

Rama University Uttar Pradesh, Kanpur



Ref:

Dated: 16/05/2019

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Minutes of Meeting Boards of Studies

A meeting of Boards of Studies of Faculty of Juridical Sciences held on **16 May, 2019** in Director Office. The following members were present:

1. Dr. Rohit P. Shabran- Chairperson
2. Mr. Praveen Kr. Mall - Member
3. Dr. Govind Kumar - Member
4. Dr. Shiv Kumar Tripathi - Member
5. Dr. Sadhna Trivedi - Member

Rohit -
Praveen
Govind
Shiv
Sadhna

The following members agreed to review the minutes in Kanpur

1. Dr. Abhishek Kumar Singh - External Member
2. Mr. Indra Kumar Singh - External Member

Abhishek
Indra

Agenda:

1. To approval of CBCS syllabus of B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B
2. To approval of CBCS syllabus of B.B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B
3. To approval of CBCS syllabus of .LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of .LL.B
4. To adopt the existing syllabus of LL.M. (One Year) and to approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator and examiner for Viva Voce of LL.M.

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


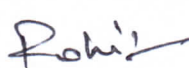
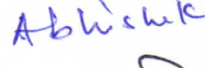


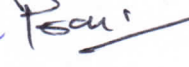
The BOS committee confirmed the minutes of the BOS meeting held on **09 May, 2019**.

2. Introduce the programs and their curricula

S. No.	Item No.	Existing	Recommendation /Action Taken
1	To approval of CBCS syllabus of B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B	B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved revised syllabus of B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.A.LL.B (Annexure-1).
2	To approval of CBCS syllabus of B.B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B	B.B.A.LL.B	The BOS approved revised syllabus of B.B.A.LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of B.B.A.LL.B (Annexure-2).
3	To approval of CBCS syllabus of .LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of .LL.B	.LL.B	The BOS approved revised syllabus of .LL.B and Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator of .LL.B (Annexure-3).
4	To adopt the existing syllabus of LL.M. (One Year) and to approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator and examiner for Viva Voce of LL.M.	.LL.M	The BOS approved the existing syllabus of LL.M. (One Year) and to approval of Paper Setter, Paper Moderator, Answer script evaluator and examiner for Viva Voce of LL.M (Annexure-4).

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

Rohit
(Chairman)

Encl.: Recommended Curricula attached for consideration and approval.

CC:

1. Registrar Office
2. Academic office

Pran
Abhik -
Jksingh
Sallu

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

S. Totpatti
Golinal
IK Singh
Sachin
Rohit
Pooja
Abhishek

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.

Rohit
S. Toripathu
Govind
IK Singh
Sudhanshu
Pooja
Abhishek

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.

S. Tolpathi Rohit
Gobind IK Singh
Sulank Peari
Abhishek

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 (2019-2020)

- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that Legal implications of social networking, Investigation and jurisdiction over cyber crimes was important legal topic and it should be updated.
- The alumni recommended concentrating more on legal skills in professional development.
- The faculty suggested including Insurers on Insolvency of the Insured in the syllabus.

Robit

BOS Chairman

Robit

Dean



Abhishek
Govind

IK Singh
Sachin

Pooja

S. Tejpal

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 16/05/ 2019



- The Remedies against punishment for Legal implications of social networking, Investigation and jurisdiction over cyber crimes and updated with the latest syllabus.
- The legal skill development of various courses like Legal Survey was included with the professional development.
- Insurers on Insolvency of the Insured were included in the syllabus.

Rohit

BOS Chairman

Rohit
Dean



Abhishek

Govind

J.K. Singh

Seethu

Ravi

S. Tejpal

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.

Abhishek
Govind

Rohit
I.K. Singh

Pooja
Sachin

So Tejpal

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.

Abhishek
Govind

Rohit
IR Singh
Sachin

Pooja
S. Toipadi

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

S. Tolpuri Saullukh Rohit Pami
Govind I.K. Singh Abhishek

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences



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

Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2019-2020)

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BOS Chairman

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Seethans

Pooja

S. Toipathu

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration & Bachelor of Laws

Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 16/05/ 2019



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BOS Chairman

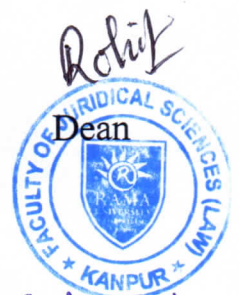
Abhishek

Pooja

Govind

*IK Singh
Sankar*

S. Toi puti



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 understands and apply principles of professional ethics of legal profession.

