

# Rama University Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur



Ref:

Dated: 24/06/2017

## Faculty of Juridical Sciences

### Minutes of Meeting Boards of Studies

A meeting of Boards of Studies of Faculty of Juridical Sciences held on **24 June, 2017** in Director Office. The following members were present:

1. Dr. Vivek Sharma - Chairperson
2. Mr. Manoj Singh - Member
3. Mr. Praveen Kr. Mall - Member

The following members agreed to review the minutes in Kanpur

1. Dr. Prem Nath Trivedi - External Member
2. Dr. Raj Kumar Singh - External Member

### Agenda:

1. To adopt the exiting syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB
2. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B
3. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B
4. To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B.
5. To approval of Tri-semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semesters one year LLM course.

### **1. Action Taken Report (ATR) on Minutes of Previous Meeting.**

The BOS committee confirmed the minutes of the BOS meeting held on **24 June, 2017.**

### **2. Introduce the programs and their curricula**

S. No.	Item No.	Existing	Recommendation /Action Taken
1.	To adopt the exiting syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB	BALLB/BBALLB/LLB	The BOS approved the existing syllabus of BALLB/BBALLB/LLB.
2.	To approval of Paper	B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper

	Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B		Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B ( <b>Annexure-1</b> ).
3.	To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B	B.B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B ( <b>Annexure-2</b> ).
4.	To approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B	LL.B	The BOS approved of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of LL.B ( <b>Annexure-3</b> ).
5.	To approval of tri semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semester one year LLM course	LL.M.	The BOS approved tri semester of one year LL.M. course replace into two semester one year LLM course for session 2017-18 ( <b>Annexure-5</b> ).

### 3. Recommendation on New courses/Short term training

S. No.	Item No.	Feedback from Faculty/Student	Recommendation /Action Taken
1	Patent Law (Short term Course)	---	Approved

### 4. Review of Teaching Process/Pedagogy

S. No.	Item No.	Existing	Recommendation /Action Taken
1	---	To promote ICT classes as well as Learning-centred pedagogy	Approved

### 5. Any other issue with the permission of the Chair: No

The meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chair.

Date of the Next Meeting: to be decided and conveyed later

*RS*

*V Singh*

*RK Singh*

*Basu*

*Res*

Vehamma

(Chairman)

*Encl.: Recommended Curricula attached for consideration and approval.*

CC:

1. Registrar Office
2. Academic office

Vsingh

Pou

Asst Registrar  
Academic Office

AK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)**



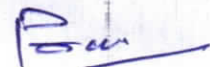
### **Program Outcomes (POs)**

**PO1.** Increase awareness about the socio-economic, historical, political and cultural environment and become socially responsible citizens

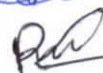
**PO2.** Enable students to understand how law affects and is affected by individuals, organizations, markets, societies and other disciplines;

**PO3.** Describe the structure and function of the Indian legal system

**PO4.** Demonstrate an advanced understanding of the conceptual foundations of law within the humanistic intellectual tradition

V Sharma 





FK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)**



**Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)**

**PEO 1:** Be able to develop analytical and research skills

**PEO 2:** Be equipped with the sense of commitment towards their societal assignments

**PEO 3:** Learn the law and legal principles in a variety of subject areas as well as understand legal procedures and practices.

**PEO 4:** Analyse legal problems, correctly applying the applicable law.

**PEO 4:** Function effectively with the computer technology used in practice and be prepared to adapt to ever-changing technological advances.

**PEO 5:** Display effective oral communication skills to be used with clients, attorneys, witnesses, and other stakeholders.

Vsharma Pr

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RK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)**



**Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)**

**PSO: 1** To make students employable.

**PSO: 2** To motivate the students for higher studies and research.

**PSO: 3** To motivate students to cope up with the complex challenges in the arena of law.

*Voharima*

*Ravi*

*Ravi* *RK Singh*



**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**


**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)**

**Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2017-2018)**

- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that sustainable development was the latest law and it should be updated.
- The alumni recommended concentrating more on legal skills in professional development.
- The faculty suggested including concept of Plea bargaining in the syllabus.

*V Sharmas*  
BOS Chairman

*Mooj*  
Dean  


*Vohanna Poo*

*Mee*  
*RK Singh*



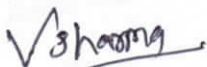
**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Arts & Bachelor of Laws (B.A.LL.B.)**



**Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 24/06/2017**

- The concept of sustainable development was reviewed and updated with the latest syllabus.
- The legal skill development of various courses like Legal awareness campaign was included with the professional development.
- Plea bargaining in the syllabus was included.

  
BOS Chairman

  
Dean



  
  
Dr. R. K. Singh



**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)**



**Program Outcomes (POs)**

**PO1.** Establish as legal professionals to take up responsibilities in legal/corporate arena.

**PO2.** Demonstrate a clear understanding of law and its underlining principles with conceptual clarity.

**PO3.** Apply the knowledge and principles into real-life/ practical situations and to find solutions that are legal and valid.

**PO4.** Defend and uphold democratic spirit and constitutional values and fight for them within and outside the Court.

**PO5.** Apply the knowledge of Management science to solve of complex business problems specifically with respect of financial services sector.

**PO6.** Formulate innovative approach to business problems resolution and identifying & tapping new opportunities in the market place.

Vehama

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Ray RK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)**



**Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)**

**PEO 1:** Should be able to stimulate compassion and creativity in the field of legal profession.

**PEO 2:** Strengthen intellectual growth and the capacity to develop ingenious and conscientious solutions to unique and varying tribulations of society and business environment.

**PEO 3:** Acquire leadership capabilities necessary for the competent practice of law and lifelong learning in practice

**PEO 4:** Pursue advanced education, research and development, and other innovative and pioneering efforts in the field of law.

V Sharma

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RK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**



**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (BBALLB)**

**Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)**

**PSO 1** Students will be able to demonstrate conceptual knowledge in core areas of business administration.

**PSO 2** Students will be able to demonstrate integrated knowledge of legal principles and business administration.

**PSO 3** Students will be able to exhibit skills in practices and procedures of corporate laws

Vishama \_\_\_\_\_

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AK Singh



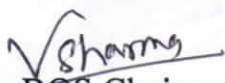
## RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



### Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws (B.B.A.LL.B.)

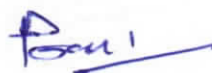
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BOS Chairman

  
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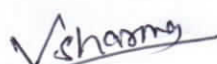
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BOS Chairman

  
Dean





  
  
RK Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)**



**Program Outcomes (POs)**

- PO1.** To acquire & apply legal knowledge to the complex Socio-legal problems.
- PO2.** Make students eligible to practice in Courts, Industries, Companies as legal practitioner.
- PO3.** To possess professional skills required for legal practice such as Argument, Pleading, drafting, convincing etc.
- PO4.** To understand and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession.
- PO5.** To develop legal research skills & legal reasoning and apply it during programme & in Legal practice.
- PO6.** To develop an attitude of self-reflection while learning & Recognize the need for, and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broadest context of changing legal contexts.
- PO7.** To provide a platform of self-employability by developing professional skills in legal industry.
- PO8.** To develop leadership qualities amongst students.
- PO9.** To make awareness about Constitutional legislative & societal transformation in society & to develop clinical abilities.

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**



**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)**

**Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)**

**PEO 1:** To provide the best education, training and knowledge resources for the preparation of the legal minds and professionals of tomorrow

**PEO 2:** To develop talented individuals with fully developed theoretical and practical knowledge of the law as well as excellent leadership capabilities to provide quality service to all, in all spheres of endeavor and in all circumstances

**PEO 3:** To provide students breadth, expertise and a foundation for professional practice.

**PEO 4:** To develop fundamental in-depth knowledge and understanding of: the principles, concepts, values, substantive rules and development of the Indian legal system and core areas of business law.

