

SYLLABUS

**MASTER OF LAWS
LL.M. (CBCS) Semester- I – IV
Examination 2021-22 & 2022-23**



**JAINARAINVYASUNIVERSITY
JODHPUR**

**FACULTY OF LAW
LIST OF TEACHING STAFF**

S.No.	Name	Designation	Qualification
1.	Prof. (Dr.) Chandan Bala	Professor, Head & Dean	LL.M., Ph.D.
2.	Prof. (Dr.) Sunil Asopa	Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.
3.	Dr. V.K. Bagoria	Assistant Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.
4.	Dr. S.P. Meena	Assistant Professor	LL.M., DCLL, Ph.D.
5.	Dr. Nidhi Sandal	Assistant Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.
6.	Dr. Dalpat Singh	Assistant Professor	LL.M., DCLL, Ph.D.
7.	Dr. P.K. Musha	Assistant Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.
8.	Dr. Kuchata Ram	Assistant Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.
9.	Dr. Vinod Kumar Meena	Assistant Professor	LL.M., Ph.D.

A. LL.M. (Master of Laws)

For the purpose of admissions in LL.M. Programme of Faculty of Law, Jai Narain Vyas University will conduct **Law Entrance Tests** (hereinafter referred to as LET). Admissions will be made according to merit of the LET. Eligibility requirements for entrance test and availability of seats are as under:

1. LL.M. (Two Year Scheme) also known as regular course

Duration of the Course: Two years

No. of Seats: 60 (Regular)
60 (Self Finance)

Minimum eligibility criteria

3-Year LL.B. after Graduation under *at least* 10+2+3 pattern or five years LL.B. Integrated Course under 10+2+5 recognized by the Bar Council of India securing a minimum of 55% marks. However, admission may be given to a candidate who has secured 50% marks in LL.B. in self finance Section according to merit. The eligibility criteria for candidates, who have got degree of LL.B. from any university other than any university of Rajasthan will be at least 60% marks in LL.B.

I) Candidates appearing in the Final Year of the Qualifying Examination may also apply and appear in the Test. However, the candidate will be required to produce the original mark sheet of the qualifying examination at the time of counseling for getting admission.

II) If the applicant has passed the qualifying Exam where grades are awarded and:

A) where the Grade Sheet does not mention the equivalent percentage of marks from grade points, the candidate should submit such a Certificate of conversion from the concerned Institution mentioning either the converted percentage, or the formula for the actual conversion of grade point average to percentage of marks;

B) where the Grade Sheet itself mentions the equivalent percentage of marks from grade points, or the formula for such conversion, the candidate should get both sides of the Degree/Grade Sheet photocopied showing the equivalent percentage of marks/conversion formula.

“**Aggregate** percentage of marks” will **also** include grace marks awarded to a candidate. **However, it will not** include the marks of those subjects

where only pass marks are required such as compulsory language, compulsory environmental studies etc. and which do not contribute to the total in the final (degree) mark sheet. Similarly marks of additional subject (if any) for improvement of aggregate percentage/division will not be considered for calculating the aggregate percentage for admission in the University. Decision of the University in regards to such calculation shall be final.”

No rounding off of percentage of marks will be permitted.

Reservation and Relaxation Rules

Reservation and Relaxation in Minimum Eligibility for SC/ST/OBC/SOBC/EWS/Physically Challenged (PC) Candidates/ University Wards etc. will be provided as per University Rules for Government Approved (Regular) Seats only. No relaxation in minimum eligibility that is 50% in LL.B. will be provided for admission on SFS Seats to SC/ST/OBC/SOBC/EWS/Physically Challenged (PC) Candidates/ University Wards etc.

Entrance Test Structure : *There will be separate Test Paper for the admission in the Programme. Admission to the programme will be made on the basis of merit of LET.*

LL.M.

There shall be one paper of 120 minutes duration carrying 300 marks containing 100 multiple-choice questions on Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Law of Contract, Company Law, Transfer of Property, Law of Torts, Law of Crimes, Environmental Law, Public International Law, Indian Evidence Act, Hindu Law and Muslim Law and laws related to IPR, Human Rights and Labour Laws.

Entrance test Centre: Jodhpur Only.

Evaluation & Result:

Three marks shall be awarded for each correct answer while one mark shall be deducted for each incorrect answer. Unattempted question will be awarded zero mark. Candidate shall be selected in order of merit on the basis of aggregate marks secured in the Entrance Test (LET) provided he/she fulfils the minimum eligibility criteria i.e. at least 55% marks for GAS and at least 50% marks for SFS. Merit list of the candidates selected/waitlisted for admission, will be notified on the official notice board of the department and university website by the Head of the Department. The University will try to announce the result as soon as possible which will be notified on JNVU Website: www.jnvu.iuims.in.

Entrance Test Fee:

Entrance Test Fee for SC and ST is Rs. 1500/- and for others it is Rs. 2000/-
Fee will be non refundable on non appearance in LET.

Note : In matters not covered above, the University rules will be followed.

The two year degree programme of LL.M. will consist of Four Semesters. One academic session of one year will be divided into two semesters. Candidate shall be admitted to LL.M. First Semester only and thereafter required to qualify all four semesters. In first semester and second semester, three core courses and one skill course will be taught in the academic session 2021-22.

In the academic year 2021-22, a candidate appearing in the LL.M. Third and Fourth Semester shall be examined in any one of the three groups of specialization i.e. Human Rights, Business Law and Constitution & Legal Order. The Head of the Department may open one or more groups out of these three groups in Third and Fourth semester examinations. A group will open only when there will be minimum 15 students.

Details of CBCS system for LL.M. Two Years Programme to be effective from session 2021-22:

GUIDELINES FOR CHOICE BASED CREDIT SYSTEM:

Definitions of Key Words:

1. **Academic Year:** Two consecutive (one odd + one even) semesters constitute one academic year.
2. **Choice Based Credit System (CBCS):** The CBCS provides choice for students to select from the prescribed elective and skill courses. A student need to select **two elective papers** offered by the Department in which he/she is doing core course this shall be part of core programme during third and fourth semester. Each student has to complete **four skill courses:** two within the Department and two from other Department within JNV University or the Universities approved by JNV University
3. **Course:** Usually referred to, as 'papers' is a component of a programme. All courses need not carry the same weight. The courses should define learning objectives and learning outcomes. A course may be designed to comprise lectures/ tutorials/laboratory work/ field work/ project work/ self-study etc. or a combination of some of these.
4. **Credit Based Semester System (CBSS):** Under the CBSS, the requirement for awarding a degree is prescribed in terms of number of credits to be completed by the students.
5. **Credit Point:** It is the product of grade point and number of credits for a course.
6. **Credit:** A unit by which the course work is measured. It determines the number of hours of instructions required per week. One credit is equivalent to one period of teaching (lecture or tutorial) or two periods of practical work/field work per week.
7. **Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):** It is a measure of overall cumulative performance of a student over all semesters. The CGPA is the ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses in all semesters and the sum of the total credits of all courses in all the semesters. It is expressed up to two decimal places.
8. **Grade Point:** It is a numerical weight allotted to each letter grade on a 10-point scale.
9. **Letter Grade:** It is an index of the performance of students in a said course. Grades are denoted by letters O, A+, A, B+, B, C, P and F.
10. **Programme:** An educational programme leading to award of the Postgraduate Degree in the Core subject in which he/she is admitted.
11. **Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA):** It is a measure of performance of work done in a semester. It is ratio of total credit points secured by a student in various courses registered in a semester and the total course credits taken during that semester. It shall be expressed up to two decimal places.
12. **Semester:** Each semester will consist of 15-18 weeks of academic work equivalent to 90 actual teaching days. The odd semester may be scheduled from July to November/ December and even semester from December/January to May.

Odd semester University examination shall be during second/third week of December and even semester University examination shall be during second/third week of May.

13. **Transcript or Grade Card or Certificate:** Based on the grades earned, a statement of grades obtained shall be issued to all the registered students after every semester. This statement will

display the course details (code, title, number of credits, grade secured) along with SGPA of that semester and CGPA earned till that semester

Fairness in Assessment

Assessment is an integral part of system of education as it is instrumental in identifying and certifying the academic standards accomplished by a student and projecting them far and wide as an objective and impartial indicator of a student's performance. Accordingly, the Faculty of Science resolves the following:

- a. All internal assessments shall be open assessment system only and that are based on Viva voce, term test, seminar, paper writing, paper presentation and for core courses of Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal), they will comprise of material collection and its interpretation.
- b. Attendance shall carry the prescribed marks in all papers and Practical examination CCA
- c. In each semester at least 40 percent of theoretical component University examination shall be undertaken by external examiners from outside the university conducting examination, who may be appointed by the competent authority

Note-1 : Minimum students for admission in LL.M. course will be 20 and to run branch, minimum students must be 15, if not, the students will be merged in Faculty of Law.

For running a group, if the number of students less than 15, one group will run and if exceed 15 then second group may be started only if the remaining students are 15 in number or more. If the number of students in LL.M. remains less than 15 then these students may be merged in the Faculty of Law of Jai Narain Vyas University.

Note-2 : Strength for LL.M. class in affiliated college, where cadre strength of teachers is less than 12, will be 30 students.

Note-3 : Only permanent selected teachers and retired Law teachers may take classes in LL.M. Course. Part time/class basis or contractual teachers other than retired teachers cannot be engaged for LL.M. course.

Grievances and Redressal Mechanism

- a) The students will have the right to make an appeal against any component of evaluation. Such appeal has to be made to the Head/Principal of the College or the Chairperson of the University Department concerned as the case may be clearly stating in writing the reason(s) for the complaint / appeal.
- b) The appeal will be assessed by the Chairman and he/she shall place before the **Grievance Redressal Committee (GRC)**, Chaired by the Dean, Faculty of Law and two other teachers of the Faculty and if need be Course Teacher(s) be called for suitable explanation; GRC shall meet at least once in a semester and prior to CCA finalization.
- c) The Committee will consider the case and may give a personal hearing to the appellant before deciding the case. The decision of the Committee will be final.
- d) Each component marks will be added without rounding and the total thus obtained is ratio by a factor of six. This value shall be rounded.

Table 1: Grades and Grade Points

S.No.	Letter Grade	Meaning	Grade Point
1	'O'	Outstanding	10
2	'A+'	Excellent	9
3	'A'	Very Good	8
4	'B+'	Good	7
5	'B'	Above Average	6
6	'C'	Average	5
7	'P'	Pass	4.5
8	'F'	Fail	0
9	'Ab'	Absent	0

- i. A student obtaining Grade F in a paper shall be considered failed and will be required to reappear in the University End Semester examination.
- ii. For noncredit courses (Skill Courses) ‘Satisfactory’ or ‘Unsatisfactory’ shall be indicated instead of the letter grade and this will not be counted for the computation of SGPA/CGPA

Grade Point assignment

= and > 95 % marks Grade Point 10.0
 90 to less than 95 % marks Grade Point 9.5
 85 to less than 90 % marks Grade Point 9.0
 80 to less than 85 % marks Grade Point 8.5
 75 to less than 80 % marks Grade Point 8.0
 70 to less than 75 % marks Grade Point 7.5
 65 to less than 70 % marks Grade Point 7.0
 60 to less than 65 % marks Grade Point 6.5
 55 to less than 60 % marks Grade Point 6.0
 50 to less than 55 % marks Grade Point 5.5
 45 to less than 50 % marks Grade Point 5.0
 40 to less than 45 % marks Grade Point 4.5

Computation of SGPA and CGPA:

- i. The SGPA is the ratio of sum of the product of the number of credits with the grade points scored by a student in all the courses taken by a student and the sum of the number of credits of all the courses undergone by a student,
 i.e.

$$\text{SGPA (Si)} = \frac{\sum (C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

Where C_i is the number of credits of the i th course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i th course.