PO5. To 9develops 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.

Govind

X L Wiser

IK Singh

Sachin

Ravi

S. Toipathi

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.

Dr. Jai Prakash Rohit

Govind

J.R. Singh

Ravi

A.L. Wick

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.

Abhishek Ravi Rohit
Govind Sankar I.K. Singh
S. Tolpeta

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR

Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)



Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2019-2020)

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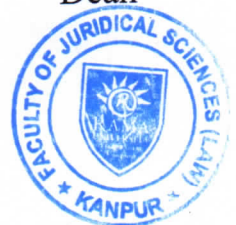
The faculty suggested including Insurers on Insolvency of the Insured in the syllabus

Rohit

BOS Chairman

Rohit

Dean



Abhishek
Govind

JK Singh
Sachin

Pooja
S. Toipath

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.)

Action Taken Report based on Feedback at BOS held on 16/05/2019

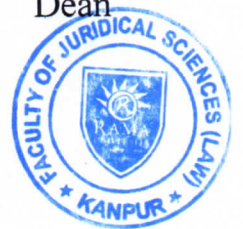
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- Insurers on Insolvency of the Insured were included in the syllabus.

Robul

BOS Chairman

Robul

Dean



Parimal

Abhishek

IK Singh
Sculler

Pau

S. Torpitu

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.

Govind
Abhishek
JK Singh
Sudhakar

Rohit
Pooja
S. Tejapuri

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.

Abhishek Rohit
Garima IK Singh Ravi S. Tripathi
Sachin

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.

Abhisek

Rohit

Govind

IK Singh

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S. Tope H.

RAMA UNIVERSITY UTTAR PRADESH, KANPUR



Faculty of Juridical Sciences

Program: Master of Laws (LL.M.)

Report on Feedback on Curriculum by Stakeholders (2019-2020)

- The external experts reviewed the syllabus and suggested that pink collar crime 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 Social Media - impact on People in the syllabus.

Robit

BOS Chairman

Robit

Dean



Govind

Abhisec

JK Singh

Seethu

Pan

S. Tripathi

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 16/05/2019

- Pink collar crime 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.
- Social Media - impact on People was included.

Rohit

BOS Chairman

Rohit

Dean



Govind
Abhishek

I K Singh
Saehuss

Pran

S. Toiputi

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.

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.

Govind
S-Tripathi

IK Singh

Rohit

Prasanna

Abhinav

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.

S. Tripathi
Gaurind
Rohit
I.R. Singh
Sachin
Ravi
Abhishek

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.

Satish Kumar Rohit
Gaurav
I. K. Singh
Saurabh
Ravi
Abhi

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.

Abh S. Toipati Rohit
Govind IR Singh Pooja
Scellus

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.

Abul Satoipati Rohit
Govind IKSingh Rai
Sakshu



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.

Abhishek S. Torpedu Rohit
Govind IK Singh Pooja
Sankar

ORDINANCE FOR LL.M. PROGRAMME

CHAPTER-III

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.
- (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.

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(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 the Department.
 - (b) All Faculty Members of the Centre.

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- (c) Two External Experts not in the service of the University nominated by the Vice-Chancellor/Registrar 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/Registrar 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;

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- (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.
- (h) The Head of the Department shall be the Chairman of the Board of Studies.
- (i) The Vice-Chancellor shall have 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 is 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 fulfil 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.

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

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(G) INTAKE AND RESERVATION

There shall be 90 seats for the LL.M. Programme. Reservation shall be given as per rule of State Government.

(H) FEE STRUCTURE:

Fee shall be decided by the University from time to time.