**PEO 5:** To provide our graduates with self-confidence, knowledge, understanding and skills that will provide added benefit to them as individuals, to the legal profession and to society as a whole.

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)**



**Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)**

**PSO 1:** Acquire advance knowledge in the specific field of law chosen for the specialization.

**PSO 2:** Interpret And Analyze the legal and social problems and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.

**PSO 3:** Students are equipped with the knowledge of teaching methods through the subject on Teaching Pedagogy thereby enabling them to enter the teaching profession.

**PSO 4:** Through compulsory research component in the form of Dissertation, the students learn to conduct research study.

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**



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**Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)**

**Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2017-2018)**

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BOS Chairman

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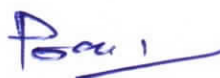




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BOS Chairman

  
Dean  

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



❖ **BUSINESS AND CORPORATE LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)**

**Program Outcomes (POs)**

**PO2.** Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

**PO3.** Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

**PO4.** Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

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# RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

## Faculty of Juridical Sciences

### Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



#### ❖ BUSINESS AND CORPORATE LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)

#### Programme Educational Objectives (PEO)

**PEO 2:** Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

**PEO 3:** Cultivating Professional Identity.

**PEO 4:** Fostering Professional Ethics.

**PEO 5:** Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

**PEO 6:** Promoting Cultural Competency.

**PEO 7:** Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

**PEO 8:** Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

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R K Singh



# RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

## Faculty of Juridical Sciences

### Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)

#### Program Specific Outcomes (PSO)

PSO 1: Acquire advance knowledge in the corporate field of law.

PSO 2: Interpret And Analyze the law relating to business and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



❖ **CONSTITUTION & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW (LL.M.1 YEAR)**

**Programme Educational Objectives (PEO) of LL.M. (1 Years)**

**PEO 2:** Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

**PEO 3:** Cultivating Professional Identity.

**PEO 4:** Fostering Professional Ethics.

**PEO 5:** Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

**PEO 6:** Promoting Cultural Competency.

**PEO 7:** Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

**PEO 8:** Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

*Mohammed*

*Pooja*

*Rk*

*RK Singh*

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



**Program Outcomes (POs) of LL.M. (1 Years)**

**PO2.** Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

**PO3.** Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

**PO4.** Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

*Mohana*  
*Poau*  
*Rca*  
*RKSingh*

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



**Program Specific Outcomes (PSO) of LL.M. (1 Years)**

**PSO 1:** Acquire advance knowledge in the corporate field of law.

**PSO 2:** Interpret And Analyze the law relating to business and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

*Pr*

*Mohama*

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*RK Singh*



# RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

## Faculty of Juridical Sciences

### Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)



#### ❖ CRIMINAL & SECURITY LAW (LL.M. 1 YEAR)

#### Programme Educational Objectives (PEO) of LL.M. (1 Years)

PEO 2: Adopt lifelong learning philosophy for continuous improvement.

PEO 3: Cultivating Professional Identity.

PEO 4: Fostering Professional Ethics.

PEO 5: Gaining Insight into the corporate Law in different Legal System.

PEO 6: Promoting Cultural Competency.

PEO 7: Encouraging Lifelong Learning and Professional Reflection.

PEO 8: Promote student to Learning to Work Collaboratively.

Prachi

Nishama

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Prachi Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



**Program Outcomes (POs) of LL.M. (1 Years)**

**PO2.** Solve legal problems by applying foundational knowledge of the rules regulating the legal profession.

**PO3.** Identify and apply relevant legal authority.

**PO4.** Communicate clearly in speech and writing.

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man R.K. Singh

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.) (1 Years)**



**Program Specific Outcomes (PSO) of LL.M. (1 Years)**

**PSO 1:** Acquire advance knowledge in the field of Criminal & Security law.

**PSO 2:** Interpret And Analyze the law relating to Criminal & Security law and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of business laws and regulations.

Pooja

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.)**



**Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2017-2018)**

- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that Amartya sen's theory of justice was the latest development and it should be updated.
- The alumni recommended concentrating more on research skills in professional development.
- The faculty suggested that including concept of Feminist Jurisprudence in the syllabus.

*Sharma*  
BOS Chairman

*Munir*  
Dean



*Prasanna*

*Vishama*

*Pr*

*my* *RK Singh*

**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**

**Faculty of Juridical Sciences**

**Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.M.)**

**Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 24/06/2017**



- Amartya sen's theory of justice was reviewed and updated with the latest syllabus.
- The research skill development of various courses like Legal survey and law reforms etc were included with the professional development.
- Concept of Feminist Jurisprudence was included.

*V. Sharma*  
BOS Chairman

*Manoj*

Dean



*Vishama*

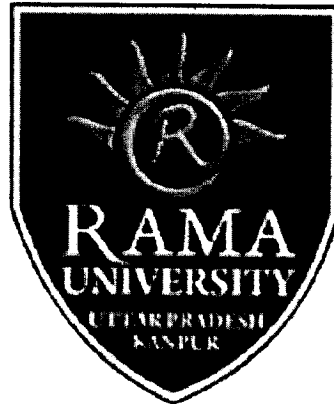
*Pooja*

*Poo*

*Manoj K Singh*

**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES**

**RAMA UNIVERSITY, KANPUR**

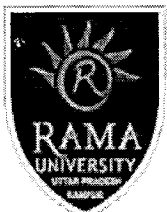


**THE REGULATION & SYLLABUS**

**FOR**

**LL.M. (One Year)**

**w.e.f. Academic session 2017-18**



# RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Estb. By U. P. Act, No. 1 of 2014)

Ref. No. : ...../RUK/2016

Dated -06<sup>th</sup> January, 2016

## Notification (Adm. 4/16)

*In compliance of the decision taken in the Executive Council meeting dated 05<sup>th</sup> January, 2016 and a subsequent approval of Hon'ble Chancellor of the University the following amendment is notified in the statutes of the Rama University Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur:-*

*"The Centre for Post Graduate Legal Studies included in Statutes 3.32 of Rama University"*

  
(Registrar)

### Copy to:

1. Secretary to Hon'ble Chancellor.
2. Secretary to Hon'ble Pro-Chancellor.
3. Secretary to Hon'ble Vice-Chancellor.
4. All Deans.
5. D.R./A.R. s
6. Concern file.

  
(Dy. Registrar)


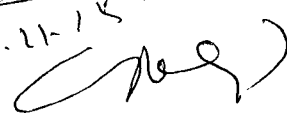
Registrar /Vice-Chancellor

This is to inform that Dr. Priti Saxena, B.B.A. (Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow and Dr. Shephali Yadav, Dr. Shakuntala Mishra, National Rehabilitation University Lucknow are the members of the Board of Studies. The meeting is schedule on date on 23<sup>th</sup> November 2015. As per telephonic discussion both are not willing to continue as member.

Therefore, due to their non-cooperative attitude another two member amongst following may be nominated. —

1. Dr .Rajkumar Singh, A.P.G.Shimla University, Shimla, Himanchal Pradesh.
2. Dr.Pradip, Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.
3. Dr.Prem Nath Trivedi, B.S.S.D. College, Kanpur.
4. Dr. Yogendra Kumar Verma ,Patna Law College, Patna University, Patna, Bihar

For order please.