- ii. The CGPA is also calculated in the same manner taking into account all the courses undergone by a student over all the semesters of a programme,
 i.e.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{\sum (C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$$

where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

- iii. The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

Illustration for SGPA

S.No.	Course	Credit	Grade letter	Grade point	Credit Point (Credit x Grade)
1	Course 1	4	B	6	4 x 6 =24
2	Course 2	4	B+	7	4 X 7 =28
3	Course 3	4	B	6	4X 6 = 24
4	Course 4	4	O	10	4 X 10 =40
5	Course 5- Practical I	4	C	5	4 X 5 =20
6	Course 6 – Practical II	4	B	6	4 X 6 = 24
	Total	24			24+28+24+40+20+24 =160

Thus, $\text{SGPA} = 160/24 = 6.67$

Illustration for CGPA

	Semester- I	Semester-II	Semester-III	Semester-IV
Credit	24	24	24	24
SGPA	6.67	7.25	7	6.25

$$\text{CGPA} = (24 \times 6.67 + 24 \times 7.25 + 24 \times 7 + 24 \times 6.25) / 96$$

$$652.08 / 96 = 6.79$$

Semesterwise theory papers / Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)/ skill components

Semester-wise Theory Papers/ Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)/ Skill component

Semester-I

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 101	Law and Social Transformation in India	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 102	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 103	Law Development and Decentralization	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course I		Environmental Law	2				
Total			20	18	90	210	300

Semester-II

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 201	Judicial Process	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 202	Legal Education and Research Methodology	6	6	30	70	100
Core Course 3	LL.M. 203	Principles of Legislation & Interpretation of Statutes	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course II		Legal Aid, Para Legal Services and Public Interest Litigation	2				
Total			20	18	90	210	300

Semester III Group-A - Business Law

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 301B	Law of industrial and Intellectual Property	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 302B	Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 303B	Law of Export Import Regulation	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 4	LL.M. 304B	Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course III		Administrative Law	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

Semester III Group-B - Human Rights

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 301H	Concept and Development of Human Rights	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 302H	Human Rights in International and Regional Perspective	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 303H	Human Rights : Enforcement Mechanism	6	6	30	70	100
Core Course 4	LL.M. 304H	Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course III		Administrative Law	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

Semester III Group-C - Constitution and Legal Order

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 301C	Mass Media Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 302C	Public Utilities Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 303C	Union State Financial Relations	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 4	LL.M. 304C	Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course III		Administrative Law	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

Semester IV Group-A - Business Law

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 401B	Banking Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 402B	Insurance Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 403B	Corporate Finance	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 4	LL.M. 404B	Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course IV		Criminology, Penology & Victimology	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

Semester IV Group-B - Human Rights

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 401H	Human Rights and Special Interest Groups : Women & Children	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 402H	International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 403H	Science, Technology and Human Rights	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 4	LL.M. 404H	Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course IV		Criminology, Penology & Victimology	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

Semester IV Group-C - Constitution and Legal Order

Type of course	Course code	Title of the Course	Lecture-Tutorial-Practical/Week	No. of credits	Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA)	End-Semester Examination (ESE) [University Examination]	Total
Core course 1	LL.M. 401C	Constitutionalism: Pluralism and Federalism	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 2	LL.M. 402C	Human Rights	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 3	LL.M. 403C	National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law	6	6	30	70	100
Core course 4	LL.M. 404C	Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) & Viva Voce	6	6	30	70	100
*Skill Course IV		Criminology, Penology & Victimology	2				
Total			26	24	120	280	400

The Department of Law shall offer one skill course per semester. They are as follows:

1. Skill Course-I – Environmental Law
2. Skill Course –II – Legal Aid, Para Legal Services and Public Interest Litigation
3. Skill Course- III – Administrative Law
4. Skill Course –IV – Criminology, Penology & Victimology

For Semester-I & II, there will be 6 lectures for core courses and 2 lectures for skill courses.

For Semester III & IV, for courses, 1-3 - there will be 6 lectures per week and for skill courses 2 lectures will be per week and for preparation for Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) in the III semester and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) in the IV semester – 6 periods per week will be allotted.

The duration of period will be 55 minutes.

All courses involve an evaluation system of students that has been the following two components:

1. Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) – Accounting for 30% of the final grade that a student gets in a course and practical i.e. Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal).
2. End Semester Examination (ESE) – Accounting for remaining 70% of the final grade that a student gets in a course.
3. Viva Voce and evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) – Accounting for 70 % of final grade that a student gets in a course (50 marks for evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis and 20 marks will be for Viva Voce examination).

Continuous comprehensive assessment will have the following components:

1. Term Test : One term test shall be arranged for each course prior to end semester examination. Examination duration shall be 3 hours.

Continuous comprehensive assessment for I & II Semester would have the following components:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| A. Term Test | – | 70 marks (Duration 3 hours) |
| B. Paper preparation | – | 35 marks |
| C. Paper presentation | – | 30 marks |
| D. Viva voce | – | 30 marks |

E. Attendance - 15 marks

Total = 180 marks – Reduced to 30

Continuous Compressive Assessment for III & IV Semester for 1-3 courses shall be as follows:

A. Term Test - 70 marks
B. Seminar Paper Preparation - 50 marks
C. Seminar Paper Presentation - 45 marks
D. Attendance - 15 marks
Total = 180 marks (Reduced to 30)

For Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-doctrinal) in Paper-IV i.e. 304 and 404 in III & IV Semester respectively, the CCA will be as under:

A. Collection of material - 85 marks
B. Interpretation of material collected for preparation of Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) or Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal/Report of the field visit) as the case may be - 80 marks
C. Attendance - 15 marks
Total = 180 marks (Reduced to 30)

Term test shall be arranged for each course prior to end semester examination. Examination duration shall be 3 hours. Continuous Comprehensive Assessment shall be completed prior to term test for all courses. All students will have to attend a minimum of 75% lectures. Each student will have to attend a minimum of 75% lectures. A student having less than 75% attendance will not be allowed to appear in semester examination. The attendance marks will be awarded by following the system proposed below:

75% - 80%	-	3
80% - 85%	-	6
85% - 90%	-	9
90% - 95%	-	12
95% - 100%	-	15

Condonation of Shortage of attendance shall be governed in accordance with the provisions in the Act and Statute of the University vide Ordinance 78 to Ordinance 80 as amended from time to time.

Skill course evaluation: Based on the performance of the candidate, the department shall declare the result as satisfactory or non-satisfactory. Each student need to get a minimum 3 (satisfactory) declaration for the course completion.

For the Term test and end semester examination – there will be two parts in the question paper. In the first part i.e. A Part, 10 questions will be asked selecting at least 2 questions from each unit. All the 10 questions will be compulsory and each question will carry 1 mark the word limit for answers will be 50 words each and in Part-B, 2 questions will be asked from each unit with internal choice and each question will carry 15 marks. The word limit for answer will be 500 words each.

Note: Students will appear in odd skill course in the Department of Law and in even skill course in other department of the University.

Qualifying for Next semester

- 1. A student acquiring minimum of 40% in total of the CCA is eligible to join next semester.**
2. A student who does not pass the examination (CCA+ESE) in any course(s) (or due to some reason as he/she not able to appear in the ESE, other conditions being fulfilled, and so is considered as 'Fail'), shall be permitted to appear in such failed course(s) in the subsequent ESE to be held for the same semester.
3. A student who fails in one or more courses in a semester shall get three more chances to complete the same; if he/she fails to complete the same within the prescribed time, i.e. three additional chances for each paper; the student is ineligible for the Postgraduate degree in the Subject in which he/she is admitted. For additional chances examination fee shall be on additive basis.

A student, who does not pass the examination i.e. CCA + ESE in any course (S) or due to some reason as he/she is not able to appear in ESE other condition being fulfilled, and so is considered as "Fail" shall be permitted to appear in such failed courses or viva voce for III & IV semester in the subsequent ESE to be held. Every student shall have the opportunity to improve credit through university examination only.

Improvement Option:

Every student shall have the opportunity to improve Credit through University Examination only. Improvement

opportunity for each paper is only with two additional chances; improvement examination fee shall be on additive basis; the Credit obtained in improvement examination shall be final.

Result Declaration:

The ESE (End Semester Examination/University Examination) results shall be declared as soon as possible. The Classes of even semesters shall begin from the next day of ESE; whereas odd semester classes shall commence after summer vacation. **A student will be declared passed only when he secures 40% marks in individual course including CCA and theory examination and 50% in aggregate of all the courses in each semester. A student, who does not secure 50% marks in aggregate of all the courses will have to reappear in all the courses again. His marks of CCA's will be carried over if he wishes so or he may reappear in that semester. If a student secures 50% marks in aggregate of all the courses but could not secure 40% marks in any course may reappear in those courses only. His marks of CCA's may be carried over or he may reappear if he wishes so.**

A student who could not secure 50% marks in aggregate of all the courses in third and fourth semester, he will have to reappear in all the courses, however, in third and fourth semester if the student has prepared his dissertation for course fourth and submitted the same and appeared in the viva voce, his/her marks of dissertation and viva voce, and CCA's relating to this course may be carried over or he/she may prepare the same again if he/she wishes so. He may again show the collected material and interpret it to the supervisor to whom he has been allotted who will award marks for the same. A student, who was not allowed to appear in the End Semester examination because he could not secure 40% marks in CCA's will have to appear in all the CCA's and End Semester examination of that semester.

Students Failed in CCA:

Any student declared "Not Eligible" by the Department based on CCA in Semester I, II, III or IV and accordingly did not appear in ESE; can be readmitted as an additional student in that Semester in the **following year only**. Such

student need to deposit the annual university fee as prescribed for that academic year.

For preparation of dissertation in third and fourth semester, the Head of the Department in the Faculty of Law shall assign the teachers of the Faculty, the list of the students whom they will have to supervise and for affiliated colleges, the Principal shall assign the teachers the list of the students to whom they will supervise. The Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) in the III Semester and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) in the IV Semester shall be submitted to the Registrar of the University through the Head of the Department positively 15 days before the commencement of the theory examination. The Vice-Chancellor on the recommendation of the Head of the Department shall appoint two examiners, one of whom shall be the Head of Department or any other teacher of the Department nominated by him and there will be one external examiner. The Examiners shall report to the Registrar their award on the Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal) within the time prescribed in that behalf. If there is difference of 20% in marking, the matter will be referred to third examiner.

The Head of the Department shall have power regarding interpretation of rules in case of any confusion.

SEMESTER FIRST

PAPER I

LL.M. 101 LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA

Objectives of the Course

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with (i) awareness of Indian approaches social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and (ii) a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavour is to make the students aware of the role of the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

- Unit 1:
- Concept of Social Change and Social Transformation
 - Relation between Law and Public Opinion
 - Law as an instrument of social change
 - Law tradition and culture. Impact of common law on Indian Tradition & Culture.
 - Sociological school and its applicability in India.
 - Principles of social legislation
- Religion and the Law :
- Religion-its meaning and relationship with law
 - Evaluation of Religion as an integrative and divisive factor
 - Concept of Secularism in Indian Perspective
 - Religious minorities and the law
 - Principles of social legislation
- Unit 2 :
- Language and the Law :
 - Multi-linguistic culture and its impact on policy in governance
 - Role of Language in society
 - Formation of linguistic states-critical evaluation
 - Constitutional guarantee to linguistic minorities
 - Language policy and the Constitution; Official language
 - Community and the Law :
 - Caste as a socio-cultural reality and role of caste as a divisive and integrative factor
 - Non-discrimination on the ground of caste
 - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices-An objective analysis
 - Protective discrimination; Scheduled Castes, tribes and backward classes
 - Reservation Policy, Statutory Commissions and Problems of National Integration
- Unit 3 :
- Regionalism and the Law :
 - Role of Regionalism as a divisive and integrative factor
 - Concept of India as one unit
 - Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers
 - Equality in matters of employment; the slogan "Sons of the soil" and its practice
 - Admission to educational institutions; preference to residents of a state

Women and the Law:
Position and role of women in Indian society
Crimes against women
Gender injustice and its various forms, causes and remedies
Women's Commission
Empowerment of women; Constitutional and other legal provisions

Unit 4 :

Children and the Law:
Child labour
Sexual exploitation
Adoption, maintenance and related problems
Children and education-a constitutional mandate

Modernisation and the Law:
Modernisation as a value: Constitutional perspectives
Modernisation of social institutions through law
Reform of family law
Agrarian reform-Industrialisation of agriculture
Criminal Law : Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims
Civil Law (ADR) Confrontation v. Consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lok Adalat

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Marc Galanter (ed.) : Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford
Robert Lingat : The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford
U. Baxi : The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982). Vikas, New Delhi
U. Bax; (ed.): Law and Poverty Critical Essav (1988)
Tripathy, Bombay
Manushi : A Journal About Women and Society
Duncan Derret : The State, Religion and Law in India (1999) OxfordUniversity Press, New Delhi
H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law in India (1999) Tripathi
D.D. Basu: Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Prentice Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi
Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta : Law and Menace of ChiedLabour; (2000) Anmol Publications, Delhi
Savitri Gurasekirare : Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
Indian Law Institute : Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflection; (1988). Tripathi, Mumbai.
J. B. Kriplani : Gandhi-His Life and Thought 1970, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
M.P. Jain : Outlines of Indian Legal History (1993), Tripathi, Bombay
Aguas, Flavia : Law and Gender Inequality : The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford

