in Unit -V shall carry 20 Marks.

UNIT-I

Element of Computer Processing System, Hardware CPU, Storage Device & Media VDU, I/O Device, Disk concepts- formatting, booting, Partitioning, DAT, Directory, Data Communication Equipment.
Software, System Software, Application Software, DBMS, RDBMS< And ERP package

UNIT-II

Operating System: Concept as A Resource Manager and Coordinator of Processor, Device and Memory, Concept of Priorities, Protection and Parallelism, Command Interpreter, Typical Command of DOS & Unix GUI Windows.

UNIT-III

Computer and Communication: Single User, Multi-user, Workstation, Client Server System, computer Network, Network Protocols, LAN, MAN

UNIT-IV

Internet: Structure of Internet, Connectivity, Methods, Internet Service- E-mail, WWW, Mailing List, Usenet, DTP, Telnet, Chatting, Conferencing, Telephony.

Practical:

OFFICE 2000

Suggested Readings

1. Rajaraman V. : Fundamentals of Computers (3rd ed.) Prentice hall of India,

New Delhi, 1999

2. Sander D.H. : Computers today Mc. Graw Hill, 1988
3. Trainer : Computers (4th ed.) Mc. Graw Hill, 1994
4. P.K. Shinha : Fundamental in Computing
5. Sushil Goel : Computer Fundamental
6. S. Jaiswal : Basic in Computers
7. S. Dasgupta : Computer Fundamental
8. Suresh K. Basandra : Computers Today
9. Peter- Notron's : Computers Today
10. A.K. Sharma : Fundamentals in Compters
11. Complete Reference in MS-Office



SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 301C
COURSE TITLE : JUDICIAL PROCESS
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Nature of Judicial process and its role in constitutional adjudication
Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering
Judicial process and creativity in law–common law model–legal reasoning and the growth of law–change and stability
The tools and techniques of judicial review and judicial creativity
Analysis of the doctrine of Stare Decisis in India

UNIT II : Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional adjudication.
Notions of Judicial Review
Is Judicial Review the same as Judicial Activism?
Judicial Activism and Judicial Self Restraint
Problem of Accountability in judicial law–making

UNIT III : Judicial Process in India
The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and on the notion of Judicial review
The “Independence” of Judiciary and ‘Political’ nature of Judicial Process
Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court ; the new dimension
Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism–Scope and Limits

UNIT IV : Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments
Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure
Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure
The Recent Developments: The “essence of rights” test and “rights test” to determine Basic structure
Basic Structure and Constitutionalism

UNIT V : The Concepts of Justice
The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought
Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought
The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought
Various theoretical bases of justice: the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

Suggested Readings :

1. Cordozo The Nature of Judicial Process (1995). Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
2. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of LawCh.1, PP 8-16, (2000) Universal Law Publishing Co., New Delhi
3. J.Stone , Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth(1985).

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 302C
COURSE TITLE : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II (PRACTICAL)
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 100)

UNIT I : Doctrinal research (20 marks)

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The assignment shall be evaluated internally by a designated faculty member who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly.

UNIT II : Non-Doctrinal research (20 marks)

Here the students are asked to go out of the class room and library and make an empirical study of a problem which has social, economic, moral or political dimension. Field data can be collected through any model of data collection. The results are to be assessed internally by a designated faculty member who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly.

UNIT III : Clinical work (20 marks)

The method is that the Legal Aid Clinic of the Department of Law can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organisation, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. The initiative and potential of the student and the actual submission of report turned out by him/her shall be assessed by the team of senior faculty who are engaging LL.M. Classes regularly. Focus, priority and weightage shall be for the research being done by the students in the above areas.

UNIT IV : Law Teaching (40 marks)

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. The students may be asked to teach the LL.M Semester I students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In law teaching practical, the LL.M students are to be evaluated internally. The average marks shall be reckoned. Internal evaluation shall be by a group of senior faculty who are regularly engaged in handling LL.M. classes.