  
20.11.15  


Manoj Singh 20/11/15

Manoj Singh

Head of The Department

Rama University, Kanpur

Uttar Pradesh

Approved  
Rajendra Singh  
20/11/2015



**Decisions;**

1. Committee unanimously approved 'Centre for Post-Graduate Legal Studies' (attached).
2. Names of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answers Script Evaluator, Dissertation Evaluator and Examiner for Viva-Voice for LL.M.one year, B.B.A.LL.B. and B.A.LL.B approved as per list attached.
3. Committee recommended to start regular Ph.D. programme as per U.G.C. Regulation, 2009


**\*the following member could not attend meeting;**

Mr. Abhishek Singh	Member	Faculty, Faculty Of Juridical Sciences,Rama University, Kanpur,
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**Name**

**Signature**

1. Shri Manoj Singh
2. Shri Naseem Ahmed
3. Dr. Raj Kumar Singh
4. Dr. Prem Nath Trivedi

  
Manoj Singh  
Rksingh  
Naseem Ahmed  
23/11/15

ORDINANCE FOR LL.M. PROGRAMME

**CENTRE FOR POST GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES (CPGLS)**

**(A) Establishment:**

- (i) In pursuance of the UGC guidelines dated 18.01.2013 for the introduction of one year LL.M. programme, a Centre of Post Graduate Legal Studies (CPGLS) is establishment at **Rama University, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh,**

**(B) CENTRE OF POST GRADUATE LEGAL STUDIES (CPGLS):**

- (i) There shall be a Centre of Post Graduate Legal Studies (CPGLS) in the University to look after the Post Graduate Legal Studies in the University.
- (ii) It shall also look after the Ph. D. Programme of the University as per the Regulations relating to Admission of Ph.D. Degree in Law & Allied Subjects.
- (iii) The Centre shall have such number of Faculty Members and assisting staff as may be prescribed by the University from time to time. They will be governed by the University Regulations relating to teaching and non-teaching staff framed from time to time.
- (iv) The Head of Department shall be appointed as the Centre-in-Charge by the Academic Council on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor.
- (v) The Academic Council may, on the recommendation of the Vice-Chancellor, appoint a Centre-in-Charge in place of the Head of Department.

R. Singh

Abhi

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- (vi) The Head of Department shall be appointed for a period of three years. However, the Academic Council may allow the Head of Department so appointed to continue for another term of three years.

**(C) FUNCTIONS OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

- (i) The Head of Department shall coordinate the proper functioning of the Centre.
- (ii) The Head of Department shall ensure that the courses of studies of the Centre are of High standards and they are conducted in accordance with the time table prepared in that regard.
- (iii) The Head of Department shall allot the teaching schedule of the Centre in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.
- (iv) The Head of Department shall organize from time to time Seminars/Workshops/Conferences all other Co-curricular activities of the Centre.
- (v) The Head of Department shall inform to the Vice-Chancellor all the developments of the Centre from time to time.
- (vi) The Head of Department shall ensure that teaching methods including Tutorials/Seminars/Field/Works/Clinics/Teaching/Technology and such other activities are experimented in the teaching process from time to time.
- (vii) In Head of Department shall have the responsibilities to supervise the overall functioning of the Centre.
- (viii) In case the Centre-In-Charge is appointed, he shall perform his functions in consultations with the Head of Department.
- (ix) He shall perform any other function allotted by the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

**(D) BOARD OF STUDIES:**

- (i) There shall be a Board of Studies consisting of:-
- (a) The Head of Department.
- (b) All Faculty Members of the Centre.

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- (vi) The Head of Department shall be appointed for a period of three years. However, the Academic Council may allow the Head of Department so appointed to continue for another term of three years.

**(C) FUNCTIONS OF THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

- (i) The Head of Department shall coordinate the proper functioning of the Centre.
- (ii) The Head of Department shall ensure that the courses of studies of the Centre are of High standards and they are conducted in accordance with the time table prepared in that regard.
- (iii) The Head of Department shall allot the teaching schedule of the Centre in consultation with the Vice-Chancellor.
- (iv) The Head of Department shall organize from time to time Seminars/Workshops/Conferences all other Co-curricular activities of the Centre.
- (v) The Head of Department shall inform to the Vice-Chancellor all the developments of the Centre from time to time.
- (vi) The Head of Department shall ensure that teaching methods including Tutorials/Seminars/Field/Works/Clinics/Teaching/Technology and such other activities are experimented in the teaching process from time to time.
- (vii) In Head of Department shall have the responsibilities to supervise the overall functioning of the Centre.
- (viii) In case the Centre-In-Charge is appointed, he shall perform his functions in consultations with the Head of Department.
- (ix) He shall perform any other function allotted by the Vice-Chancellor from time to time.

**(D) BOARD OF STUDIES:**

- (i) There shall be a Board of Studies consisting of:-
- (a) The Head of Department.
- (b) All Faculty Members of the Centre

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- (c) One External Expert not in the service of the University nominated by the Vice-Chancellor from the panel of experts approved by the Academic Council.
- (ii) The subject expert for the scheduled meeting of the Board of Studies shall be invited by the concerned the Head of Department.
- (iii) The External Expert so nominated by the Vice-Chancellor shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of acceptance of the nomination.
- (iv) The functions of the Board of Studies shall be:
- (a) To recommend to the Academic Council in the manner prescribed by these ordinances.
- (i) Courses of Studies;
- (ii) Appointment of examiners for all examinations;
- (iii) Field of study of each post at the time of its creation;
- (iv) measures for improvements of standards of teaching and research ; and
- (v) subject for research for various degrees and other requirements research work
- (b) to allocate teaching and other research/administrative work among the teachers and staff;
- (c) to consider matters of general and academic interest of the Department and its functioning;
- (d) to recommend to the Vice-Chancellor the names of moderators for the examinations;
- (e) to approve subjects for dissertation;
- (f) to perform such other functions as may be assigned to it by the Academic Council;
- (g) One half the Members of the Board of Studies shall form the quorum for the meeting of the Board of Studies.

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(h) The Head of the Department shall be the Chairman of the Board of Studies.

(i) The Vice-Chancellor shall has right to present at any meeting of the Board of Studies and may participate in the discussion.

**(E) ELIGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION:**

(i) The candidates shall be selected for admission to the LL.M. Programme on the basis of their *inter se* merit as announced in the result of the LL.M. Admission Test (LLMAT).

(ii) The minimum eligibility requirement for appearing in the LLMAT shall be Law Degree or an equivalent degree from any University recognized by the UGC with not less than 55% marks in aggregate (50% in case of SC/ST candidates of Uttar Pradesh). However, those who are appearing in the final examination of the aforesaid Degree course or whose results are awaited may also appear, however such candidates shall have to produce proof of having qualified the aforesaid degree course examination with the required percentage of marks on the date of their admission. If number of applicants are less than number of seats, the students may be admitted directly.

**(F) FOREIGN NATIONALS/NON-RESIDENTIAL INDIANS/NRI SPONSORED:**

(i) Foreign Nationals/Non-Resident Indians (NRI) may be admitted to the LL.M. Programme, provided that they fulfill the prescribed minimum eligibility requirements. They are exempted from appearing in the LLMAT.

(ii) Only those foreign nationals/NRI's shall be admitted to the course, who have a valid visa to stay in India.

(iii) The number of supernumerary seats for this category shall be not more than ten.

**(G) INTAKE AND RESERVATION**

There shall be 60 seats for the LL.M. Programme. Reservation shall be given as per rule of State Government.

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subjects, or the equivalent of 40 credits respectively.

<b>Corporate and Commercial Law</b>	<b>Constitution and Administrative Law</b>
1. Research Methods and Legal Writing 2. Comparative Public Law 3. Law and Justice in a Globalising world.	Research Methods and Legal Writing Comparative Public Law Law and Justice in a Globalising world.
4. Principles of Corporate Law 5. Intellectual Property Rights 6. Contract Law 7. Cyber Law	4. Minorities Law 5. Human Rights – International and National Sphere 6. Media Law 7. Health Law
8. Competition Law 9. Employment Laws and Human Resource Management 10. Dissertation	8. Telecommunication Law 9. Education Law 10. Dissertation

**(L) TEACHING:**

- (i) Only approved courses can be offered during any Semester.
- (ii) Each course so offered shall be conducted by the assigned teacher. The teacher shall be responsible to conduct the course and its related components including group discussion or field work if need be.
- (iii) Teaching and examination will be only in English language.
- (iv) The List of courses to be offered by the University during any Semester shall be finalized before the beginning of the Semester by the Vice Chancellor in

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consultation with the Head of Department.