PAPER II

LL.M. 102 INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW : THE NEW CHALLENGES

Objectives of the Course

The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post-graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law specialisation. Obviously, topics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Unit 1: Federalism:

- Creation of new states
- Allocation and share of resources
- The inter-state disputes on resources
- Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons and Centre's responsibility
- Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
- Services under Union
- Emergency Provisions
- Federal Comity
- Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas

Unit 2: "State" Meaning and Scope in Modern Perspective

- Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action
- Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development
- i) Freedom of speech
- ii) Right to strike, hartal and bandh
- iii) Emerging regime of new right and remedies-Right to Education;
Right to Information and Right to Privacy, Right to Health
- iv) Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights
- v) Compensatory jurisprudence
- vi) Right to life and liberty and Criminal Jurisprudence
- vii) Commercialisation of education and its impact

Unit 3 :

- Stresses and Strains of Governance
- Right of minorities
- Secularism and religious fanaticism
- Separation of powers : stresses and strain
- Judicial activism and judicial restraint
- PIL : Implementation
- Judicial independence
- Appointment, transfer and removal of judges
- Accountability : Executive and judiciary
- Tribunals : Need, Necessity and Constitutionality

Unit 4 :

- Democratic Process :
- Nexus of politics with criminals and the business
- Election : Mechanism and Procedure

Election Commission : Status
Electoral Reforms : Accountability, Transparency,

Coalition Government, stability, durability, corrupt practice
Grassroot democracy, Democratic decentralization and local self-government
Free and Fair, Election and remedies

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

No specific bibliography is suggested for this course since the course materials depends upon the latest developments. These developments in the areas specialized in course can be gathered from the recent material such as 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.

PAPER III

LL.M. 103 LAW, DEVELOPMENT AND DECENTRALIZATION

Objectives: The students of Law at post-graduate level should study and understand the inter-relationship of law, development and democratic decentralization of power upto grass root level. The instrumentality of law is a key driver for promoting socio-economic growth in orderly manner of the nation. Students need to be sensitized and their understanding of legal dynamics should be enriched. The benefits of development can best be percolated through the process of decentralization. The people of country must have effective role in the governance. Therefore, this paper will provide the students of LL.M. Part-I an opportunity to study and learn the legal skills, tools and techniques for the around development of nation. This will help in fostering research also.

The subject is divided into four units:

- Unit1: Constitutional mandate for Development and Democratic decentralization.
International Trends of Legal processes ensuring development and distribution of power.
Survey of major legislative efforts made towards promotion of developmental jurisprudence.
Role of Education-Primary, Secondary & Higher Education in promoting developmental goals.
Policy decisions & legitimate expectations.
- Unit 2: Institutional Infrastructure and Development
Revitalizing Growth and Competitiveness
Study of Human Development Issues
Public Private Partnership Model
Environment and Development
Development and Environmental Issues
Development and issues of dislocation, displacement and other Human Rights
Sustainable Development and Environment
- Unit 3: Analytical & Critical study of Constitutional Provisions ensuring decentralization of power.
Legal Framework at State Level- Panchayat Raj Institution-Law and Practice
Empirical study of Panchayat Raj Institution in Rajasthan
Role of Public Opinion,
Public Participation and Civil Society in Promoting effective decentralization of Power
- Unit 4 : Role of Intellectual Property in Development
Corporate Governance
The politics of power and constitutional contradictions
Need for Labour Reforms
Reforms in Taxation

Suggested Readings:

1. Re-emerging India, N.Jadhav, Rajiv Ranjan and SujanHajra The ICFAI Uni. Press. 2005
2. Agricultural and Economic Reform: Growth & welfare

3. Indian Urbanization and Economic Growth Becker Charles, M. Jeffery Baltimore, Jhon. Hop. Uni. Press.
4. Law and Social Transformation, P. IswarBhatt EBC 2009.

Journals :

1. Indian Journal of Legal Studies
2. GNLU Journal of Law, Development & Politics GNLU
3. Indian Journal of International Economic Law NLUSI
4. Socio Legal Review NLUSI
5. Journal of Indian Law Institute ILI

Act, Statute/Reports

- Constitution of Indian
- Law Relating to Intellectual Property Rights
- Corporate Laws Companies Act
- Labour Laws/Environment Laws/Forest Act, Planning Commission Report/UN MDG.

SKILL COURSE – I

Environmental Law

Unit-I	Environmental Pollution-Meaning, definition and kinds, sources and causes of environmental pollution, Effects of environment degradation.
Unit-II	Civil Law- The Constitutional Law of India-Preamble, Articles 21, 48-A and 51-A(g), The Code of Civil Procedure-Section 9 Order 39, Rule 1 to 5 Law relating to nuisance.
Unit-III	The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981
Unit-IV	The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 Aims and Objects; Definition; General Powers of the Central Government Prevention, Control and abatement of Environmental Pollution

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

VR. Krishna Iyer : Environmental Pollution and the Law
Lall's Commentaries on Water and Air Pollution Laws
Suresh Jain and Vimal Jain : Environmental Laws in India
Citizen Report, Published by the Centre for Science and Environment, New Delhi
Marudhar Mridul : Public Interest Litigation-A Profile
The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974.
The Air(Prevention and Control of Pollution)Act, 1981
The Environment (Protection)Act, 1986
The Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 ThePolice Act, 1861
The Insecticide Act, 1961
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 The Income Tax Act, 1961
The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1968
The Forest Conservation Act, 1980
Paras Diwan : Law and Environment
ILI Publication Editor Dr. S.N. Jain : Seminar Proceedings of Environment Protection Law
Rahimatulla Khan: Law, Science and Environment
M.C.J., Kagzi (Editor) : Environmental Pollution and Law, Published by University Studies in Law, Jaipur
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
The Indian Penal Code, 1980

SEMESTER SECOND
PAPER I
LL.M. 201 JUDICIAL PROCESS

Objectives of the Course

A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M. curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques.

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.

Unit 1: Nature of Judicial Process :

Judicial process as an instrument of social change
Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model,
Legal Reasoning and growth of law change and stability
The tools and techniques of judicial creativity precedent
Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning
Legal development and creativity through statutory and codified systems
Notions of judicial review
Role of judiciary in constitutional adjudication-various theories of judicial role
Judicial Behaviour and constitutional adjudication
Judicial Process in India:
Judicial accountability-Problems and Prospects

Unit 2: Judicial Process in India:

Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review
The "independence" of judiciary
"Political" nature of judicial process
Development of Human Rights jurisprudence by judiciary
Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court-the tools and techniques of creativity
Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values
New dimensions of judicial activism
Judicial activism and structural challenges
Institutional liability of courts scope and limits
Judicial Review and Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

Unit 3:

The Concept of Justice:
Principle of pith and substance
Principle of colourable legislation
Principle of territorial nexus
Principle of severability
Principle of prospective overruling
Principle of eclipse

Concept of Rights and 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 basis of justice : The liberal contractual tradition,
The liberal utilitarian tradition
The liberal moral tradition

Unit 4 : Relation between Law and Justice :
Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class
Dependency theories
The independence of justice theories
The independence of justice mean's to an end,
Relationship of law and justice - The relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering
Judicial process as influenced by theories of justice
Analysis of selected cases of Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Julius Store : The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1-8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi
Cardozo : The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi
Henry J. Abraham : The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford
J.Stone : Precedent and the Law : Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985), Butterworths
W. Friedmann : Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London
Bodenheimer : Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi
J. Stone : Legal System and Lawyer's Reasoning (1999), Universal, Delhi
U. Baxi : The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow
Rajeev Dhavan : The Supreme Court of India - A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay
John Rawls : A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
Edward, H. Levi : An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago

PAPER II
LL.M. 202 LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH
METHODOLOGY

Objectives of the Course

A Post-graduate student of Law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programmes like organization of seminars, publication of Law Journals and holding of legal aid clinics

Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M. course, being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself along with the different systems of legal education. The lecture method both at LL.B. level and LL.M. level has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods.

The student has to be exposed to those methods so as to develop his skills. Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is also designed to develop skills in research and writing in a systematic manner.

- Unit 1 : Objectives of Legal Education
Lecture Method of Teaching-Merits and demerits
The problem method
Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching
The seminar method of teaching
Examination system and problems in evaluation -external and internal assessment
Student participation in, law school programmes, Organization of seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers
Clinical legal education-legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform
- Unit 2 : Research Method :
Socio Legal Research
Doctrinal and non-doctrinal
Relevance of empirical research
Induction and deduction

Identification of problem of research what is a research problem
Survey of available literature and preparation of bibliography
Legislative materials including subordinate legislation,
Notification and policy statements
- Unit 3 : Decisional materials including foreign decisions; methods of discovering the "rule of the case"
Juristic writings-a survey of juristic literature its relevance in selection of problems in India and foreign periodicals
Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problems
Formulation of the Research problem

Devising tools and techniques for collection of data
Methods for the collection of statutory and case material and juristic literature
Use of historical and comparative research material
Use of observation studies
Use of questionnaires/interview
Use of case studies
Sampling procedures. design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted
Use of scaling techniques

Unit 4 : Jurimetrics
Computerized Research-A study of legal research programmes such as
Lexis and West law coding
Classification and Tabulation of data
Use of cards for data collection.
Rules for tabulation,
Explanation of tabulated data
Analysis of data-Qualitative and Quantitative
Report writing

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

High Brayai, NegelDunean and Richard Crimes : Clinical Legal Education : Active Learning
in, your LawSchool (1998), Blackstone Press Ltd., London
S.K. Agarwal (ed.) : Legal Education in India (1993), Tripathi, Bombay
N.P. Madhava Menun (ed.) : A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education (1998). Eastern Book
Company. Lucknow
M.O. Price, H. Bitner and Bysicqicz : Effective Legal Research (1978)
Pauline V. Young : Scientific Social Survey and Research (1962)
William, J. Grade and Paul, K. Hatt : Methods in Social Research, McGraw Hill Book
Company, London
H.M. Hymae : Interviewing in Social Research (1965)
Payne : The Art of Asking Questions (1965)
Erwin, C., Surrency, B. Field, J. Crea : A Guide to Legal Research
Morris, L. Cohan : Legal Research in Nutshell (1996), West Publishing Company
Harvard Law Review Association : Uniform System of Citations
1L1 Publication : Legal Research and Methodology

**LL.M. 203 PRINCIPLES OF LEGISLATION AND INTERPRETATION OF
STATUTES**

Objectives of the Course

Unit 1 : Principles of Legislation

Law-making – the legislature, executive and the judiciary Principle of utility, Relevance of John Rawls and Robert Nozick- Individual interest to community interest, Operation of these principles upon legislation, and Distinction between morals and legislation. Interpretation of Statutes : Meaning of the term ‘statutes’, Commencement, Operation and repeal of statutes, and purpose of interpretation of statutes.

Unit 2 : Construction of Fiscal Statutes

- (i) Strict construction of taxing statutes
- (ii) General Principles of Strict Construction
- (iii) Illustrative Cases

Evasion of Statutes

Remedial and Penal Statutes

- (i) Remedial and Penal Statutes – Distinction
- (ii) Liberal Construction of Remedial Statutes
 - (a) General Principles
 - (b) Illustrative Cases
- (iii) Strict Construction of Penal Statutes
 - (a) General Principles
 - (b) Illustrative cases
 - (c) Welfare Legislation & statutes

Unit 3: Maxims of Statutory Interpretation

Delegatus non protest delegare, Expressio unius est exclusio alterius, Generalia specialibus non derogant, In pari delicto potior est econditio possidentis, Ut res magis valeat quam pareat, Expressum facit cessare tacitum, In bonam partem.

Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose . Restrictive and beneficial construction, Taxing statutes, Penal statutes, Welfare legislation.

Unit 4: Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose

Interpretation of substantive and adjective statutes

Interpretation of directory and mandatory provisions,

Interpretation of enabling statutes, Interpretation of codifying and consolidating statutes, Interpretation of statutes conferring rights, Interpretation of statutes conferring powers.

Principles of Constitutional Interpretation

Harmonious Construction, Doctrine of pith and substance, Colourable legislation, Ancillary powers, “Occupied Field” Residuary power, Doctrine of repugnancy.