COURSE CODE : 303E (Gr - A)
COURSE TITLE : INSURANCE LAW CREDIT :
6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Introduction Origin and Development of the Concept of Insurance
Theoretical Perspectives of Insurance Types of Insurance—Parties to Insurance
Rights and liabilities of Insurer and Insured Insurance policy-law of contract
and law of torts Need and importance of insurance

UNIT II : General Principles of Law of Insurance Contract of insurance-
definition, nature of contract The Insurable interest Premium The risk-
commencement, attachment, duration Assignment and alteration Warranties
and disclosures Insurance intermediaries

UNIT III : Life Insurance Nature and scope Event insured against in Life
Insurance Circumstances affecting the risk Amount recoverable under life policy
Persons entitled to payment Settlement of claim and payment of money

UNIT IV : Marine Insurance Nature and scope Classification of marine policies
Insurable interest, insurable value Voyage-deviation Perils at sea Warranties in
marine insurance Loss

UNIT V : Insurance against Third Party Risk Motor Vehicle Act 1988 Nature
and scope Effect of insolvency or death on claims Claims Tribunal constitution,
functions, application for compensation, procedure, powers and award

Suggested Readings :

1. M. N. Sreenivasan - Law and the Life Insurance Contract
2. JCB Gilmar and Mustill, Arnold - Law of Marine Insurance
3. Birds-Modern Insurance Law
4. Colinvaux's Law of Insurance
5. KSN Murthy and Dr. KVS Sarma - Modern Law of Insurance
6. Avtar Singh - Law of Insurance
7. Mitra B.C.- Law relating to Marine Insurance

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 304E (Gr - A) COURSE
TITLE : CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Introduction to Corporate Governance Corporate governance = meaning and structure Corporate governance v Public Governance History of corporate governance Concept of corporate governance and stakeholders

Principles of corporate Governance –OECD principles

UNIT II : Corporate Governance mechanism Issues related to corporate governance Decision system Corporate capital and property rights Ownership, Capital, and Creditor structure Performance and remuneration system

UNIT III : Board of Directors Directors under Companies Act SEBI regulation Corporate Fraud and crimes Succession and Risk management Whistle blower Clause 49 of Listing Agreement International Corporate Governance

UNIT IV : Corporate Social Responsibility CSR and investment climate Corruption Code of Ethics Human Rights Wages Environment

UNIT-V--:Case Studies

Suggested Readings :

1. Sami Pathasarathy, Corporate Governance, Principles, Mechanisms and Practice
2. Dimple Grover, Amulya Khurana, Ravi Shankar, The Regulatory Norms of Corporate Governance in India.
3. Sadhalaxmi Vivek Rao, Legal Framework and corporate Governance: An Analysis of Indian Governance System
4. Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Voluntary Guidelines on Corporate Governance, 2009
5. Sanjay Anand, Essentials of Corporate Governance
6. Kevin Keasey, Steve Thompson, Michael Wright, Corporate Governance, Accountability, Enterprise and International Comparisons
7. The Institute of Directors, Handbook of International Corporate Governance
8. Christine Mallin, International Corporate Governance-A case Study approach
9. Frederick Lipman & Keith Lipman, Corporate Governance Best Practices, Strategies for Public, Private and NGO

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 303E (Gr – B)
COURSE TITLE : ELECTORAL PROCESS AND LAW
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100
(IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Role of Elections in democratic process Different systems of representation of people Electoral system under the Constitution

UNIT II : Powers and functions of Election Commission Role of political parties in Indian electoral system Anti-Defection law

UNIT III: Measures to reduce the influence of money power
Reservation of seats to minorities, backward classes and women

UNIT IV : Prevention of the communalization and criminalization

UNIT V : Role of law in preventing bribery and undue influence
Prevention of misuse of Governmental powers

Suggested Readings :

1. L.P Singh: Electoral Reforms
2. Chawla : Electoral Law and Practice
3. Robert Blackburn : Electoral System in Britain
4. Subhash Kashyap : Anti-Defection Law and Parliamentary Privileges
5. Veerender Grover : Electors, Electoral mechanism and Behavior in India
6. K.C Sunny: Corrupt Practices in Elections