- (v) The courses to be offered in each Semester shall be assigned to the Faculty by the Vice Chancellor in consultation with the Head of Department.
- (vi) The concerned teacher shall prepare the course content on the paper allotted to him with the approval of the Vice Chancellor/Head of Department for distribution to the students.
- (vii) The concerned teacher shall see to it that he covers in his teaching all the rubrics of all the Units in the concerned course paper.

**(M) ATTENDANCE:**

- (i) A student is required to be regular in classes and expected to have 100% attendance; however, condonation upto 30% can be considered for specific cogent reasons for making him eligible to appear in the End Term Examination of the concerned semester. No relaxation beyond 30% shall be considered in any case.

Procedure for condonation of absence shall be as under:

- (a) Attendance up to 10% may be condoned without taking any application from the student.
- (b) Attendance up to 20% may be condoned by the Vice-Chancellor on the cogent reasons as given below :
  - (i) Participation with the approval of the University Authority in Seminar, Conference and Workshop and presented a paper therein or participated in any academic work allotted by the University Authority and a certificate to that affect is submitted to the University.
  - (ii) Participation in University Team Games or Interstate or Inter-University tournaments, duly supported by certificate and recommendation of the Sports Committee of the University.
  - (iii) Participation in Educational Excursions, which form a part of teaching in any subject conducted on working days duly certified by the Head of the Department.
  - (iv) University Deputation for Youth Festival duly certified by the Faculty in Charge, Cultural Committee of the University.
  - (v) Prolonged illness duly certified by the medical Officer of the University or any

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other Registered Medical Practitioner, provided such certificate is submitted to the respective Head of the Department in time.

- (ii) The attendance of a candidate shall be counted from the date of his/her admission, or date of beginning of classes whichever is later.
- (iii) There shall be an Attendance Monitoring Committee in the University under the Chairmanship of the Head of Department.
- (iv) In order to allot marks for attendance, out of 10 marks for the attendance and class responsiveness, 5 marks shall be allotted for attendance in the respective classes and remaining 5 marks shall be allotted on interaction and responsiveness of the students in the respective classes. Regarding 5 marks for attendance, the following distribution shall be adopted:

Sr. No.	% of class Attendance	Marks
1	71 – 75	1
2	76 – 80	2
3	81 – 85	3
4	86 – 89	4
5	90 – 100	5

#### (N) EXAMINATION & EVALUATION:

##### (A) General Provisions

- (i) The Examination system of the University shall be targeting consistent monitoring the overall academic performance of the students
- (ii) No student shall use any unfair means in the Examination else action shall be taken as per University Rules in this regard.
- (iii) In each Semester there shall be one End Term Examination besides group discussion and Dissertation work.
- (iv) No student shall be permitted to appear in the End-Term Examination of each Semester unless he/she has fulfilled all the requirements of the course and has secured not less than 70% of attendance in each paper and related work assignment in the said course in each Semester.
- (v) A student who is not satisfied with the assessment he/she may, within the

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prescribed date for review of his answer script(s), deposit the requisite fee and thereafter the Vice Chancellor may refer the case to the Review Committee for its recommendation in the matter.

- (vi) A student to be successful in the End Term Exam of each Semester shall have to obtain at least *D grade* in every course paper.
- (vii) In case of evaluation of the Dissertation there will be two Examiners: first, internal guide of the concerned Dissertation; and second, an external examiner to be appointed by the Vice Chancellor. The mean mark shall be taken as the marks to be awarded for the Dissertation.
- (viii) A student, who fails to appear or failed in the End-Term Examination of the concerned course paper(s) of the Ist Semester may be promoted to the IInd Semester provided that he had fulfilled the minimum requirement of attendance in the class in each course paper in the Ist Semester. Such students may be allowed to appear in the subsequent repeat examination to clear the backlog.
- (ix) A student will be deemed to have completed the requirements for post-graduation if he/she has:
  - a. passed all the prescribed course papers including dissertation work
  - b. Obtain D Grade
  - c. cleared all the dues of the University
  - d. has no case of indiscipline pending against him/her.
- (xii) Result shall be withheld if the student fails to pay his/her University dues or if there is a case of indiscipline pending against him.
- (xiii) A student may be rusticated, expelled or suspended from the facilities available to the students in part or total on disciplinary ground or as the University may consider necessary.

#### **(B) The Credit System**

- (i) Each course shall carry a weight age of 4 credits each in the 3 Mandatory

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Course (making a total of 12 credits) and in case of 6 Optional Papers the credit shall be 4 in each paper (making a total of 24 credits) and in case of dissertation, in III<sup>RD</sup> Semesters 4 credits.

- (ii) The Credits, unless otherwise specified for LL.M. (One Year) Course shall be 40. The number of credits along with grade that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme.

**(A) Assignment of Credits:**

Credits of a course shall be assigned in the following manner:

- (a) For all theory (Lecture) Courses, one credit shall be assigned for one one-hour lecture per week in a semester.  
(b) Credits shall be in whole numbers.

**(B) Performance**

The Performance of a candidate in a semester shall be measured by Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). details of which are given below:

**(i) Calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA)**

Each course shall carry a credits as specified in the Regulation 8(1) above. The Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) will be the weighted average of the grade points. If the grade points of the letter grades awarded to a student in five courses are denoted by g1, g2, g3, g4, g5, and the weights of the courses by w1, w2, w3, w4, w5 respectively, the SGPA will be computed as follows:

$$\text{SGPA} = \frac{w_1g_1 + w_2g_2 + w_3g_3 + w_4g_4 + w_5g_5 + \dots}{w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + w_4 + w_5 + \dots}$$

**(ii) Calculation of Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):**

The Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) will be used to describe the overall performance of a student up to and including the II<sup>nd</sup> semester. It will be computed in a similar manner from the grade points of all the grades the student has received

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since his beginning of the course.

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{w_1g_1 + w_2g_2 + w_3g_3 + \dots}{w_1 + w_2 + w_3 + \dots}$$

**(iii) Evaluation Pattern:**

Point Scale for grading Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks shall be as follows:

Point Scale for grading Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks shall be as follows:

Marks Range in percentage	Grade	Grade Point
90 - 100	O (Outstanding)	10
80-89	A ( Distinction)	9
70 - 79	B (Very Good)	8
60 - 69	C (Good)	7
50 - 59	D (Fair)	6
00- 49	F (Fail)	0

**Explanation:**

- (i) Letter grades 'O', 'A', 'B', 'C', or 'D' in a course mean that the student has passed that course.
- (ii) The 'F' grade denotes poor performance, i.e., failing in the course. Such student has to appear at the repeat examination(s).

**C. Medium and Duration of Examinations**

- (i) Every student shall answer the questions in English in the examination in all the courses/papers.
- (ii) Each individual paper shall ordinarily be of three hours duration unless otherwise specified by the competent authority.

**D. Allotment of Marks**

- (i) The grade to be awarded to a student shall depend on his performance in examinations in each course paper carrying 100 marks each. In order to award the grade the following shall be the distribution:

Sr. No.	Area	% of marks
1	Attendance and class responsiveness	10%
2	Group Discussion	10%

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3	Class Test	10%
4	End Term Exam.	70%
<b>Dissertation And Viva Voce</b>		200 (150 +50) marks

(b) After declaration of results of IIIrd Semester, a candidate can be put in the following two categories:

- (i) **Passed:** A candidate who has passed in all the courses of Examination of Ist and IIrd Semesters taken together and obtained D Grade shall be categorized as 'Passed'.
- (ii) **Failed:** All those students who have not "Passed" shall be categorized as "Failed". Such failed students may clear their failed paper(s) in the repeat examinations as ex-students.

A student who has failed or failed to appear in a course paper(s) will get ordinarily two more chance to clear a course subject to the maximum duration for passing course. i.e. three years from the date of his or her Admission to the Programme.