Note:-

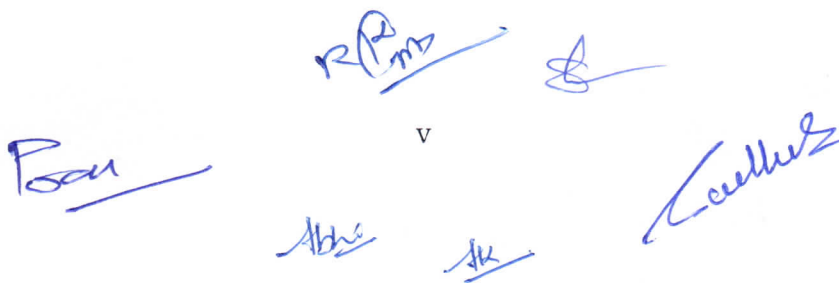
- (i) The fee for the Foreign Nations/Non-residential Indians shall be US \$ 5000 p.a. or its equivalent in Rupees for the students from the SAARC countries and for other non-SAARC countries students it shall be US \$ 8000 p.a. or its equivalent in Rupees.
- (ii) Payment towards mess facility shall be made separately by the students in advance quarterly instalments as per the agreed rates of the Service provider which is presently expected to be Rs. 3000/-.
- (iii) Fee once deposited will not be refunded except the refundable money.
- (iv) The fee of Rs. 500/- per paper shall be charged from such student who failed to appear or failed in any course paper of the LL.M. Programme for appearing in the concerned courses/repeat examination.

(I) Duration of the Programme:-

(i) The duration of the programme shall be one year in two semesters:-

1. There are five subjects in the first semester and four subjects in the second semester along with the Dissertation.
2. Each subject is of four credits.
3. In the Second semester of study, each student is required to complete the Dissertation.

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4. Each credit is equivalent to 15 classroom contact hours and includes practical training classes.
5. Alongside classroom hours, a student may also be allotted practical exercises as a part of the curriculum.
6. For the award of the degree of LL.M, a student has to successfully complete ten subjects, or the equivalent of 30 credits respectively.

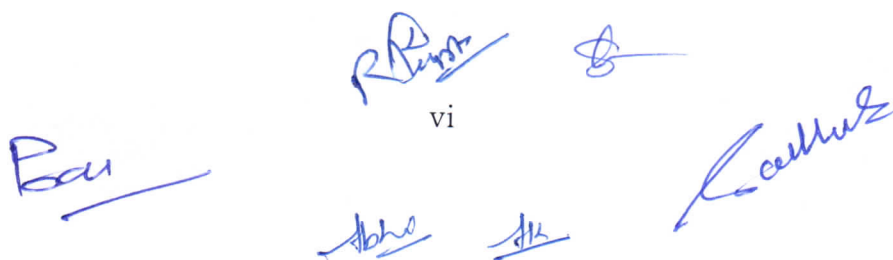
(J) SCHEME OF STUDY OF LL.M. PROGRAMME:

The course for the LL.M. Programme shall be as follows:

One Year	<p><u>Ist Semester</u></p> <p>Compulsory Papers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Research methods and Legal Writing 2. Comparative Constitutional Law <p>Optional Papers*</p> <p>3 Papers from out of the 3 clusters of specialized subjects mentioned below</p> <p>Dissertation (To be continued in IInd Semester)</p>
	<p><u>IInd Semester</u></p> <p>Compulsory Paper</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Law & Justice <p>Optional Papers*</p> <p>3 Papers from out of the same cluster of specialized subjects that was opted in the Ist Semester.</p> <p>Dissertation (To be continued from Ist Semester)</p>

* Only that clusters of specialized subjects will be offered where there are minimum **five** students offering that cluster and also that Faculty is available to teach papers in such cluster.

** The students shall choose the optional papers for the Ist and IInd Semesters from one and the same cluster only. The optional papers are as follows:



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(K) Constitutional and Administrative Law:

I st Semester	II nd Semester
(i) Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles. (ii) Media Law. (iii) Administrative Law.	(i) Centre-State Relations & Constitutional Governance. (ii) Police & Security Administration. (iii) Local self Government & federal Government.

II. Corporate Law

I st Semester	II nd Semester
(i) Company Law (ii) International Trade Law (iii) Banking and Insurance	(i) Competition Law (ii) Laws of Securities and Financial Markets (iii) Intellectual Property Rights

III. Criminal and Security Law

I st Semester	II nd Semester
(i) Criminology and Penology. (ii) Police Law and Administration (iii) Criminal Justice Administration.	(i) Criminal Justice and Human Rights. (ii) Corporate Crimes/White Collar Crimes. (iii) Victimology.