PAPER-IV

Skill Course-II - Legal Aid, Para Legal Services and Public Interest Litigation

Unit-I	Legal Aid – Meaning, Nature, Scope and Development, Legal Aid and Constitution of India
Unit-II	Legal services Authorities Act – objections, establishment of Authorities and their powers, Eligibility for Legal Aid
Unit-III	Legal Aid to accused at State expenses (303-304 of the Cr.P.C.) Public Interest Litigation – Meaning, Scope, Necessity
Unit-IV	Locus-standi, Lok Adalats and their working opart Legal Counselling, Meaning, Necessity, Scope, Training for Para-Legal Services

BOOKS RECOMMENDED:

Constitution of India : J.N. Pandey

Legal Services Authority Act, 1987

Bare Act of Constitution of India as amended upto date

Shukla, VN. : Constitution of India

Jain, M.P. : Constitutional Law of India

Basu, D.D. : Introduction to the Constitution of India

Dr. N.V. Paranjape : Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid & Services, Lok-Adalats& Para Legal Services.

Dr. Chandan Bala: Lead Aid, Pubic Interest Litigation & Para legal Services

Dr. S.S. Sharma : Legal Services, Public Interest Litigations & Para-Legal Services

SEMESTER - III

GROUP A - BUSINESS LAW

LL.M. 301B : LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

- Unit 1 : Nature of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and need for their protection, IPR and International perspectives, salient international conventions and treaties on IPR. Role of WIPO in promotion of IPR, WTO-TRIPS as global binding charter of IPR and its impact on national legislation, Dispute Settlement System in WTO.
- Unit 2 : Copyright, Nature and scope of copyright. Term of copyright, computer software-special position under copyright law and patent law, copy right societies, infringement of copyright and remedies thereof. International copyright order, Trademark, service mark and Internet Domain Name, Registration of trademark, Infringement and passing off action in trade mark, Intellectual Property Appellate Board, Geographical indications and their registration.
- Unit 3 : Patent, Patentable and non patentable inventions, procedure for obtaining patent, compulsory license, emerging issues in patent such as patent in the field of biotechnology, life form, human genome, infringement of patent and remedies thereof. Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). Protection of plant varieties, and farmers' right. UPOV convention, principle of benefit sharing.
- Unit 4 : Intellectual Property and Human Rights, Protection of the rights of indigenous people, protection of human rights of impoverished masses, IPR protection and its impact on right to food security and public health, Environmental protection. Protection of Bio-diversity and Traditional Knowledge-economic, social, cultural and ethical dimensions.

Important Acts

1. Patents Act, 1970 (As amended)
2. Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Right Act, 2001 (As amended)
3. Geographical Indications of Good (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999 (As amended)
4. Biological Diversity Act, 2002 (As amended)

Suggested Readings

Intellectual Property and International Trade (1998), Kluwer Patent Cooperation treaty Hand Book (1998), Sweet and Maxwell Christopher Wadlow : The Law of Passing Off (1998). Sweet and Maxwell.
W.R. Cornish : Intellectual Property Law (1999), Sweet and Maxwell.

Elizabeth Verke : Law of Patents (2005) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (Ed.) - Intellectual Property Right : A Global Vision (2006) Indian Law Institute Publication, New Delhi.
Shiv Sahai Singh (Ed.)- The Law of Intellectual Property Right. (2004) Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
Shahid Khan and Ragnunath Mashelkar : Intellectual Property and Competitive Strategies in the 21st Century, (2006), Kluwer Law International.
P.S. Narayan : Intellectual Property Law in India. (2006) Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.

Important Acts

1. Copy Rights Act, 1970 (As amended)
2. Trade Marks Act, 1999 (As amended)
3. Patents Act, 1970 (As amended)

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

Intellectual Property and International Trade (1998), Kluwer Patent Cooperation treaty Hand Book (1998), Sweet and Maxwell Christopher Wadlow : The Law of Passing Off (1998). Sweet and Maxwell.
W.R. Cornish : Intellectual Property Law (1999), Sweet and Maxwell.
Elizabeth Verke : Law of Patents (2005) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
S.K. Verma and Raman Mittal (Ed.) - Intellectual Property Right : A Global Vision (2006) Indian Law Institute publication, New Delhi.
Shiv Sahai Singh (Ed.)- The Law of Intellectual Property Right. (2004) Deep and Deep Publication, New Delhi.
Shahid Khan and Ragnunath Mashelkar : Intellectual Property and Competitive Strategies in the 21st Century, (2006), Kluwer Law International.
P.S. Narayan : Intellectual Property Law in India. (2006) Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.

LL.M. 302B : LEGAL REGULATION OF ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

- Unit 1 : The new economic policy-Industrial Policy-old and new. Its legal framework. Public Sector, Private Sector, Joint Sector-Globalisation, Liberalisation: Meaning, dimensions, implications and impact of globalization.
- Unit 2 : Depository System
Definition and Meaning-Objectives, Depository in international market. GDR, ADR, FCCB.
Depository system in India-Its Legal Frame Work. Dematerialization of Securities.
- Unit 3 : Regulatory Authorities
Telecom/Broadcasting Regulatory Authority, Industrialization and Environmental Regulation:
Environment Clearance
Environment Audit
Environment Impact Assessment
Public Liability Insurance Act
Sustainable Development, New Dimensions of Environmental protection, role of the Judiciary.
Competition Commission
- Unit 4 : Investment Scheme for NRI : portfolio investments for NRI, purchase and sale of shares/convertible debentures or other securities on Non-repatriation basis.
Foreign Institutional Investment. Foreign Direct Investment, Joint Venture and Transfer of Technology FEMA.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- S. Aswani Kumar: The Law of Indian Trade Mark: (2041), Commercial Law House, Delhi-
Industrial Policy Resolution-, of 1948, 1956. 1991 Industrial Licensing Policy 1970. 1975
Industrial Policy Statements; 1973. 1977, 1980
Reports of Committees on Public : undertakings of Parliament
Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
U.Baxi& A. Dhanda : Valiant Victims and Lethal Litigation : The Bhopal Case (1989)
Indian Law Institute, Law of International Trade Transaction (1973)

LL.M. 303B: LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION

- Unit 1 : Basic Need of Export and Import Trade, Theories of International Trade, Free Trade, Protection Principles. WTO & GATT.
Dispute Settlement Mechanism Trade Policy Review Mechanism-Anti Dumping Subsidies and Countervailing Duties.
- Unit 2 : Control of Export and Import in India, The Foreign Trade Regulation Act, 1992- Exim policy, Pre-Liberalization and Post Liberalization Era in Trade, Power of the Central Govt. to control foreign trade.
Appointment and powers of Director General of Foreign Trade. powers of the Reserve Bank of India to control foreign trade, Export promotion councils, Export oriented units and Export processing zones.
- Unit 3 : Non Tariff Barriers, Export Import Bank of India, Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited
Promotion of Foreign trade, agricultural products, textile and cloths.
- Unit 4 : The custom Act, 1962 : Prohibition on importation and exportation of goods.
The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Preventions of Smuggling Activities Act-control of smuggling activities in export and import trade.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Government of India. Handbook of Import Export Procedures Government of India Import and Export Policy (1997-2002)
- Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1992 and Rules Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999
- Customs Manual (Latest edition)
- Final Treaty of GATT, 1994

LL.M. 304B : DISSERTATION/THESIS (DOCTRINAL) & VIVA - VOCE

Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal)	: 30 Marks (CCA)
Evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis and Viva Voce	: 70 Marks (50 Marks for evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and 20 Marks for Viva Voce Examination.)

The topic for preparation of dissertation will be allotted to the students by their supervisors. Viva voce will be conducted by two examiners appointed by the Head of the Department. First examiner will be appointed from among the teachers, who is not related to the University (excluding retired teachers) or affiliated colleges and second examiner will be appointed from among the regular faculty members of the Faculty of Law for affiliated colleges and Faculty of Law both.

Skill Course-III - Administrative Law

Unit-I	Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of powers, sources of Administrative Law
Unit-II	Delegated Legislation, Nature, Scope, Forums, Necessity, subdelegation
Unit-III	Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Right to Consult, Reasoned Decision
Unit-IV	Judicial Control of Administrative Action : Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and QuoWarranto writs.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Joshi, K.C. : Administrative Law
Kagzi & Jain, M.C. : The Administrative Law
Massey : Administrative Law
Jain & Jain : Administrative Law
Kesari, U.P.D. : Administrative Law .
केसरी यू.पी.डी. : प्रशासनिक विधि
जोशी के.सी. : प्रशासनिक विधि

GROUP B :

HUMAN RIGHTS

LL.M. 301 H : CONCEPT AND DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

- Unit 1 : Human Rights: Jurisprudence of Human Rights
Concept of 'Right' and 'Duty'.
Jural relationship, and
Problem in International Law of Rights without Remedy.
Meaning and Diversifications of Human Rights :
Meaning derived from Scope: How to determine which human rights are Important General or Universal?
- Unit 2 : Justificatory Theories
Theology:
Natural Law and Natural Rights:
Positivist Theory :
Marxist Theory :
Utilitarian Theory:
Sociological Process :
Contribution of Modern Theories of Human Rights in shaping the concept:
Modern Approaches:
Priori Approach.
Universal Perspectives Approach.
Ideal Observer Approach.
Rational Contract Approach.
Revived natural Rights Theory:
- Unit 3 : Theories based on Distributive Justice:
Rawls theory on Social Justice.
Ackerman's theory of Egalitarianism pursued.
Cahn's approach of identifying injustice.
Theories based on Autonomy:
Gewirth theory of liberal approach.
Nozick's theory of libertarianism.
Theories based on Equal Respect:
Dworkin's Theory of equality and liberty.
Claims flow from human dignity.
Application of various theories to key values.
Collective Rights :
Are Collective rights as human rights?
Right to Solidarity, Development and Peace.
Balancing Collective rights and individual human rights.
Role of Jurists
Sociological/Functional Approaches in Jurisprudence, Realist Movement and
Judicial Process : A study of selected ideas. Thomas Pain, Locke, J. S. Mill,
Jeremy Bentham.
A study of selected ideas- Laski, Dworkin, Nozick and Gandhi
- Unit 4 : Evolution of Human Rights
Milestones in Development of Human Rights, Thought on International Plane

Evolution of Human Rights Thinking, contributions of Ancient Civilizations, Magna Carta, The British Bill of Rights, French and American Declarations. Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 (Article 29), UN General Assembly Declaration on the Right and Responsibility of Individuals, Groups and Organs of Society to Promote and Protect Universally Recognized Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms 1999, UNESCO Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generation Towards Future Generations 1997.

Suggested Readings :

Angela Hegarty : Siobhan Leonard, Human Rights an Agenda for the 21st Century (1999)

Lalit Parmar : Human Rights (1998)

Rama Jis : Human Rights : Bhartiya Values (1998)

David P. : Forsythe, Human Rights in International Relations Lon L. Fuller, The Morality of Law

John Finnis : Natural law and Natural Rights (1980)

Julius Stone : Human Law and Human Justice (2000), Universal, New Delhi

M.G. Chitkara : Human Rights : Commitment and Batrayal (1966)

LL.M. 302 H : HUMAN RIGHTS IN INTERNATIONAL AND REGIONAL PERSPECTIVES

Unit 1 Emerging Trends of Different Rights in Contemporary international Scenario. Including economic, social, and cultural rights with special reference to :
Rights of the People and nations to Self-Determination.
Freedom from Discrimination
Right to Work
Right to Education
Right to health
Right to Adequate food
Right to Adequate shelter and services
Right to Culture
Right to Clean Environment
Right to Development

Unit 2 Civil and Political Rights :

Right to Life, Liberty and Security of person:

UN General Assembly resolution of Summary or arbitrary Executions, 1984, International Convention against Taking of Hostages, 1979, UN General Assembly Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Enforced disappearance, 1992, Vienna Declaration on Human Rights, 1993, Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the challenges of the Twenty-first Century, 2000.

Freedom from Torture:

Convention on Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, 1948, Declaration on the Protection of Women and children in emergency and Armed Conflict, 1974, Declaration on standard Minimum Rules for Treatment of prisoners, 1957. Convention on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984, Code of conduct for Law Enforcement Officials, 1979, WHO Guidelines for Medical Doctors Concerning Torture or punishment in relation to detention or Imprisonment, 1975, UN Trust Fund for Victims for Torture, 1981, Declaration of Minimum Humanitarian Standards (Institute for Human Rights, Oslo) 1994.