#### **E. Declaration of Division:**

A candidate who has passed in all the papers/courses of I and II Semesters of the LL.M. Programme taken together shall be declared as 'Passed' with the Division according to the following criteria :

(i)	First Division with distinction	CGPA 8.5 and above
(ii)	First Division	CGPA 6.5 and above, but below 8.5
(iii)	Second Division	CGPA 6.0 and above, but below 6.5

Note: The SGPA and CGPA shall be computed upto 2 places of decimals (truncated at the second place).

The conversion formula for converting CGPA to the corresponding Percentage of marks will be as follow :

$$X = 10 Y - 4.5$$

where, X = Percentage of marks

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**RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR**  
**DEPARTMENT OF LAW**  
**ONE YEAR LL.M SYLLABUS 2017-18.**

<b>Corporate and Commercial Law</b>	<b>Constitution and Administrative Law</b>
<b>1<sup>st</sup> Trimester: (9 Credits)</b> 1. Research Methods and Legal Writing (3 credits) 2. Comparative Public Law (3 credits) 3. Law and Justice in a Globalising world. (3 credits)	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Trimester (9 Credits)</b> 1. Research Methods and Legal Writing (3 credits) 2. Comparative Public Law (3 credits) 3. Law and Justice in a Globalising world. (3 credits)
<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester (8 Credits)</b> 4. Principles of Corporate Law (2 credits) 5. Intellectual Property Rights (2 credits) 6. Contract Law (2 credits) 7. Cyber Law (2 credits)	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Trimester (8 Credits)</b> 4. Minorities Law (2 credits) 5. Human Rights – International and National Sphere (2 credits) 6. Media Law (2 credits) 7. Health Law (2 credits)
<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester (7 Credits)</b> 8. Competition Law (2 credits) 9. Employment Laws and Human Resource Management (2 credits) 10. Dissertation (3 credits) - LLM-305	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Trimester (7 Credits)</b> 8. Telecommunication Law (2 credits) 9. Education Law (2 credits) 10. Dissertation (3 credits) - LLM-305

The examination, evaluation and other norms of improvement of grades will be governed as per the norms of the credit system of the University Departments.

**Research Methodology and Writing Skills (3 Credits)**

The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course.

By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems. They should be able to design and execute small scale research problems. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.

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**I. Introduction**

- a) The science of research and scientific methodology
- b) Interrelation between speculation, fact and theory building-some fallacies of scientific methodology with reference to socio legal research
- c) Inter-disciplinary research and legal research models
- d) Arm chair research *vis-a-vis* empirical research
- e) Legal research-common law and civil law legal systems

**II. Research Design**

- a) Workable Hypothesis-formulation and evaluation
- b) Major steps in research design

**III. Research Techniques**

- a) Sampling
- b) Survey and Case Study method
- c) Scaling and Content Analysis

**IV. Research Tools and Data Processing**

- a) Observation
- b) Interview and schedule
- c) Questionnaire
- d) Socio-metrics and jurimetrics
- e) Data processing (deductions and Inductions) analysis and interpretation of data

**V. Legal writing**

- a) Report/article writing in legal research
- b) Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines in legal research
- c) Citation methodology
- d) Book review and case comments

**Suggested Reading Materials for Reference**

1. Robert Watt- Concise book on Legal Research
2. Ram Ahuja-Research Method
3. Good and Hatt- Research Methodology
4. Pauline Young- Research Methodology
5. Earl Babbie- Research Methodology
6. Anwarul Yaqin-Legal Research Methodology
7. Wilkinson Bhandarkar-Research Methodology
8. Selltis Johoda-Research Methodology
9. Stott D.-Legal Research
10. *Robert Watt* and Francis Johns- *Concise Legal Research*
11. S.K. Verma & Afzal Wani- Legal Research Methodology  
(and material announced in the Class)

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## COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW (3 Credits)

**Objectives:** This paper focuses on analytical and theoretical scrutiny of Public Administrative Law, Constitutional Law and Criminal Law and its component in comparative manner to enable the students and develop amongst them the proper understanding of the subject.

1. Introduction
  - Meaning and definition of Public Law
  - Concept of Public Law
  - Globalisation of Comparative Public Law
2. Tools of Comparative Public Law
  - Constitutional Law – Common Law, Civil Law
  - Legislative Mechanism - Common Law, Civil Law
  - Typology of Federalism – USA, India
3. Public Interest Litigation – US, India
  - Locus standi
  - Judicial Activism
  - Judicial Accountability
4. Comparative Criminal Law – Common law, Civil law
  - Domestic Violations – International, National
  - Provisions relating to Rape
  - Plea Bargaining – USA, India
  - White Collar Crimes
  - Juvenile Justice
5. Ombudsman
  - Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
  - International Scenario – Common law and Civil law
  - Indian Scenario
    - i) Lokpal (Ombudsman)
    - ii) Lokayukta

### Select Bibliography

1. H. W. Wade - Administrative Law.
2. DeSmith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
3. Garner - Administrative Law.
4. D. D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law.
5. Wade and Philips - Constitutional Law

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6. Dicey - Introduction to Law of the Constitution.
7. O Hood Philips - Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
8. M. P. Jain, S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law.
9. M. P. Jain - The Evolving Indian Administrative Law.
10. B. Schwartz - An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
11. M. P. Jain - Cases and Materials on Administrative Law.
12. K. S. Shukla and S. S. Singh - Lokayukta - A socio legal study.
13. Ivor Jennings - Law and the Constitution.
14. K. C. Davis - Discretionary Justice.
15. Neville L. Brown and J. F. Garner – French Administrative Law.
16. Peter H. Schuck - Foundations of Administrative Law.
17. P. P. Craig - Administrative Law.
18. Alex Carol - Constitution and Administrative Law.
19. Neil Hawke and Neil Papworth - Introduction to Administrative Law.
20. Jaffe - Judicial Control of Administrative Law.
21. K.D.Gaur – A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code.
22. Vidh Upadhyay - Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases Concerns  
1<sup>st</sup> Edition
23. S. K Agrawala - Public interest litigation in India: A critique (K.M. Munshi memorial lectures)
24. The Handbook of Comparative Criminal Law, Stanford Law Books (2010)

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## LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD

The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of global justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to have become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the liberal, republican, and discursive democratic attempts to make sense of, and to ameliorate, prevailing instances of injustice in the world. This will be imparted through theoretical and philosophical debates advanced by various scholars and the institutional mechanism that need to be accelerated to achieve the objectives of global justice.

### I. Introduction

- (a) Meaning and significance of Globalization
- (b) concept of Global Justice
- (c) Global Justice and Right to Development

### II. Theoretical Propositions of Global Justice

- (a) Realism
- (b) Particularism
- (c) Nationalism
- (d) Cosmopolitanism

### III. Historical and Central Challenges to Global Justice

- (a) Global Poverty- Role of International Mechanism
- (b) Armed Conflict
- (c) Nationalist practices
- (d) Crimes against Humanity
- (e) Environment and Health
- (f) Oppressive Policies- Threat of Terrorism, Global Politics

### IV. Role and Reformation of Global Institutions

- (a) States, sovereignty and Transnational Law
- (b) Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's
- (c) structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council
- (d) International Judicial Institutions

### V. Models To Achieve Global Justice

- (a) Social Contract and Social Justice
- (b) Sarvodaya Model of Justice
- (c) Multi Culturalism and Cosmopolitanism
- (D) Significance of Human Rights Education
- (E) Global Justice and Global Rule of Law