(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.
- (iv) Teaching will be only in English language.
- (v) 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/Registrar in consultation with the Head of Department.

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- (vi) The courses to be offered in each Semester shall be assigned to the Faculty by the Vice Chancellor/Registrar in consultation with the Head of Department.
- (vii) The concerned teacher shall prepare the course content on the paper allotted to him with the approval of the Dean/Head of Department for distribution to the students.
- (viii) 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 up to 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/Registrar 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 effect 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.

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- (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 other Registered Medical Practitioner, provided such certificate is submitted to the respective Head of the Department in time.
- (vi) The attendance of a candidate shall be counted from the date of his/her admission, or date of beginning of classes whichever is later.
- (vii) There shall be an Attendance Monitoring Committee in the University under the Chairmanship of the Head of Department.
- (viii) 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.

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- (iii) In each Semester there shall be one End Term Examination besides group discussion and Dissertation work.
- (v) 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.
- (vi) A student who is not satisfied with the assessment he/she may, within the 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.
- (vii) 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.
- (viii) 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.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.

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- (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 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 IInd 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 credit 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,

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g2, g3, g4, g5, and the weights of the courses by w1, w2, w3, w4, w5 respectively, the SGPA will be computed as follows:

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

(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 IInd semester. It will be computed in a similar manner from the grade points of all the grades the student has received since his beginning of the course.

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

(iii) Evaluation Pattern:

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

Marks Range (Out of 100)	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).

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C. Medium and Duration of Examinations

- (i) Every student shall answer the questions in English or Hindi 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%
3	Class Test	10%
4	End Term Exam.	70%
5	Dissertation	200 Marks

- (ii) After declaration of results of IInd 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 IInd 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:

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(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 up to 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

$$Y = \text{CGPA}$$

F. Issuance of Mark Sheets:

(a) After the declaration of the final results of the Sessionals and the End Term Examinations of the 1st and 2nd Semesters, the students shall be issued the Mark sheet duly signed by the Appropriate Authority of the University.

(b) A Duplicate Mark sheet may be issued on the written request of a student after receiving such payment as may be fixed by the University.

G. Ranking to the Students

(a) Ranking shall be given to only those students who have passed all the course papers of the LL.M. Programme in one attempt. Marks obtained in Repeat Examination shall not qualify the student for ranking on any ground.

(b) In order to get the benefit of this provision, the student should claim that he/she is eligible for this benefit and get a decision in writing from the examination department after proving his/her eligibility for ranking.

(O) BREAK IN THE COURSE:

No student shall be allowed to pursue any full time programme/course/job during his/her studies in the LL.M. Programme in the University and no such student shall be allowed to continue further LL.M. studies in the University.

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(P)REMOVAL OF DIFFICULTY:

The Vice Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Committee to be constituted by him, shall have power to make such modification, alteration or amendment in these Regulations as may be necessary to remove any difficulty arising out of its application during a period of first two years from the date of the commencement of these Regulations. The amendment so made will be reported to the Academic Council in its next meeting.

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)
LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Constitutional and Administrative Law

Semester-I

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Compulsory	LL.M-101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
2.	Compulsory	LL.M-102	Comparative Constitutional Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
3.	Core	LL.M 109	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
4.	Core	LL.M 110	Media Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
5.	Core	LL.M. 111	Administrative Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
Total				15			15	150	350	500

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)
LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Constitutional and Administrative Law

Semester-II

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
1.	Compulsory	LL.M.201	Law & Justice	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
2.	Core	LL.M.-208	Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
3.	Core	LL.M.-209	Police and security Administration	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
4.	Core	LL.M.-210	Local Self-Government & Federal Governance	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
5.	Compulsory		Dissertation	3	-	-	3		200	200
Total				15			15	120	480	600

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)

LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Corporate and Business Law Semester-I

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
6.	Compulsory	LL.M-101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
7.	Compulsory	LL.M-102	Comparative Constitutional Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
8.	Core	LL.M-103	Company Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
9.	Core	LL.M-104	International Trade Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
10.	Core	LL.M-105	Banking And Insurance	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
Total				15			15	150	350	500

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES
RAMA UNIVERSITY



(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)

LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Corporate and Business Law

Semester-II

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
6.	Compulsory	LL.M.201	Law & Justice	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
7.	Core	LL.M.202	Competition Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
8.	Core	LL.M. -203	Law on Securities And Financial Markets	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
9.	Core	LL.M.204	Intellectual Property Rights	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
10.	Compulsory		Dissertation	3	-	-	3		200	200
Total				15			15	120	480	600

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES RAMA UNIVERSITY



(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)
LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Criminal and Security Law Semester-I

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
11.	Compulsory	LL.M-101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
12.	Compulsory	LL.M-102	Comparative Constitutional Law	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
13.	Core	LL.M-106	Criminology and Penology	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
14.	Core	LL.M-107	Police Law and Administration	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
15.	Core	LL.M-108	Criminal Justice Administration	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
Total				15			15	150	350	500

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(w.e.f. Session 2020-21)

LL.M. One Year Course Curriculum

Criminal and Security Law

Semester-II

S.No	Core & Non core subject	Course Code	Title of the Paper	Hours per Week			Credits	Max Marks		Total
				L	T	P		I	E	
11.	Compulsory	LL.M.201	Law & Justice	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
12.	Core	LL.M.205	Criminal Justice And Human Right	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
13.	Core	LL.M.206	White Collar Crimes And Corporate Crime	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
14.	Core	LL.M.207	Victimology	3	-	-	3	30	70	100
15.	Compulsory		Dissertation	3	-	-	3		200	200
Total				15			15	120	480	600

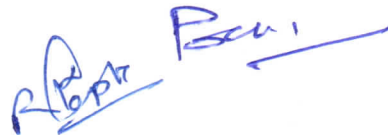


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Subject Code: LL.M-101 Research Methods and Legal writing

Objective: To impart knowledge and understanding about the process of conducting socio-legal research, organizing seminars, publication of law journals, and holding legal aid clinics.

Unit-1: Meaning, Objectives, Kinds and Importance of Research

- Meaning of research, kinds of research, and objectives of legal research.
- Criteria of good research, factors affecting legal research, importance of research.
- Problems of researchers in India.

Unit-2: Research Design and Its Components, Necessary Steps

- Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources.
- Major steps of preparation of research design.
- Identification and formulation of research problem, hypothesis and research design (characteristics and contents).
- Processing the plan of research: data collection, analysis and use of internet, legislative material, Indian & foreign court decision and juristic writings.

Unit-3: Research Techniques & Conduct of Research

- Data collection: tools and techniques, sampling procedure, survey and case study method,
- Scaling and content analysis, questionnaire and interview, .collection of case materials and juristic literature,
- Use of historical and comparative research material. census and survey sampling: types, merits and demerits,
- Report writing .legal material, interpretation and analyzing data, statistical tools. Supervision, guidelines for researchers.

Unit-4: Legal Writing and Paralegal Activities

- Report/article writing, citation methodology.
- Book review and case comments, organization of seminars, and publication of journals.
- Clinical legal education: legal aid, legal literacy camp,
- Legal survey and law reforms.

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Text Books

1. Agrawal, S.K; Legal Education in India; Eastern Book House
2. Legal Research and Methodology; Indian Law Institute

Reference Books

1. Pauline, V.; Scientific Social Survey and Research; Prentice-Hall of India
2. Madhava Menon, N.R.; A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education; Tata McGraw Hill
3. William, J.Goode; Methods in Social Research; Tata McGraw Hill
4. Journal on Research Methodology; Indian Law Institute
5. Index to Indian and Foreign Legal Articles; National Law University, Delhi.

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Subject Code: LL.M-102 Comparative Constitutional Law

Objective: - The need for comparative method has become inevitable in any study of human culture, achievements and institutions. The comparative approach will enlarge the vision of student.

The course is designed not only to give knowledge of different political system of the world but also give in-depth jurisprudential knowledge to them.

Unit-1

- Concept of constitution
- Meaning and idea of Constitution, Nature, Scope and Goal
- Constitution as Supreme law
- Making of Constitution: UK, U.S.A. and India

UNIT-2

- Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal-salient features of both
- Federal Government: USA, India, Australia
- Unitary Government: UK

UNIT-3

- Constitutional law-a branch of public law
- Political parties and political system: USA, U.K., India
- Parliament and Congress: USA, U. K, India -Structure, Composition, Function and Power.