COURSE CODE : 304E (Gr - B)
COURSE TITLE : ENVIRONMENTAL GOVERNANCE
CREDIT : 6, MARKS : 100 (IA- 20, UE- 80)

UNIT I : Basic Feature of International Environmental Law – Evolution, Development and Current position including important Summits and Conventions to curb environmental pollution, climate change

UNIT II : Environmental Liability and Right to development

UNIT III : The Human Right to Water - Managing Surface Water Resources - Principle of Riparian's - Groundwater Management - Kerala Ground Water (Control and Regulation), Act, 2002.

UNIT IV : Sustainable Development and Governance

UNIT V : Indian Constitutional Mechanism, Statutory Mandates and protection of Environment- Role of Green Tribunal

Suggested Readings :

1. Macrory (2010) *Regulation, Enforcement and Governance in Environmental Law* (Hart Publishing Paperback)
2. Holder and Lee, *Environmental Protection, Law and Policy* (Cambridge University Press, 2007)
3. *Ball and Bell on Environmental Law* (OUP 7th ed.)
4. Birnie patricia , Boyle Alan and Redgwell Catherine , International Law and the Environment , 3rd edition , Oxford University Press.
5. Stranks Jeremy, *The A-z of the Environment*, Viva Books Publication
6. Elliott David , Nuclear or not ? Does Nuclear Power have a place in a Sustainable Energy Future? Publisher , -Palgrave macmillan.
7. Ramaswamy R Iyer, *Water and the Laws in India* (Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, Sage Publications 2009).
8. Chhatrapati Singh, *Water Law in India* (Indian Law Institute)
9. Alice Jacob, *Law Relating to Irrigation in India* (Indian Law Institute).
14. Shyam Diwan, Armin Rosencranz, *Environmental Law and Policy in India*, Oxford.

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 305 SE
COURSE TITLE : VALUE EDUCATION AND HUMAN
RIGHTS(Skill Enhancement Course)
CREDIT : 2, MARKS :50 (IA – 10, UE-40)

UNIT I : Concept and nature of Value Education. Need and importance of Value Education in contemporary social context. Concept of human value with special reference to Indian tradition and culture. Different types and components of value education.

UNIT II: Moral education vis-à-vis religious education. Moral judgment and moral action. Concept of moral development of child. Approaches of moral development: Social theory approach and cognitive development approach.

UNIT III: Human Rights – Universal Declaration of Human Rights Human Rights violations – National Integration – Peace and non-violence Dr. A P J Kalam's ten points for enlightened citizenship Social Values and Welfare of the citizen The role of media in value building.

UNIT IV: Environment and Ecological balance, Constitutional or national values - Democracy, socialism, secularism, equality, justice, liberty, freedom and fraternity and different social values

Suggested Readings

1. Allport, G.W., Vernon, P.E., and Lindzey, G. (1970) *study of values*, Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
2. Central Board of Secondary Education (1997), *Value Education: A Handbook for Teachers*, Delhi: Central Board of Secondary Education.
3. Delors, J. (1996), *Learning: The Treasure within*- Report of the International Commission on Education for the Twenty-First Century, Paris: UNESCO.
4. Karan Singh (1996) *Education for global society*, in Delors, J., *Learning: The Treasure Within*, Paris: UNESCO.
5. Kohlberg, L. (1964), *Development of moral character and ideology*, in M.K. Hoffman and L.W. Hoffman (eds) *Review of Child Development Research*, Vol.1, New York: Russell Sage.
6. Kohlberg, L. (1969), *Stage and sequence*, in D.A. Goslin (ed) *Handbook of Socialization Theory and Research*, Chicago: Rand McNally.
7. Morris, Charles W. (1956). *Varieties of Human Values*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE : 306
COURSE TITLE : Law and Development
(IA- 20,UE-80) MARKS : 100
CREDIT : 3

(Not For Law Students)

Target Group: Students of Economics, Sociology, Social Work, Political Science, Anthropology, Officials working in Public Sector Units, Private Organizations involved in developmental activities.