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## Recommended Readings

- Springer: Encyclopedia of Global Justice 2012
- Brian Barry, *Culture and Equality*. Cambridge: Polity, 2001
- Duncan Bell (ed.) *Ethics and World Politics*. Oxford 2010.
- Allen Buchanan. *Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-determination: Moral Foundations for International Law*. Oxford 2004.
- Simon Caney, *Justice Beyond Borders*. Oxford:, 2005
- Nicole Hassoun. 2008a. "World Poverty and Individual Freedom." *American Philosophical Quarterly*. Vol. 45, No. 2: 191-198.
- Andrew Hurrell. 2001. "Global Inequality and International Institutions." *Global Justice*. Thomas Pogge ed. *Meta-philosophy Series in Philosophy* A.T. Maroobian and Brian Huschle eds. Blackwell Publishing: Oxford.
- Martha Nussbaum, *Frontiers of Justice*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006.
- Thomas Pogge, *World Poverty and Human Rights*. Cambridge: Polity, 2002.
- John Rawls, *The Law of Peoples*. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999
- Amartya Sen, *Development as Freedom*. Oxford: 1999
- Amartya Sen: Global Justice  
[http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20080806034945\\_large.pdf](http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20080806034945_large.pdf)
- Amartya Sen The Idea of Justice 2009
- Amartya Sen: Development as Freedom 1999 Oxford
- Amartya Sen: Human and Public Action Oxford
- Journals of Oxford and Cambridge on global Justice
- Global Justice Net work: [www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org/journal](http://www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org/journal)
- R PIERIK : *Cosmopolitanism Global Justice and International Law* Cambridge 2005
- American Journal of International Law and Proceedings of American Society of International Law*
- THOMAS NAGEL The Problem of Global Justice  
<http://as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/1172/globaljustice.pdf>
- Anthony J. Langlois:**
- Is global justice a mirage?** *European Journal of International Relations* March 2011 17: 145-157,

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## Principles of Corporate Law

(2 credits)

**Objectives-** In view of the changing niceties of global governance especially from the point of view of good governance, corporate governance plays a vital role in the development of economy both nationally and internationally. Taking this into consideration, the paper aims to introduce to the students the nuances of corporate law and the obligations of it towards society in discharging its trading relations and to be a good corporate citizen.

### I. Introduction

- a. Corporate personality
- b. Advantages and Disadvantages of Incorporation
- c. Concept of lifting of Corporate Veil.
- d. Convergence of Corporate Legal System in the Present Time – LLP as a type of Corporate vehicle

### II. Corporate Finance

- a. Company capital- Equity Finance, Debt Finance.
- b. Offer Documents
- c. Public Issues
- d. Under writing of Issues
- e. Corporate Loans
- f. Venture Capital, Institutional Financing
- g. Role of SEBI and stock exchanges

### III. Amalgamation, Reconstruction, Mergers and takeovers etc.

- a. Meaning of the terms
- b. Statutory provisions
- c. Powers of the court/tribunal

### IV. Corporate Governance

- a. Concept, Significance
- b. Dimensions
- c. Legal framework, Basic Principles and OECD principles of Corporate Governance
- d. Impact of globalization

### Suggested Readings

1. J.M. Thomson- Palmer's Company Law
2. Gower- Principles of Modern Company Law
3. Ramaiya- Guide to Companies Act
4. Indian Law Institute- Current Problems of Corporate Law
5. Compendium on SEBI, Capital Issues and Listing – by Chandratre, Acharya, Israni, Sethuraman
6. Corporate Finance- Ashwath Damodaran

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## INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (2 Credits)

### Objectives:

The main objective of the paper is to introduce to the students the concepts of IPR and their relationship with other subjects especially, economic law, and other technological aspects. Apart from the above, the paper covers the approaches of International Institutions and introduces the various aspects that are form part of the province of IPR.

### 1. Introduction

- Origin and Genesis of IPR
- Theories of IPR – Locke's, Hegel and Marxian
- Ethical, moral and human rights perspectives of IPR

### 2. Intellectual Property Rights: International Relevance

- Internationalization of IP protection – Paris Convention, Berne Convention, TRIPS Agreement – basic principles and minimum standards – limits of one-size-fit for all – flexibilities under TRIPS
- 

### 3. Intellectual Property: Issues and Challenges

- Copyright protection with reference to performers rights and Artist rights,
- Global governance towards Patents
- Trade Marks: Legal recognition, Comparative analysis in India, EU and USA
- Trade secrets : Legal recognition, Comparative analysis in India, EU and USA

### 4. Intellectual Property: Contemporary Trends

- Benefit sharing and contractual agreements – International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture – issues on patent policy and farmers' rights- CBD, Nagoya Protocol and Indian law
- UNESCO – protection of folklore/cultural expressions
- Developments in WIPO on traditional knowledge and traditional cultural expressions

### Suggestive Readings:

- W. Cornish & Llewelyn – Intellectual Property: Patent, Copyrights, Trade Marks & Allied Rights”, London Sweet & Maxwell.
- Nard Madison- The Intellectual Property, Aspian Publication.
- Carlosm Correa- Oxford commentaries on GATT/ WTO Agreements trade related aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, Oxford University Press.
- David Bainbridge – Intellectual Property Law.

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**CONTRACTS LAW (2 Credits)****OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

To make the students aware of recent development in the area of contracts , to familiarize them with the Indian legal provisions related to various forms of contracts, to acquaint them with the related cases and exposition of the subject matter in detail with the help of legislative, judicial and other materials.

**TOPICS FOR THE STUDY****1. STANDARD FORM CONTRACTS**

Nature, advantages and unilateral character

Principles of protection against the possibility of exploitation Exemption clauses

Law Commission of India's views

**2. GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS**

Constitutional Provisions

Performance of Government

contracts Tender procedure in public

contracts Statutory Contracts

**3. ELECTRONIC CONTRACTS**

Formation of E-Contracts

Advantages and disadvantages of E-Contracts Relevant Laws

Legality of E-Contracts

**4. QUASI CONTRACTS**

Principle of unjust enrichment

Contract for Necessaries

Provisions of Indian Contracts Act

Quasi Contracts in English Law

**SUGGESTED READINGS**

- 1) A.G. Guest (ed): Anson's Law of Contract..
- 2) P.S. Atiya, Introduction to the Law of Contract.
- 3) Avtar Singh : Law of Contract.
- 4) G.C. Cheshire, H. S. Fifoot : Cases on the law of Contract.
- 5) Chitty : Chitty on Contracts, Vol. I General Principles Vol. 2 Specific Contracts.
- 6) Pollock and Mulla on the Indian Contract and Specific Relief Acts.
- 7) Cheshire and Fifoot, The Law of Contract.
- 8) Nilima Bhadabhade, Contract Law in India
- 9) G. M. Treitel : Law of Contract.
- 10) S. Venkataraman and K. Ramanamurthy, T. S. Venkatesa Iyer's Law of Contract.

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## Cyber Law (2 Credits)

### Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to make students familiar with the developments that are being taking place in the different areas with the help of Computer Science and Information Technology. To acquaint the students with the national and international legal order relative to these

### Fundamentals of Cyber Law

- A) Conceptual and theoretical perspective of cyber law.
- B) Computer and Web Technology
- C) Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective

### Cyber Law: Legal Issues and Challenges in India, USA and EU

- A) Data Protection, Cyber Security,
- B) Legal recognition of Digital Evidence
- C) Recognition of liability in the digital world
- D) Jurisdiction Issues in Transnational Crimes

### Cyber Law: International Perspectives

- A) Budapest Convention on Cybercrime
- B) ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes
- C) Net neutrality and the EU electronic communications regulatory framework
- D) Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG) 2.0

### Cyber Law – Contemporary Trends

- A) Impact of cyber warfare on privacy, identity theft.
- B) International law governing Censorship, online privacy, copyright regulations,
- C) Online Intermediaries in the governance of Internet
- D) Social Networking Sites vis-à-vis Human Rights.

### Suggestive Readings:

- Yatindra Singh : Cyber Laws.
- Ajit Narayanan and Bennum (ed.) : Law, Computer Science and Artificial Intelligence.
- Linda Brennan and Victoria Johnson : Social, ethical and policy implication of Information Technology.
- Kamath Nandan : Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce.
- Arvind Singhal and Everett Rogers : India's Communication Revolution : From Bullock Carts to
- Cyber Marts.
- Lawrence Lessing : Code and other Laws of cyberspace.
- Mike Godwin : Cyber Rights Defencing free speech in the Digital Age.