Unit 3 Freedom from Slavery:

Slavery Convention, 1926 and supplementary Convention, 1956, Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Persons and of Exploitation of the prostitution of Others, 1949, Forced Labour Convention, 1957.

Administration of Justice by states:

Vienna Declaration on Crime and Justice: Meeting the challenges of the Twenty-first Century, Five Yearly UN congresses on the prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders. Principles relating to Independence of Judiciary, Caracas, 1980, Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, 1985.

Right to Freedom of Opinion and Expression:

Convention on the International right of Correction, 1952, UNESCO Declaration on Fundamental Principles concerning the Contribution of the Media to Strengthening Peace and international Understanding to the Promotion of Human rights, 1978.

Freedom of Association including Trade Union Rights :

ILO Conventions on the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize, 1948, the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, 1949, Workers' Representatives, 1971, the Rural Workers Organizations, 1975, the Labour Relations (Public Services) 1978, the Collective Bargaining, 1981.

Right to participation in governance

Rights of Minorities and Disadvantaged groups

Rights of Ethnic, Religious or Linguistic Minorities:

Declaration on the Right of Persons Belonging to Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities, 1992.

Rights of the Elderly:

World Assembly on Ageing, Vienna, 1982

Rights of the Indigenous People:

UN Voluntary Fund for Indigenous populations, 1985, Declaration on the Indigenous People, 1995

Rights of Migrant Workers:

Convention on the protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990, ILO Convention on Migrant Workers

Unit 4 Rights of the Disabled:

UN General Assembly Declaration on the Rights of the disabled Persons, 1975, Declaration on the Rights of mentally retarded persons, 1971, Resolution on the rights of the disabled persons adopted by the Coordinating Committee of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, 1993.

Human Rights and Terrorism: UN General Assembly resolution 54/164 on Human Rights and Terrorism, 2000

Human Rights under regional charters

Asian charter

African charter

European charter

American charter

Suggested Readings

- UN, Human Rights : A Compilation of international Instruments (New York : UN Publication Division, 1983).
- UN Centre for Human Rights, International Human Rights standards for Law Enforcement (Geneva : World Campaign for Human Rights, 1996).
- UN, The Standard Rules on the Equalization of Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (New York : UN Publication division, 1994).
- UN World Campaign for Human Rights. The African Charter on Human and people's rights (Geneva, 1990).
- Aggarwal, Amita, "Human Rights of Women in India and International Standards", in M.P. Dube and Neeta Bora, eds, Perspectives on Human Rights (New Delhi : Anamika Publishers, 2000), pp. 97-106.
- Jenks, W., Human Rights and international labour Standards (London :Stevens, 1960).
- Ghai, Yash, "Human rights and Asian Values", Journal of Indian Law Institute, vol. 40, nos., 1-4, 1998, pp. 67-86
- Gandhi, Sandy, "Spare the Rod : Corporal Punishments in Schools and the European Convention on Human Rights", International and Comparative Law Quarterly, vol. 33, no.2 , 1984, pp. 488-94.
- The Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 2000).
- Cerna, Christina, M., "The Structure and Functioning of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights', British Yearbook of International Law, vol. 63, 1992, pp. 135-229.
- Evans, Malcolm and Rod Mergan, "The European Convention for the Prevention of Torture: Operational Practice", International and Comparative Law Quarterly, vol.41, no.3, 1992, pp. 590-614.
- "The European and American Conventions : A Comparison", Human Rights Law Journal, vol. 1, no.1, 1980, pp. 44-58.
- Ghai, Yash, "Human Rights and Asian Values", Journal of Indian Law Institute , vol. 40, nos. 1-4, 1998, pp. 67-86.
- Gittleman, Richard, "The African charter on Human and People's Rights : A Legal Analysis", Virginia Journal of international Law, vol. 22, no.4, 1982, pp. 667-714.
- Madhusudhanana V., "European System for the protection of Human Rights (The Hague :MartinusNijhoff, 1977)
- Mani, V.S., "The European unknown's Approach to Human Rights: Implications on India's Trade". In H.S. Chopra, ed., India and the European Unknown in the 21" Century (New Delhi: ICWA, 1998), pp. 134-53.
- Padilla, Davidj., "the Inter-American System for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights" Georgia Journal of International and comparative Law Quarterly, vol.20, no.2, 1990, pp. 407-12
- Scheman, I.R. "The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights". American Journal of International Law, vol.64, no. 2, 1965, pp.335-48

LL.M. 303H : HUMAN RIGHTS : ENFORCEMENT MECHANISM

- Unit 1 Human Rights : Implementation and Supervision by the United Nations Organisation
National measures of Implementation and Supervision.
International Measures for Implementation and Supervision
Periodic reporting system.
Procedure for dealing with Inter-state Complaints.
References to International Court of Justice.
References to European and Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
Fact-finding and Conciliation.
Procedure for consideration of Private Communications.
Conflicts between various Implementation Procedures
United Nations Human Rights Council
United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
United Nations Commission on Human Rights
- Unit 2 Human Rights and the International Labour Organization
Permanent Supervision of the Application of the I.L.O. Standards.
- Information and Reports
Information on submission of Conventions and Recommendations to the competent authorities.
Reports on unratified Conventions and Recommendations.
Reports on ratified Conventions.
Involvement of Employers' and Workers' Organizations in the Supervisory Procedures.
Supervisory Bodies:
The Committee of Experts on application of the Conventions and Recommendations.
The Conference committee on application of the Conventions and Recommendations.
The System of Direct Contract.
Contentious Procedures
Representations against Members.
Complaints against Members.
Special Freedom of Association Procedure.
The Committee of Freedom Association.
The Fact Finding and Conciliation Commission on Freedom of Association.
Non-Contentious Procedures.
- Unit 3 Human Rights: Implementation under the Regional Instruments
European Commission of Human Rights.
European Court of Human Rights
Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.
Inter-American Court on Human Rights.
O.A.S. General Assembly and the Committee of Ministers.
International Non-Governmental Organizations :
Meaning of International Non-governmental Organizations
Role of International Non-governmental Organizations in Implementation of Human Rights.
Diplomatic Interventions and Mission by NGOs.
Public discussions of Human Rights Violations
Contribution to International Investigative Procedures.
AIDS and Human Rights

Activities at Local levels.
Contribution to Development of Human Rights Norms.

Unit 4 Human Rights : Implementation Mechanism in India and role of :
Executive
Legislature
Judiciary.
National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission(s), Other
Commissions and Committees at Central and State level
Human Rights Court.
Information Media and Education
Role of N.G.Os. in Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in India.
Activities at Local levels for promotion of Human Rights

Suggested Readings:

D.D. Basu : Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law (1994)

Vijay Chitnis (et al.) : Human Rights and the Law : National and Global Perspectives (1997)

B.P. Singh Sehgal : Law, Judiciary and Justice in India (1993) James Vadakkumchery : Human Rights and the Politics in India (1996)

Saxena : Tribals and the law (1997)

Poornima Advani : Indian Judiciary : a Tribute (1997)

Justice Venkataramiah : Human Rights in the Changing World (1998);, Paramjit S. Jaiswal and Neshtha Jaiswal : Human Rights and the Law (1996)

LL.M. 304H : DISSERTATION/THESIS (DOCTRINAL) & VIVA-VOCE

Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal)	: 30 Marks (CCA)
Evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis and Viva Voce	: 70 Marks (50 Marks for evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) and 20 Marks for Viva Voce Examination.)

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Skill Course-III - Administrative Law	
Unit-I	Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of powers, sources of Administrative Law
Unit-II	Delegated Legislation, Nature, Scope, Forums, Necessity, subdelegation
Unit-III	Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Right to Consult, Reasoned Decision
Unit-IV	Judicial Control of Administrative Action : Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and QuoWarranto writs.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED

Joshi, K.C. : Administrative Law
Kagzi & Jain, M.C. : The Administrative Law
Massey : Administrative Law
Jain & Jain : Administrative Law
Kesari, U.P.D. : Administrative Law .
केसरी यू.पी.डी. : प्रशासनिकविधि
जोशी के.सी. प्रशासनिकविधि

GROUP C :

CONSTITUTION AND LEGAL ORDER

301C : MASS MEDIA LAW

- Unit 1 : Mass Media-Types Press Films, Radio, Television: Ownership patterns, Press, private, public, Ownership patterns, films, private, Ownership patterns-Radio & Television, Public, Difference between visual and non visual media - impact on people's minds, Press: Freedom of Speech and Expression - Article 19 (1) (a) : Includes Freedom of the Press, Laws of defamation, obscenity, blasphemy and sedition, The relating to employees wages and service conditions, Price and Page Schedule Regulation, Newsprint Control Order, Advertisement - is it included within freedom of speech and expression? Press and the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act
- Unit 2: Films - How far included in freedom in of speech and expression? Censorship of film - constitutionality, The Abbas Case, Difference Between films and press- why pre censorship valid for films but not for the press? Censorship under the Cinematograph Act
- Unit 3: Radio and Television - Government monopoly : Why government department? Should there be an autonomous corporation? Effect of television on people, Report of the Chanda Committee, Government policy, Commercial advertisement, Internal scrutiny of serials, etc. Judicial Review of Doordarshan decisions: Freedom to telecast
- Unit 4 : Constitutional Restrictions : Radio and television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate - Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule, Power to impose tax - licensing the licensing fee

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India (Latest Edn.), Wadhwa H.M.Seervai : Constitutional law of India Vol. 1 (1991), Tripathi, Bombay
- John, B. Howard: The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises' in Law and Community Control in New Development Strategies (International Center for law in Development, 1980)
- Rajeev Dhavan : 'On the Law of the Press in India', 26 JILI288 (1984) Rajeev Dhavan : 'Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission', 26 JILI 391 (1984)
- D.S. Basu : The Law of Press of India (1980)

302 C : PUBLIC UTILITIES LAW

- Unit 1 : Public Utilities: Railways, Electricity, Gas, Road Transport, Telephone, Post and Telegraph Service, Police, Fire Brigade, Banking service etc. Public Utilities-Why Government Monopoly? Government and Parliamentary Control, Constitutional division of power to legislate
- Unit2: Utilities Legislation - Patterns of: Administrative Authorities -Structure of the Administrative Authorities, Subordinate legislation, Public Utilities and Fair Rearing : Quasi-judicial decision -Administrative Discretion
- Unit 3 : Public Utilities and Consumer Protection : Exclusion from M.R.T.P. Act, Rights of consumers protected by the Consumer Protection Act, Rights arising from law of Contract and law of Torts, Public Utilities and Their Employees : Application of Articles 16. Application of Industrial law -right to strike.
- Unit 4: Public Utilities and Fundamental Rights : The right to equality: the airhostess case, Are public utilities "State" for the purpose of article 12 of the Constitution? Extension or the concept of state. Liabilities and special privileges of public utilities: In contract, In tort, In criminal law

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- P.M. Bakshi : Television and the Law (1986)
- Vasant Kelkar: 'Business of Postal Service' 33 IJPA, pp. 133-141 (1987)
- G. Ramesh : 'Characteristic of Large Service Organization in a Developing Country like India' 32 IJPA, 77 (1986)
- Nalini Paranjpe : 'Planning for Welfare in the Indian Railways' 31 IJPA,171-180(1985)
- Arvind K. Sharma : Semi-Autonomous Enterprise: Conceptual Portrait - Further Evidence on the Theory of Autonomy, 33 IJPA. p.99-113
- Jain & Jain : Principles of Administrative Law (1986) Bhaumik : The Indian Railways Act (1981)
- Law Commission of India, 38th Report : Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (1968)

303 C : UNION-STATE FINANCIAL RELATIONS

- Unit 1: Federalism-Essentials'. Models of Federal Governments, Australia, Canada, Difference between federation and confederation, Evolution of federal government in India, Distribution of Legislative Power/Administrative Power: Indian Constitution, Centre-State relations, Factors responsible for subordination of states, Administrative relations
- Unit 2: Distribution of Fiscal Power : Scheme of Allocation of taxing power, Extent of Union power of taxation, Residuary power-inclusion of fiscal power, Restrictions of Fiscal Power: Fundamental Rights, Inter-government tax immunities, Difference between tax and fee, Distribution of Tax Revenues: Tax-sharing under the Constitution, Finance commission -Specific purpose grants (Article 282)
- Unit 3: Borrowing Power of the State : Borrowing by the Government of India, Borrowing by the States, Inter-State Trade and Commerce : Freedom of inter-state trade and commerce, Restrictions on legislative power of the Union and States with regard to trade and commerce, Planning and Financial Relations : Planning Commission, National Development Council, Plan grants
- Unit 4: Cooperative Federalism, Full faith and credit, Inter-state Council, Zonal Councils, Inter-state disputes, Federal Government in India : Model of Jammu and Kashmir. Sarkaria Commission Report, What reforms are necessary ?