About the course:

‘Law and Development’ is an interdisciplinary course which looks at the relationship of law, economics and social development. The course will examine how law can be used as a tool for achieving socio-economic development of the weaker sections of the society.

Course type: Open Elective Course

For whom is this course:

Law and Development is an Open Elective Course which can be offered to students from different disciplines, such as Law, Economics, Sociology, Social Work, Political Science, Anthropology etc. The course can also be opened to officials who are working in Public Sector Units (NHPC, ONGC, NTPC, Coal India Ltd. etc.) and private organizations involved in developmental activities.

Course objectives:

The objectives of the course are to -

1. make students aware of the significance of law in development;
2. acquaint the students with various theories and perspectives of ‘development’;
3. sensitise them about the conflict of rights and interest of different sections/class of people in the context of development, and the need to protect the socio-economically weaker sections;
4. provide students hands on experience regarding development and its impact;
5. inculcate in the students to keep foremost the rights and interest of the poor and marginalised while examining developmental goals and policies.

Course outcome

At the end of the course, it is expected that the students shall -

1. be aware of the different perspectives of ‘development’ and have fair knowledge about the theories of development;
2. understand how law can be used as a tool to ensure that the fruits of development reaches the poor and marginalised;
3. be enabled to critique developmental policy or projects proposals;
4. be able to advise and assist PSUs and private companies to see to it that the benefit of development reaches the socio-economically weaker sections;
5. be able to advocate for and advise the development affected people and file petitions before the court for the sake of socio-economic justice for them.

Teaching Methodology

The teaching methodology for this course shall consist of -

- (i) lectures, seminars, group discussions, class presentations etc. which will be within the setting of the Centre/institute; and
- (ii) fieldwork, drafting of project proposals and research component will be included to provide hands on experience to the students.

Course Content

I. INTRODUCTION :

- Concept of Development From Constitutional Perspective
 - Preamble of the Constitution of India
 - Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India
 - Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India
 - Schedule V and VI of the Constitution of India
- Concept of sustainable development: International perspective

II. THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- Economic theories of development
- Cultural theories of development
- Legal theories of development

III. LAW AND DEVELOPMENT RELATION

- Legislations relating to development
- Conflict of rights and interest of peoples
- Redressal mechanisms

IV. DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT

- Land acquisition for development and Displacement
- Humanising displacement through effective Rehabilitation & Resettlement
- Other impacts of development

V. ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- Social Impact Assessment

SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE : 401C
COURSE TITLE : DISSERTATION
CREDIT : 4, MARKS :150 (UE- 100+50)

UNIT I : Dissertation (Submission of Research Paper) : 100 Marks

Dissertation of each student should be on topics from the area of specialization chosen, and approved by the Departmental Committee. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical 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 dissertations shall be of uniform pattern. Font size 12, New Times Roman, single space, margin 1", A4 paper, minimum 80 and maximum 100 pages. 4 copies of the Dissertation shall be submitted to the University prior to submitting the form of Semester IV Examination of LL.M Course.

LL.M students are required to follow the steps given below for preparation of Dissertation :

- i. Title of the study
- ii. Problem of the study
- iii. Objectives of the study
- iv. Hypothesis
- v. Review of Literature
- vi. Operational concepts and variables of the study
- vii. Research Design : a) Nature/ Type of the study b) Method of data collection c) Sources of data collection
- viii. Limitations of the study
- ix. Possible contribution of the

study

x. Chapterisation

LL.M students are required to follow the following structure :

Cover

Cover Page

Certificate

Acknowledgement

List of Case Laws

List of Tables

Abbreviations

Contents

Chapter I : Introduction (Theoretical Background and Research
Methodology) Chapter II to Chapter V

Chapter VI : Conclusions (Major Findings and Suggestion)

Bibliography (Books, Journals, News papers, Websites, Research
Reports, Magazines etc. Annexures (Interview Schedules,
Questionnaires, Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps etc.)

UNIT II : Presentation & Viva-Voce : 50 Marks.