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**MINORITIES LAW (2 Credits)****OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

To make the students aware of the importance of rights of minorities, to familiarize them with the constitutional provisions related to minorities, to acquaint them with the rights of minority educational institutions and exposition of the subject matter in detail with the help of legislative, judicial and other materials.

**TOPICS FOR THE STUDY****1. MINORITIES IN INDIAN SOCIETY**

Concept of Minorities  
Linguistic Minorities  
Religious Minorities  
Secularism

**2. INTERNATIONAL NORMS FOR PROTECTION OF MINORITIES**

Human Rights of Minorities  
Minority Rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights  
Non-discrimination provisions of the United Nations Charter 1945  
Declaration on Rights of Minorities

**3. MINORITY RIGHTS**

Right to religion  
Linguistic rights  
Right to culture and traditions  
National Commission for Minority

**4. RIGHTS OF MINORITY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Educational rights of Minorities  
Right to administer Minority educational institution  
Aided and Unaided Minority Educational Institutions and Governmental Controls  
National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions

**SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law
2. D.D.Basu, Commentary on the Constitution of India
3. A.P.Datar, Commentary on the Constitution of India
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
5. M.P. Singh, Constitution of India
6. Brolmann, C. and others, eds., Peoples and Minorities in International Law
7. Phillips, A. and A. Rosas, eds., The UN Minority Rights Declaration
8. Reddy, Jagmohan, Minorities and the Constitution
9. Sheth, D.L. and Gurpreet Mahajan, ed., Minority Identities and the Nation State
10. Thornberry, Patrick, International Law and the Rights of the Minorities

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## HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SPHERE

### Credits (TWO)

The course aims discuss the various aspects of Human rights with respect to contemporary issues and their impairment on certain sections of People and the Politico- legal perspective in their achievement with the help of the enforcement mechanism and the impediments. In the end of the course, a student would able to appreciate the lacunas in the full realisation of human rights, and able to find solutions to augment the both in national and international enforcement mechanism.

#### I. Introduction

- (a) Scope and Significance of Human Rights
- (b) Globalisation Vis-à-vis Human Rights
- (c) Human rights with special reference to Right to Development

#### II. Human rights in the International Scenario

- (a) Impact of the Human Rights Instruments on Domestic Law
- (b) Rights of disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups- Critical Analysis
- (c) Cultural Relativism and Human Rights

#### III. Human Rights in the National Sphere

- (a) Human Rights in the Indian Sphere- An Over View
- (b) Constitution and the analysis of Preamble
- (c) Social Action Litigation and the Role of Indian Judiciary

#### IV. Enforcement Mechanism : International and National Sphere

- (a) Critical Examination of the Human rights Council and Human rights Commission
- (b) Treaty Mechanism with respect to Covenants ICESCR and ICCPR; Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Child Rights Convention.
- (c) Critical Analysis of the NHRC and the National Women's Commission and National Child Rights Commission.

#### Recommended Readings:

- Jeffery F. etc (eds) Globalization International Law and Human Rights, Oxford;2012
- Ian Brownlie: Basic Documents on International Law, Oxford, 2012
- Lone Lindholt etc. Human Rights in Development 2003 Martinus Nijhoff pp 1-110
- Rhona K.M. Smith International Human Rights, Oxford (5<sup>th</sup> edn) 2012 chapters 1,2,5,10,22 and 23.

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- TSN Sastry: India and Human Rights: Reflections Concept publishers 2005 Chapters 1-7,8,9,14,15, & 17 V.T. Patel and TSN Sastry: Studies in Human Rights, PR Publications, 2000; chapters 1-5,8,13,18,19,21, and 26.
- YSR Murty: Human Rights Hand Book Lexis Nexus Butterworth's 2007
- HOSSAIN MD. SHANAWEZ: Human Security in Asia: by Universal Human Right or Cultural Relativism?  
<http://humansecurityconf.polsci.chula.ac.th/Documents/Presentations/Shanawez.pdf>
- Aruna Ray: National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning and Future Atlantic 1997
- Human rights Quarterly
- Indian Journal of International law
- American Journal of International Law
- British Year Book of International law
- NHRC Journal on Human rights
- Journal of the Indian Law Institute

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**MEDIA LAW (2 Credits)**

This paper deals with the interaction between law and mass media. This paper examines the major laws, regulations and court decisions affecting the media. It aims to familiarise the theoretical debates on media, law and ethics in the Indian context. It also attempts to evolve an understanding of the complexities of ethical and legal media practice.

## 6. Introduction

- Evolution of Media
- Types of media:
  - (i) Print
  - (ii) Electronic
- E-Media – Free Flow of Information beyond boundaries and barriers
- Difference between Visual and non- Visual Media - impact on People

## 7. Freedom of Speech and Expression -Article 19 (1) (a)

- An introduction to Freedom of expression
- Evolution of Freedom of Press
- Restrictions under Constitution
  - (i) Article 19 (2)
  - (ii) Government Power to legislate - Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule.
  - (iii) Power to impose Tax -licensing and licence fee.
- Advertisement & Ethics: Misleading Advertisement vis-à-vis Consumers rights

## 8. Law of defamation and obscenity

- Defamation
  - (i) Libel
  - (ii) Slander
- Obscenity
- Sedition

## 9. Development of laws relating to Mass Media vis a vis International regime

- Censorship of films
- Censorship under Constitution
- Censorship under the Cinematograph Act.
- Pre-censorship of films

## Select Bibliography

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India (1994) Wadawa, Nagpur
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India 2002 Vol. 1 Universal

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3. John B. Howard, "The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises" in Law and Community Controls in New Development Strategies (International Center for law in Development 1980)
4. Bruce Michael Boys, "Film Censorship in India: A Reasonable Restriction on Freedom of Speech and Expression" 14 J.I.L.I. 501 (1972).
5. Rajeev Dhavan, "On the Law of the Press in India" 26 J.I.L.I. 288 (1984).
6. Rajeev Dhavan, "Legitimizing Government Rhetoric: Reflections on Some Aspects of the Second Press Commission" 26 J.I.L.I. 391 (1984).
7. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India (1976).
8. Justice E.S. Venkaramiah, Freedom of Press: Some Recent Trends (1984).
9. D.D. Basu, The Law of Press of India (1980)

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## Health Law (2 credits)

**Objectives-** This course seeks to explore various areas of the law that deal with creating and maintaining and regulating 'health.' It incorporates broad theoretical basis behind the relationship between law and healthcare services.

The course aims to give comprehensive and practical approach to the students to make them aware of the developments in medical sciences, to explore various issues and to enable them to be equipped to face the recent challenges raised by the modern issues in contemporary era.

- I. Introduction
  - a. Concept of health, public health
  - b. Law and health – development of interrelationship
  - c. Health Law and Bio Ethics
  
- II. Legal aspects of Health Care
  - a. Role of WHO
  - b. Constitutional law- regulation of health
  - c. Important legislations dealing with law and medicine
  
- III. Medical Professional, Patient and the Law
  - a. Nature and concept of physician –patient relationship
  - b. Informed consent and confidentiality
  - c. Concept of duty of care
  - d. standard of care
  - e. Code of ethics in medical profession
  - f. Role of judiciary in regulating the medical profession
  
- IV. Bioethics- Issues and challenges
  - a. Euthanasia and physician assisted suicide
  - b. Reproductive technology – surrogate motherhood
  - c. Medical termination of pregnancy
  - d. Prenatal diagnostic techniques

### Suggested Readings

1. Freeman- Law and medicine
2. Micheal Davies- Textbook on Medical law
3. Jonathan Herring- Medical Law and Ethics
4. R.K. Bag- Medical Negligence and Compensation
5. S. V. Jogarao- Current Issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law
6. Modi's Medical Jurisprudence
7. Mason and Mc Call Smith- Law and Medical Ethics

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### Competition Law (2 credits)

#### Objectives-

In most countries of the world that competition plays a key role to play in ensuring productive, efficient, innovative and responsive markets. The consumers are ensured availability of 'goods' and 'services' in abundance of acceptable quality at affordable price. Competition law and policy also result in equity among producers and reduce rent seeking behavior on their part.