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- H.M. Seervai : Constitutional Law of India (1991), Tripathi Bombay Sudha Bhatnagar : Union-State Financial Relation and Finance Commission (1979)
- Ashok Chandra : Federalism in India (1965)
- V.D. Sebastain : Indian Federalism: The Legislative Conflicts, Chs.7 and 8 (1980)
- Chandrapal : Centre-State Relations and Cooperative federalism Chs. 5 and 8 (1983)
- G.C.V Subha Rao : Legislative Power in Indian constitutional Law, Chs. 37, 38; 39 (1982)
- K.P. Krishna Shetty : The Law of Union-State Relations and the Indian Federalism Ch. 9(1981)
- Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State Relations : Ch.3 (1969)
- L.M. Singhvi (ed.) : Union State Relations in India, 124-154 (1969) D.T. Lakadwala : Union-State Financial Relations (1967)
- M.P. Jain : Indian Constitutional Law (Latest Edn.)
- Wadhwa K. Subba Rao : The Indian Federation (1969) K.C. Wheare : Federal Government (1963)

LL.M. 304C : DISSERTATION/THESIS (DOCTRINAL) & VIVA-VOCE

Dissertation/Thesis (Doctrinal) : 30 Marks (CCA)

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Skill Course-III - Administrative Law

Unit-I	Definition, Nature, Scope, Rule of Law, Separation of powers, sources of Administrative Law
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Unit-III	Principles of Natural Justice and their Control, Doctrine of Bias, Audi Alteram Partem, Right to Consult, Reasoned Decision
Unit-IV	Judicial Control of Administrative Action : Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and QuoWarranto writs.

IV - SEMESTER

GROUP A - BUSINESS LAW

LL.M. 401B : Banking Law

- Unit 1 : Introduction
Nature and Development of Banking in India and other countries.
Functions of Banking, various theories and objectives of Banking.
Global Banking Institutions - New Dimensions, CSR & Banking in India,
Increasing Corruption in Banking Sector.
The Banking (Regulation) Act, 1949. Its main provisions, social control,
nationalization of Banks.
- Unit 2 : Central Bank, Evolution, Characteristics and Functions, Reserve Bank of India
and It's Role, Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial assets, Cash reserve
and Statutory Liquidity ratios in Bank.
- Bank as borrowers :
Forms of borrowing, Types of Deposit, Accounts, Electronics, Withdrawal,
Money Transfer and e-Banking.
Deposit Insurance Corporation Act, 1962.
- Unit 3 : Bank and Customer Relationship.
Banking Operations Lending by Banks, Collection and Payments of Cheques.
- Transformation of Banking Sector
- E-Banking and E-Fraud
- Responsibility of Banks in fraudulent transaction
Banking Process
Negotiable Instrument & their characteristics, Cheques, Dishonor of Cheques,
Appropriation of payments.
Interference by third parties.
Attachment, Mareva Injunctions, Bank and Garnishee, set off.
- Unit 4 : Social Banking
Basal II norms
Letter of Credit
Recovery of Debts Due to Banks.
Banking Ombudsman Scheme 2002. Debt Recovery Tribunal Act.
Recent Trends of Banking System in India.

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Basu, A. : Review of Current Banking Theory and Practice (1998) Mac Miilan
M. Hapgood (ed.) : Paget's lawoF Banking (1989) Butterworths, London
R. Goode : Commercial Law,(1995) Penguin, London
Ross Cranston : Principles of Banking Law (1997) Oxford
L.C. Goyle : The Law of Banking and Bankers (1995) Eastern
M.L. Tannan :Tamnan's Banking Law and Practice in India (1997), India Law House. New
Delhi, 2 Volumes
K.C. Shekhar : Banking Theory and Practice (1998), UBS Publisher Distributors Ltd.. New
Delhi

M. Dasesse, S. Isaacs and G. Pen ; E.G. Banking Law..(1994), Lloyds of London Press, London

V. conti and Hamaui (eds.) : Financial Markets Liberalization and the Role of Banks' Cambridge University Press, Cambridge (1993)

J. Dermine (ed.) : European Banking in the 1990's (1993) Blackwell, Oxford

K. Subrahmanyam Banking Reforms in India (1997), Tata McGraw Hill, New Delhi

R.S. Narayanna : The Recovery of Debts due to Banks and Financial Institution Act, 1993 (51 of 1993), Asia Law House, Hyderabad

M.A. Mir : The Law Relating to Bank Guarantee in India (1992) Metropolitan Book, New Delhi

Mitra : The Law Relating to Bankers' Letters of Credit and Allied Laws (1998), University Book Agency, Allahabad

LL.M. 402B : INSURANCE LAW

- Unit 1 : Introduction ; Nature of insurance contract, various kinds of insurance, proposal, policy, parties consideration, need for utmost good faith, insurable interest. indemnity, Insurance policy, law of contract and law of torts - future of insurance : need, importance and place of insurance.
Constitutional perspective- the Entries 24, 25, 29, 30, 47 of List 1 Union List: 23, 24 of List III, General Principles of Law of insurance: Definition. nature and history. The risk commencement, attachment and duration, Assignment alteration, Settlement of claim and subrogation, Effect of war upon politicians, Indian Insurance Act 1938.
- Unit 2 : Insurance Regulatory Authority Act, 2000 : Mutual Insurance Companies and cooperative life insurance societies, Double insurance and re-insurance, Life Insurance: Nature and scope, Event- insured against life insurance contract, Circumstances affecting the risk Amounts recoverable under life policy. Persons entitled to payment.
Settlement of- claim and payment of money, Marine Insurance : Nature and Scope. Classification of marine policies, The Marine insurance Act, 1963, Marine Insurance, Insurable interest, insurable value, Marine insurance policy-condition-express warranties construction of terms of policy. Voyage deviation, Perils of the sea, Assignment of Policy, Partial laws of ship and of freight, salvage, general average, particular charges, Return of premium.
- Unit 3: Insurance against Accidents : The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855, Objects and reasons. Assessment of compensation, Contributory negligence. Apportionment of compensation and liability, The Personal Injuries (Compensation insurance) Act 1963, Compensation payable under the Act, Compensation insurance scheme under the Act Compulsory, : insurance. Property insurance: Fire Insurance, The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance, The Emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance, (policies covering risk of explosion, Policies covering accidental loss. damage to property, Policies covering risk of storm and tempest, Glass-plate policies, Burglary and theft policies, Live stock policies, Goods in transit insurance, Agricultural insurance
- Unit 4: Insurance against Third Party Risks : The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, Nature and Scope, Effect of Insolvency or death on claims of insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance, Claims tribunal : Constitution, functions, application for compensation. procedure powers and award.
Liability Insurance : Nature and kinds of such insurance, Public liability insurance. Professional negligence insurance. Miscellaneous Insurance Schemes: New Dimensions : Group life insurance, Mediclaim sickness insurance

Suggested Readings

- John Hanson and ChristopaisHenly : All Risks Property Insurance (1999), LLPAsia Hongkong
- Peter Mac Donald Eggers and PatricFoss : Good faith and Insurance Contracts (1998) LLP Asia, Hongkong

Banjeree : Law of Insurance (1994). Asia Law House, Hyderabad
Mtra, B.C. : Law Relating to Marine Insurance (1997), Asia Law House, Hyderabad
Brids : Modern Insurance (1997), Sweet & Maxwell
International Labour Office, Administration Practice of Social Insurance(1985)
E.R. Hardy Ivamy : General Principles of insurance Law (1979) Edwin, W. Patterson : Cases and Materials On Law of (nsurance (1955)
M.N. Sreenivasan : Law and the Life Insurance Contract (19 14)

LL.M. 403B: CORPORATE FINANCE

Unit 1 : Introduction : Meaning, importance and scope of corporate finance, Capital needs-capitalization-working capital securities- borrowing, deposits, debentures, Objectives of corporate finance-profit maximization and wealth maximization, Constitutional perspectives-the entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85 and 86 of List I- Union List; entry 24 of List II State List.

Equity Finance : Share Capital, Prospects- information disclosure Issue and allotment, shares without monetary consideration, Money laundering, Non-opting equity shares. Debt Finance : Debentures, nature, issue and class, Deposits and acceptance, Creation of charges, Fixed and floating charges, Mortgages, Convertible debentures

Unit 2 : Conservation of Corporate Finance : Regulation by Disclosure, Control on payment of dividends, managerial remuneration, Payment of commissions and brokerage, Inter-corporate loans and investments, Pay-back of shares, Other corporate spending, Protection of creditors: need for creditor protection.

Preference in payment, Rights in making company decision affecting creditors, interests, insider trading Creditors self-protection, Incorporation of favourable terms in lending contracts, Right to nominate directors, Control over corporate spending, corporate governance.

Unit 3 : Protection of Investors : Individual share holder right, Corporate membership right, Derivative actions, Qualified membership right.

Conversion, consolidation and reorganization of shares, Transfer and transmission of securities, Dematerialization of securities, prevention of oppression and mis-management, Role of SEBI.

Unit 4 : Corporate Fund Raising: Depositories IDR (Indian Depository Receipts), ADR (American Depository Receipts). GDR (Global Depository Receipts), Public financing institutions IDBI, ICICI, IFC and SFC, Mutual Fund and other collective investment schemes.

Institutional investment-LIC, UTI and banks, FDI and NRI investment. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance : Inspection of accounts, SEBI, Central Government control, control by registrar of companies, RBI control. Copex plan and Corporate Fund Raising.

Suggested Readings

Alastair Hundson : The Law on Financial Derivatives (1998), Sweet & Maxwell

Eil'sFerran : Company Law and Corporate Finance (1999), Oxford Jonathan Charkham : Fair Shares : The Future of Shareholder Power and Responsibility (1999). Oxford

RamaiyaA : Guide to the Companies Act (1998). Vol. I, II and III H.A.J. Ford and A.i'.

Austen : Ford's principle of Corporations Law (1999). Butterworths

J.H. Farrar and B.M. Hanniyan : Farrar's Company Law (1998), Butterworths

Austen R.P.: The Law Of Public Company Finance (1986), LBC R.M. Goode : Legal Problems of Credit and Security (1988), Sweet and Maxwell

Altman and Subrahmanyam : Recent Advances in Corporate Finance (1985), LBC

Gilbert Harold: Corporation Finance (1956) Henry E. Hogland : Corporation Finance (1947)
Maryin M. Kristein : Corporate Finance (1975) R.C. Osborn : Corporation Finance (1959)
S.C. Kuchhal : Corporation Finance: Principles and Problems (6th ed. 1966)
VG. Kulkarni : Corporate Finance (1961)
Y.D. Kulshreshta : Government Regulation of Financial Management of Private Corporate
Sector in India (1986)

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Skill Course-IV - Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Unit-I	Criminology : Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of studying criminal behaviour , Crime : Definition and Nature
Unit-II	classification of crime, organised and professional crime, Control of Crime : Police and Law Courts, Prevention of crime
Unit-III	Theories of punishment. Relationship between criminology and penology, History of punishment. Kinds of Punishment, White collar criminals, Female offenders, Juvenile Delinquency
Unit-IV	Victimology : Definition and types of the victim, Persons vulnerable to victimization 1.Elderly, 2. Children, 3. Female. Compensation to victims.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Barnes, H.B. and Tectors : New Horizons in Criminology
Vold, G.S. : Theoretical Criminology
Pillai, K.S. : Criminology
R. Teft, Donald: Criminology
Edwin, H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey : Principles of Criminology
HormanMannhaim : Pioneers in Crimmology
Hon-Barren, Mays: Crime and the Social Structures
Ahmed Siddiqui : Criminology-Problems and Perspectives
Lord Pakenham : Causes of Crime
S. VenugopalaRao : Facts of Crime in India
Komm, R.R. and Mogorble : Law-Criminology and Penology Grunhut : Criminal Justice and Reconstruction
Madolm : Criminal Justice and Reconstruction
Gorden Rose: The Struggle for Penal Reform
LL.T. : Essays on Indian Penal Code
Ben-Penology: Old and New-Tagore Law Lectures
Clict : Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law
Shamsul Huda : Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law
Lawburse : Crime, Its Causes and Remedies
Dequires : Modern Theories of Criminology
Gillin : Criminology and Penology
Beccaria : Crime and Punishment
The Criminal Procedure Code
The Constitution of India