In tune with the international trend and to cope with changing realities, India has reviewed the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 and has enacted the Competition Act, 2002 (the Act)w.e.f.14.1.03.

The Competition Commission of India feels that in order to create greater awareness of competition law and competition issues, it is important that the Competition Act, 2002 and the role of the Competition Commission of India should form part of the syllabus of faculties/schools of management, law and other relevant institutes. This would also enable the students to take up professional practice in the field of competition law and policy. As a part of its statutory duty to create awareness and to build strong competition culture in the country, the Competition Commission of India has already taken up the matter with over 144 universities to incorporate the Competition Act as a part of syllabus. This syllabus also aims to create awareness among the students and develop their abilities to deal with the issues on the expanding horizons of corporate law.

**I. Introduction**

- a. Basic economic and legal principles
- b. Restraint of Trade under Indian Contract Act
- c. Monopolistic Trade Practices
- d. Restrictive Trade Practices

**II. Development of law from MRTP to Competition Act 2002**

- a. Aims, Objects and Salient features
- b. Comparison between MRTP Act and Competition Act
- c. Anti-Competitive Agreement
- d. Abuse of Dominant Position
- e. Combination
- f. Protection of consumers

**III. Competition Commission Of India**

- a. Structure and function of CCI
- b. Regulatory role

**IV. Competition Appellate Tribunal-**

- a. Composition, Functions, Powers and Procedure

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- b. Award Compensation
- c. Power to punish for contempt
- d. Execution of orders

**Suggested Reading:**

- K.S. Anantaraman : Lectures on Company Law and MRTP
- Dr. R.K. Singh : Restriction Trade Practices and Public Interest
- Suzan Rab- Indian Competition Law- An International Perspective
- S.M. Dugar's MRTP Law, Competition Law and Consumer Protection
- Report of the Monopolies Inquiries Commission, Govt. of India 1965 (Dr. Hazari Report)
- Sachar Committee Report, High Powered Committee on MRTP Act & Company Act, 1980 and other related work
- A.E. Rodrigues, Ashok Menon- The limits of Competition Policy, the shortcomings of Economics
- Taxmann's competition Law and Practice

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## Employment Laws and Human Resource Management (2 Credits)

The existence of cordial labour management relation is a pre-requisite for any organization involved in business, trade and commerce.

The LPG era has brought in forefront many issues and challenges that need to be addressed for sustainable economic growth.

Work force represents human beings in dire need of justice and in turn the economic development parameters of any nation are wholly dependent upon the legal status and protection assigned to them in a legal system.

The course intends to cover the impact of international standards and international trade developments that leave behind strong footprints on nations' economy. Therefore, the Indian employment laws, its relevance, utility and significance in the present international context are to be covered.

### I. Introduction

- a) Workers Rights as Human Rights-Constitutional edifice and reflections of ILO standards in the Indian legal System.
- b) Concept of employment, non-employment, terms of employment and conditions of labour
- c) Challenges and Issues with reference labour management relations in 21<sup>st</sup> Century

### II. Social Security Labour Legislations

- a) National (Constitutional and Statutory) and International Perspectives
- b) ILO norms, measures and standards-its relevance in Indian legal system
- c) Employment Contracts and labour management relations-Trends, Issues and Challenges-A critique of comparative contract labour laws (India, US & Europe)

### III. Transnational Trade and Labour

- a) Impact of globalization on labour market-Indian, US, European & Japanese perspectives
- b) ILO vis-à-vis WTO
- c) Developing vis-à-vis developed States
- d) Resolution of Labour Management Disputes-Means and Mechanisms

### IV. Law and Policies of Protective Discrimination in Employment Laws

- a) Social security safety and welfare at workplace-women, children, and differently-abled.
- b) Compensation, Insurance with respect to wrongful dismissal and employment hazards.

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Suggested reading materials for reference

1. Ravi Singhania-Employment Law in India, CCH Wolters Kluwer
2. Guide to Employment Law-CCH Wolters Kluwer Business
3. Marian Baird, Keith Hancock, Joe Isaac- Work and Employment Relations An Era of Change, Routledge Taylor and Francis group
4. Key Cases: Employment Law By Chris Turner Routledge Taylor and Francis group
5. New Governance and the European Employment Strategy, By Samantha Velluti, Series: Routledge Research in European Union Law
6. At Work in the Informal Economy of India: A Perspective from the Bottom Up Author(s): Jan Breman Oxford University Press
7. Shrivastava-labour laws.
8. OP Malhotra -Labour Management Relations
9. The reports of Commissions, Committee & Research groups and relevant ILO conventions

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## TELECOMMUNICATION LAW (2 CREDITS)

### Objectives:

The main objective of the paper is to introduce to the students the concepts of Telecommunications Law and its regulation at the International Level. Apart from the above, the paper covers the approaches of privatization in Telecommunications and Issues and challenges related to it. The paper will give theoretical perspective of Telecommunication Laws.

### 1. Introduction

- Historical Perspective of Telecommunications Law.
- Conceptual Analysis: public broadcasting, right to broadcast, Cable distribution, broadcasting licensing.
- Telecommunication Laws in India

### 2. Telecommunications : International Relevance

- International regulation related to Telecommunications.
- ITU reform
- Self-governance of the Internet: ICANN
- WTO

### 3. Privatization in telecommunications

- Liberalization and deregulation
- Privatization of INTELSAT

### 4. Telecommunications: Issues and Challenges

- Access
- Dispute Settlement
- Advertisement, consumer protection. Protection of minors (children)
- Indecency, piracy
- Jurisdictional issues

### Suggestive Readings:

- Paul L. Nihoul, Peter B. Rodford - EU Electronic Communications Law: Competition & Regulation in the European Telecommunications Market 2 Rev ed Edition, Oxford University Press
- Universal's Legal Manual - Press, Media & Telecommunication Laws (Containing Acts, Rules, Orders & Regulations), Universal Law Publishing Co.
- Ian Walden - Telecommunications Law and Regulations, Oxford University Press

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**EDUCATION LAW (2 Credits)****OBJECTIVES OF THE PAPER**

To make the students aware of the importance of education, to familiarize them with the constitutional provisions related to education, to acquaint them with the rights of educational institutions and exposition of the subject matter in detail with the help of legislative, judicial and other materials.

**TOPICS FOR THE PAPER****1. HUMAN RIGHT TO EDUCATION**

Role of education

International law and right to education

UNESCO: Convention and Recommendation against Discrimination in Education, 1960  
Pune Declaration on Education for Human Rights in Asia 1999.

**2. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**

Free and compulsory education

Equal opportunity of education

Educational rights of minorities

Right to access higher education

**3. RIGHTS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS**

Right to establish educational institutions

Right to administer educational institutions

Private educational institutions and Governmental Control

Minority educational institutions

**4. EDUCATIONAL LAWS**

University Grants Commission Act

Maharashtra Universities Act

Laws related to Professional education

Judicial Pronouncements

**SUGGESTED READINGS**

1. M.P.Jain, Indian Constitutional Law
2. D.D.Basu, Commentary on the Constitution of India
3. A.P.Datar, Commentary on the Constitution of India
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
5. M.P. Singh, Constitution of India
6. H.O. Agarwal, International law and Human Rights
7. B.M. Sankhdher, Encyclopaedia of Education System in India
8. P.L.Mehta, R.Poonga, Free and Compulsory Education
9. R.D.Agarwal, Law of Education and Educational Institutions
10. G.S.Sharma,(ed.),Educational Planning: Its Legal and Constitutional Implications in India

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