IV - SEMESTER

GROUP B - HUMAN RIGHTS

LL.M. 401H : HUMAN RIGHTS AND SPECIAL INTERESTS GROUPS: WOMEN AND CHILDREN

- Unit-1 Philosophical and Social Perspectives of Status of Women in Contemporary Indian Society
Poverty, Illiteracy, Lack of Independence, oppressive Social Customs and gender Violence against and abuse of Women in public and private domains
- International Norms for Protection of Women
ILO Conventions for protection of Female Labour
UNESCO Convention against Discrimination in Education, 1960
UN Convention on Political Rights of Women 1952, Convention on Elimination on all Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979. Convention on Nationality of Married Women, 1957, Convention on Consent to marriage, Minimum Age of Marriage and Registration of Marriages, 1962, Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949. Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women, 1993, Convention on Political Rights of Women, 1952
Declaration on the Participation of Women in Promoting International Peace Cooperation, 1982
Documents of the Four World Conferences on Women: Mexico, 1975, Copenhagen, 1980, Nairobi, 1985, Beijing, 1995
Protection of women in armed conflicts
Other relevant development
- Unit 2 The Constitution of India and Status of Women
Women and Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties under the Constitution, Special provisions for the protection of women: Article 15(3), Article 39(d) & (e), Article 42, Articles 243-D & 243-T.
Special Laws and Policies for Protection of Women
Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956, Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986, Commission of Sati (Prevention) Act, 1982, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971 Maternity Benefit Act, 1961. Other laws having a direct bearing on protection of women
- Special Laws and Policies for Protection of Women
Gaps between International Norms and Indian Law, if any
Women and public policy: female health and family welfare, literacy programmes, Labour Welfare; Issue of current public debate political rights of women (reservations and protection of women) personal Laws and status of women
Institutional Mechanism for Protection of the Women
Constitutional Mechanisms: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary (special contribution of judiciary)
Statutory mechanism: National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, State Commissions
The Non-governmental organizations
the Information Media
Role of Education

Unit-3 Philosophical and Social Perspectives of Status of Children in Contemporary Indian Society

Impact of problems of Poverty and Illiteracy

Social and Cultural practices regarding Girl Child: Foeticide, Child Marriage

Child Labour in unorganized sectors, Forced labour, Sale of Children

Child abuse inside and outside homes, trafficking in Children, Children and Custodial Crimes

Street Children: Child and Crime

International norms for Protection of Children

ILO conventions on restrictions and prohibition on child labour including ILO Convention on Child Labour, 1999

UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989, Optional Protocol on the Involvement of Children in Armed conflict, and Optional Protocol on Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000. Declaration of Social and Legal Principles relating to the Protection and Welfare of Children with Special Reference to Foster, Placement and Adoption, 1986

UNESCO: International Charter of Physical Education and Sports, 1978, Convention on Technical and Vocational Education, 1989. Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, 1960, Universal Declaration on the Human Genome and Human Rights, 1997. Declaration on the Responsibilities of the Present Generation towards Future Generations, 1997

World Summit for Children: Declaration and Plan of Action

Other relevant developments

Unit-4 1. The Constitution of India and Status of Children

Fundamental rights and Directive Principles under Indian Constitution

Special Protection for the child: article 15(3), Article 24, Article 39 (e) & (f), Article 45

Judicial Endeavor and Children

2. Special Laws and Policies for Protection of the Child

Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933, Young Persons (Harmful Publications) Act, 1956, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929, Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1956, Children's Act, 1960, Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960, Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act 2015.

Other Laws relevant to protection of the Child

Gaps between International norms and the Indian Law, if any

Government Policies

Institutional Mechanism for Protection of Child

Constitutional Mechanisms: Legislature, Executive, Judiciary (Special contribution of judiciary)

National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Rights of the Child

Non-Governmental organizations

The Information Media

Role of Education

Suggested Readings

UN Centre for Human Rights, *The Rights of the child* (Geneva : World Campaign for Human Rights 1996).

UN High Commissioner for human Rights, *Sexual Exploitation of Children* (Geneva : UN Publication Division, 1996).

UN, *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (New York : UN Department of Public Information, 1999)

UNICEF, *The Child and the Law* (New Delhi : UNICEF, 1994).

UNICEF, *The Media and the Children's Rights : A Practical Introduction for Media Professionals* (New Delhi: UNESCO, 2000).

UNICEF, *The State of World's Children 2001* (New York: UNICEF, 2001).

Agarwal, S.P., *Handbook on Child* (New Delhi : Concept Publishing Company, 1992).

Dennis, Michael J., "Newly Adopted Protocols to the convention on the rights of the Child", *American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 94, 2000, pp. 789-96.

Diwan, Paras and Peeyushi Diwan, *Children and Legal protection* (New Delhi : Deep and Deep Publishers, 1994).

Gupta, Srinivas, "Rights of Child and Child Labour : A Critical Study". *Journal of Indian law Institute*, Vol. 37, No. 4, Oct. to Dec. 1995, pp. 531-42.

Khanna, S.K., *children and the Human Rights* (New Delhi: Commonwealth, 1998).

Kumar, Bindal, *Problems of Working Children* (New Delhi : APH Publications, 2000).

Mehta, P.L. and S.s. Jaswal, *Child Labour and the Law* (New Delhi : Deep and Deep Publications 19660).

Misra, Ranganath, "Rights of the Child", in K.P. Saksena, ed., *Human Rights : Fifty Years of India's Independence* (New Delhi : gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp. 38-46.

Pachauri, S.K. *Children and Human Rights* (New Delhi : APH Publishing Corporation, 1999).

Pal, R.M. "Wrong and Rights of the Child", in K.P. Saksena, ed., *Human Rights: Fifty years of India's Independence* (New Delhi : Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp. 47-58.

Raina, B.K., "child and Human Rights : An Insight" in B.P. Singh Sehgal, ed., *Human Rights in India : Problem and Perspective* (New Delhi : Deep and Deep Publications, 1999), pp. 182-86.

Sachar, Rajinder, "Rights of the Child", *Wood Focus*, vol. 13, No. 3, March 1992, pp. 22-23.

Saksena, Anu, *Human Rights and Child Labour in Indian Industries* (New Delhi, Shipra Publications, 1999).

Saksena, K.P., "Recent Supreme Court Judgement on Child Labour : A Critique", in K.P. Saksena, eds., Human Rights : Fifty years of India's Independence (New Delhi : Gyan Publishing House, 1999), pp. 73-78.

Saxen, Ira, "Needs of the Child : Education for Pleasure", in K.P. Saksena, ed., Human Rights in Asia : Problems and Perspective (New Delhi: HURITER, 1984), pp. 101-110.

Seth, Leila, "Rights of the Child", India International Centre Quarterly, vol. 20, no. 4, 1993, pp. 79-90. Shams, Shamusuddin, Women, Law and Social Change (1997).

Sharma, A.K., "Human Rights Violations of Street Children and Child Labour in India", in B.P. Singh Sehgal ed. Human Rights in India : Problem and Perspectives (New Delhi : Deep and Deep publications, 1995), pp. 187-91.

Weisner, The Child and the State in India (Delhi : Oxford University Press, 1991)

1. Indrani Sen Gupta – Human Rights of Minority and Women, ISHA Books, Delhi, 2005 Vol. 4.
2. Dr. Poonam Bawa, Editor- Pure Politics and women in India, Books Treasures, Jodhpur, First Edition 2011.
3. T Lavnya : Women Empowerment through Entrepreneurship – New Century Publication, New Delhi, 2010.
4. MamtaRao : Law Relating to Women and Children Eastern Book Company, 2ndEdn. 2008, Reprint 2010.
5. Shukla V.N. : Constitutional Law of India.
6. M.P. Jain : Constitutional Law of India
7. D.D. Basin : Introduction to the Constitutional of India.
8. The Universal Declaratin of Human Rights, 1948.
9. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966.
10. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.
11. Convention on elimination of all forms of discrimination against women.

LL.M. 402H : INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND REFUGEE LAW

- Unit-1 International Humanitarian Law (IHL)
Origin and development of IHL with contribution of Indian ethos
Sources of IHL
International armed conflict and International Humanitarian Law.
Doctrine of military necessity versus the principles of humanity
Role of IHL in non-international armed conflicts
National perspectives on IHL
Role of International Red Cross and NGOs
- Unit-2 Implementation and Enforcement of IHL
Concept of Protecting Power
United Nations
International Criminal Court and Tribunals
Unilateralism humanitarian intervention versus state sovereignty
Humanitarian assistance

State obligations in times of peace and during armed conflicts-national implementation of the Geneva conventions. National Legislation with penal repression of violation of International Humanitarian Law.
Universal Jurisdiction for the breach of IHL.
Relation between International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights Law
- Unit-3 International Humanitarian and Refugee Laws
History of refugee law : Definition and description
Meaning
Refugee for the purpose of United Nations
Development of Statutory definition and extension of mandate
Other regional and related instruments
Determination of Refugee Status: Under the Refugee Convention 1951 and Protocol of 1967
Problem of Refugees in non-armed conflict situations (economic, environmental, natural disasters)
Protection to refugees under International law
Right of non-refoulment
Principle of non-refoulment
Non-refoulment and its relation with admission and non rejection at the frontier, Extradition, Expulsion
Illegal entry
Measures not amounting to non-refoulment.
Right to Asylum
UNHCR and Refugee protection
- Unit-4 Loss and denial of Refugee status and its benefits
Voluntary acts of individual
Change of circumstances
Protection or assistance by other States or UN agencies
Undeserving Cases

Protection to Refugees in India
Protection without legislation and judicial determination: case law
Status of refugees in India under UNHCR

India and 1951 Convention
Solution to Refugee Problem
Resettlement in third country
Repatriation: voluntary or Forced
Local assimilation
Protective zones
International Law and Internally displaced Persons: UN Guiding Principles on
Internal displacement 1998
Rights and Duties of the International Community
Concept of burden sharing
Finding durable solutions: roots of refugee problem

Suggested Readings

Independent Commission on International Humanitarian Issues, *Modern Wars : the Humanitarian Challenge*, Report presented by Mohammed Bedjaoni (London : Zed Books, 1986)

International Committee of the Red Cross and Henry Dunant Institute, *Bibliography of International Humanitarian Law Applicable in Armed Conflict* (Geneva : International Committee of the Red Cross, 1987)

International Committee for the Red Cross and international federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, *Handbook of the International red Cross and red Crescent movement* (Geneva, 13th ed., 1994.)

International Committee for the Red cross, *Fundamental Rules of International Humanitarian Law applicable in armed Conflict* (1979).

UN Centre for Human Rights, *Human Rights and Refugees* (Geneva : World Campaign for Human Rights, 1993)

UN centre for Human Rights, *international Humanitarian Law and Human Rights* (Geneva,: World Campaign for Human Rights, 1992).

UN Centre for Human Rights, *Spectral issue on Human Rights and Humanitarian Law and Human Rights and Refugee law* (New York, 1992).

UNESCO, *International Dimensions of Humanitarian Law* (Paris : UNESCCO, 1988)

UNHRC, *Collection of International Instruments, and other Legal tests Concerning Refugee and Displaced Persons* (UNHRC, 1995)

UNHCR, *The State of World's Refugee : A Humanitarian Agenda* (1997-98).

Abi-Saab, Rozemary, "The Principles of Humanitarian Law according to the international Court Justice". *International Review of the Red Cross*, no. 259, 1987, pp. 367-78.

Bankowski, I, ed. *International Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical Research Involving Human Subjects* (Geneva : WHO, 1993).

Bhagwati, P.N., "International Aspect of Rights to Life, peace and Development". Denver journal International Law and Policy vol. 19. no. 1, Fall 1990, pp. 67-76.

Bond, B.E. Harrel, Imposing Aid emergency Assistance to Refugees (Oxford University Press, 1985).

Carlier, Jean, Who is a Refugee" A Comparative Case Law Study (The Hague: Kluwar law International, 1971).

Cassese, Antonio, "Wards of national Liberation and Humanitarian Law", in Studies and Essays on International Humanitarian Law and Red Cross Principles in Honour of Jean Pictet (The Hague :MartinusNijhoff, 1984), pp. 313-24.

Chakraborty, Manik, Human Rights and Refugees, Problems, Law and Practices (New Delhi : Deep and Deepa, 1998).

Chhangani, R.C., "Discrimination of Refugees Status in Nigeria", Indian Journal of International Law, vol. 34, 1994, pp. 455-56.

Chimni, B.S., International Refugee Law : A Reader (New Delhi : Sage Publications, 2000).

Suggested Readings

1. Schwargenberger : International Law Stevens & Sons, London
2. J.G. Starla : Introduction to International Law.
3. S. Oppenthain, International Law, A Treatise London.
4. R.S. Pathak & RP. Dhokaliya (Editors): International Law in Transition Lancers Books, New Delhi.
5. J.L. Brierly : The Law of Nations VI Edition, Clarendum Press,Oxford.
6. IAN Brownlie : Principles of Public International Law, IInd Edition, Clarendum Press, Oxford.
7. Dr. S.K. Kapoor :Internatioal Law & Human Rights. Central Law Agency, 20th Edition, 2016.
8. Hargue, Genena Conventions relating to Warfare (Marine, Land and Aerial Warfare).

LL.M. 403H : SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

- Unit 1: Inter relationship of Science. Technology and Human Rights Implication of Development of Science and Technology on human Rights, Rights to environment and the development of science and technology.
Rights to development and the advancement of science and technology, Rights to human health and impact of development in medical sciences
- Unit 2: Medicine and the Law : Organ transplantation, Experimentation on human beings, Euthanasia (mercy killing), Gene Therapy
- Unit 3: Issue of Human Rights Ethics in Scientific and technological Development : Sex determination test, Induced abortion, Reproductive Technology, Cloning, invitro fertilization, Artificial insemination.
Surrogate motherhood, Development in Information Technology and Human Rights
- Unit-4: Impact of Scientific and Technological Progress on Human Rights : Normative Response of the International Community, Right to life, Right to privacy, Right to physical integrity, Right to information. Right to benefit from scientific and technological progress, Right to adequate standard of living

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Suresh T. Viswanathan : The Indian Cyber Law (2000)
The International Dimensions of Cyberspace Law (2000), UNESCO publication
D.P. Mittal : Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law) (2000) Kamenka, E.: Ideas and Ideologies Human rights (1978)
Akbar, M.J. : Riots after Riots (1988)
Baxi, U. (ed.) : Rights to be Human (1986)
Kadhavtirtha : Human Rights (1453)
Swarup, J.: Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1975) Nagandra Singh : Human Rights and International Cooperation (1969)
Kashyap, S.C. : Human Rights and Parliament (1978)
Khare, S.C. : Human Rights and United Nations (1977)
Menon, I. (ed.) : Human Rights in International Law (1985)
Krishnalyer, V.R., Human Rights - A Judge's Miscellany (1995) Rama Jois M.: Human Rights: Bharatiya Values (1998)

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- Suresh T. Viswanathan : The Indian Cyber Law (2000)
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D.P. Mittal : Law of Information Technology (Cyber Law) (2000) Kamenka, E.: Ideas and Ideologies Human rights (1978)

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LL.M. 404H : DISSERTATION/THESIS (NON-DOCTRINAL) & VIVA-VOCE

Dissertation/Thesis (Non-Doctrinal)	: 30 Marks (CCA)
Evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis and Viva Voce	: 70 Marks (50 Marks for evaluation of Dissertation/Thesis (Non- Doctrinal) and 20 Marks for Viva Voce Examination.)

The topic for preparation of dissertation will be allotted to the students by their supervisors. Viva voce will be conducted by two examiners appointed by the Head of the Department. First examiner will be appointed from among the teachers, who is not related to the University (excluding retired teachers) or affiliated colleges and second examiner will be appointed from among the regular faculty members of the Faculty of Law for affiliated colleges and Faculty of Law both.

Skill Course-IV - Criminology, Penology and Victimology

Unit-I	Criminology : Definition, Nature and Scope, Methods of studying criminal behaviour , Crime : Definition and Nature
Unit-II	classification of crime, organised and professional crime, Control of Crime : Police and Law Courts, Prevention of crime
Unit-III	Theories of punishment. Relationship between criminology and penology, History of punishment. Kinds of Punishment, White collar criminals, Female offenders, Juvenile Delinquency
Unit-IV	Victimology : Definition and types of the victim, Persons vulnerable to victimization 1.Elderly, 2. Children, 3. Female. Compensation to victims.

SUGGESTED READINGS

Barnes, H.B. and Tectors : New Horizons in Criminology
Vold, G.S. : Theoretical Criminology
Pillai, K.S. : Criminology
R. Teft, Donald: Criminology
Edwin, H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey : Principles of Criminology
HormanMannhaim : Pioneers in Crimmology
Hon-Barren, Mays: Crime and the Social Structures
Ahmed Siddiqui : Criminology-Problems and Perspectives
Lord Pakenham : Causes of Crime
S. VenugopalaRao : Facts of Crime in India
Komm, R.R. and Mogorble : Law-Criminology and Penology Grunhut : Criminal Justice and Reconstruction
Madolm : Criminal Justice and Reconstruction
Gorden Rose: The Struggle for Penal Reform
LL.T. : Essays on Indian Penal Code
Ben-Penology: Old and New-Tagore Law Lectures
Clict : Conflicting Penal Theories in Statutory Criminal Law
Shamsul Huda : Tagore Law Lectures on Criminal Law
Lawburse : Crime, Its Causes and Remedies
Dequires : Modern Theories of Criminology
Gillin : Criminology and Penology
Beccaria : Crime and Punishment
The Criminal Procedure Code
The Constitution of India

IV - SEMESTER

GROUP C – CONSTITUTION & LEGAL ORDER

401C : CONSTITUTIONALISM: PLURALISM AND FEDERALISM

- Unit 1 : Constitutionalism : Authoritarianism-Dictatorship Democracy - Communism, Limited Government -concept limitations on government power, What is a constitution Development of a democratic government in England Historical evolution of constitutional government Conventions of constitutionalism - Law and convention_ Written Constitutions : USA, Canada, Australia, Switzerland South Africa and India, Separation of powers Montesquieu. Rule of Law: Concept and new horizon Marxist concept of constitutionalism, Dictatorship of if proletariat, Communist State from Stalin to Gorbache. Fundamental Rights : Human Rights, Judicial Review: European Court of Human Rights, Human Right: International Conventions, Limits and doctrine of domestic jurisdiction in international law
- Unit 2: Federalism : What is a federal government ? Difference: between confederation and federation, Conditions requisite for federalism. Patterns of federal government-US, Australia, Canada, India. Judicial review - for federal umpiring, New trends in federalism: Cooperative federalism, India - Central Control V. State Autonomy, Political factors influencing federalism, Plural aspects of Indian Federalism: Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Dynamic of Federalism
- Unit 3 : Pluralism : What is a pluralistic society? Ethnic. Linguistic, cultural. political pluralism, Individual rights - right to dissent, Freedom of speech and expression, Freedom of the press, Freedom of association, Rights to separateness, Freedom of religion, Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities, Compensatory discrimination for backward classes, Women-rights to equality and right to special protection, Scheduled Tribes, Distinct Identity - protection against exploitation - NSIS - Exclusion from Hindu Law, Uniform Civil Code: Non-State Law (NSLS) and State Law System- Problem of a Uniform Code v. Personal Laws - vertical federalism
- Unit 4 : Equality in Plural Society: Right of equality and reasonable classification, Prohibition of discrimination on ground of religion, caste, sex, language, abolition of untouchability, Secularism - constitutional principles, Tribal Groups and Equality, Pluralism and International Concerns, International Declaration of Human Rights, Conventions against genocide, Protection of religious, ethnic and linguistic minorities, state intervention for protection of human rights, Right of self-determination

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Upendra Baxi : Law, Democracy and Human Rights, 5 Lokayan Bulletin 1, (1987)
VM. Dandekar : Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution, 22 EPW 1865 (1988)
Rajeev Dhavan : The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression 28 JILI299 (1986)
M.A. Fazal : Drafting A British Bill of Rights, 27 JILI, 423 (1985) M.P. Jain : Indian Constitutional Law Wadhwa
H.M. Seervai:Constitutional Law of India (1993), "Tripathi, Bombay

402 C : HUMAN RIGHTS

- Unit 1 : Panoramic View of Human Rights: Human Rights is Non Western Thought, Awareness of Human Rights during the nationalist movement, Universal Declaration of Human, Rights, Constituent Assembly and Part 111, drafting process. Subsequent developments in International Law and the Position in India (e.g.) Convention of Social discrimination. torture, gender discrimination, environment and the me human rights covenants), Fundamental Right: Jurisprudence as incorporating Directive Principles : The dichotomy of Fundamental Rights (F.R.) and Directive Principles (D.P.), The Interaction between F.R. and D.P. Resultant expansion of basic needs oriented human rights in India
- Unit 2 : Right not be subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel treatment Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods, Justification for it, Outlawry of torture at international and constitutional. law level, Incidence of torture in India, Judicial attitudes. Law Reform - proposed and pending, Minority Rights Conception of minorities, Scope of protection, The position of minority "Women" and their basic rights, Communal Riots as involving violation of rights, Rights t. development of Individuals and Nations : The UN Declaration on Right to Development, 1987. The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint
- Unit 3: People's Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights: Role of International NGOs, Amnesty International, Minority Rights Groups, International Bars Association. Law Asia, Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India. Development Agencies and Human Rights : Major international funding agencies and their operations in India. World Bank lending and resultant violation/ promotion human rights, Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights (as embodied in various UN Declarations), Comparative Sources of Learning : EEC Jurisprudence, The Green Movement in Germany, The International Peace Movement, Models of Protection of the right of indigenous peoples : New Zealand (Maori) Australia, Aborigines and Canada (Indiana)
- Unit 4 : Freedoms : Free Press - Its role in protecting human rights, Rights of association, Right to due process of law, Access and Distributive justice, Independence of the Judiciary : Role of the Legal profession, Judicial appointments tenure of judges, Qualifications of judges, Separation of judiciary from executive. European convention of Human Rights: European Commission Court of Human Rights, Amnesty International, PUCL.PUDR, Citizens for Democracy, Minorities Commission. Human Rights Commission, Remedies against Violation of Human Rights

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- M.J. Akbar : Riots after Riots (1988)
U. Baxi (ed.) : The Rights to be Human (1986)
U. Baxi : The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982) Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi
Madhavtirtha : Human Rights (1953)
Nagendra Singh : Human (rights and International cooperation (1969)
S.C. Kashyap : Human Rights and Parliament (1978)
S.C. Khare : Human Rights and United Nations (1977)

Upendra Baxi : Human Rights, Accountability and Development, Indian Journal of International Law, 279 (1978)

403 C : NATIONAL SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER AND RULE OF LAW

- Unit 1 : Nation; Security, Public Orders and Rule of Law: Emergency Detention I England - Civil Liberties, Subjective satisfaction or objective assessment, Pre independence law, Preventive Detention and Indian Constitution : Article 22 of the Constitution, Preventive Detention and Safeguards, Declaration of Emergencies, 1962, 1965 and 1970 Emergencies, 1975 Emergency
- Unit 2: Exceptional Legislation: COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders, TADA: the draconian Law - comments of NIIRC, Special courts and tribunals, Due process and special legislation
- Unit 3: Civil Liberties and Emergency : Article 19 : Meaning of Security of State, Meaning of Public Order, Suspension of Article 19 rights on declaration of emergency, President's Right to suspend right to move any court, Article 21-special importance-its non-suspendability. Suspendability-44" amendment
- Unit 4: Access to Courts and Emergency : Article 359 ups and downs of judicial review, Constitution (Forty-fourth) Amendment Act, 1978, Constitution (Fifty ninth) Amendment Act, 1988. Marital Law: Provisions in English Law, Provisions in the Constitution

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY

- G.O. Koppell : The Emergency, The Courts and Indian Democracy, 8 JILL, 287 (1966)
- H.M. Seervai: The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the habeas Corpus: A Criticism (1978)
- N.C. Chatterji and Parameshwar Rao: Emergency and the Law (1966)

404 C : DISSERTATION/THESIS (NON-DOCTRINAL) & VIVA-VOCE

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Skill Course-IV - Criminology, Penology and Victimology

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