UNIT-4

- Judicial review and exception to judicial review: USA and India
- Jurisdiction: USA, India and Canada
 - a. Original Jurisdiction
 - b. Advisory Jurisdiction
- The Doctrine of state action: USA, India
- Amend ability of the Constitution
- Doctrine of "Basic Structure"

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- Theory of "Implied Limitations" on amending power
- Difficulties of study at world level

TEXT BOOK:

1. Comparative constitutional law, d.d. basu, lexis nexis
2. Select constitution, Anup Chand Kapur, K. K. Mishra, S. Chand
3. Legal system in the world, Dr. S. R. Myneni, Asia Law House
4. Select constitutions of world, M .V. Pylee, Universal Law Publishing
5. A. C. Kapoor, Seluth Constitution (Hindi And English)
6. Prabhu Datta Sharma, Vishwa Ke Pramukh Samvidhan

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Subject Code: LL. M-106 Criminology and Penology

Objective: -

1. To articulate the role of theory in criminology.
2. To analyze the manner in which society responds to crime.
3. To understand the nature and sources of criminal behaviour.
4. Explain major trends in crime in recent decades.
5. Evaluate the merits of various theories of crime.

Unit I Nature and Definition

- The definition, concept of crime
- Nature and Scope of Criminology
- The schools of Criminology
- Principles of Criminal Jurisprudence

Unit II Theories of crime

- Causation of crime
- Theory of crime
- Relation between crime and society
- Crime, Social Control and Crime Prevention

Unit III Justice System in India

- Theories of Punishment
- Criminal Court in India
- International Criminal Court
- Constitutional validity of capital punishment

Unit IV Prison system in India

- Historical development of prisons
- Objectives of imprisonment.
- United Nation Standard Minimum Rules for treatment of prisoners and other standard settings, conventions and documents.
- Legal framework of the prison system in India.

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- Prison organization in India
- Modernization of prisons

Reference Books

1. Commonwealth Secretariat, 2002, Crime and Social Justice, London.
2. Ebbe, Obi N. Ignatius, 2000, Comparative and International Criminal Justice System: Policing, Judiciary and Corrections, Butterworth, Boston.
3. Page, Michael von Tangen, 1998, Prisons, Peace and Terrorism: Penal policy in the reduction of Political Violence in Northern Ireland, Italy and the Spanish Basque country, 1968-97, Dominant Publishers and distributors, New Delhi.
4. Chakrabarti, Nirmal Kant, 1995, Probation System in the Administration of Criminal Justice, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
5. Choudhuri, Mrinmaya, 1995, Languishing for Justice: Being a Critical Survey of the Criminal Justice System, Datt Sons, Nagpur
6. Mehraj-ud-din, Mir, 1984, Crime and Criminal Justice System in India, Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi
7. Das, Ram Mohan, 1982, Crime and Punishment in India: With a particular reference to the Manusmrti, Kanchan Publications, Bodh-Gaya
8. Justice Malimath Committee on Criminal Justice Reforms Delhi Police Act, Universal Law Pub. Co. 2003
9. K Padmanabhaiah Committee on Police Reforms, 20011.
10. Sutherland, Edwin H; Principles of Criminology; General Hall
11. Paranjape, N.V.; Criminology and Penology; Central Law Publication
12. Qadri S.M.A Criminology and Penology Eastern Book Company Lucknow

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Subject Code: LL.M-107 Police Law and Administration

Objectives: Explain the importance of police within the criminal justice administration.

1. Discuss the origin and the organizational setup of the police in general and in particular about India.
2. Analyze the structural the makeup of the police in particular reference to police services in India.
3. Discuss the powers of the police in the administration of criminal justice.
4. Explain and categorize the functions of police as per the provisions in law and in practice.

Unit I: Introduction

- History of Indian Police
- Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India –
- Police Act of 1861
- National Police Commission Recommendations (NPC), 1979.
- The Police System Structural Organization of Police
- Role of police in modern societies

Unit II: Organization and Structure of Indian Police

- The Police System Structure and hierarchy.
- Functioning of police organizations
- Types of police organizations.
- State Police.
- District Police,
- Central Police Organizations.
- International Criminal Police Organizations

Unit III: Police Investigation Procedures

- Methods of Investigation - Information, Interrogation and
- Instrumentation. Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station
- House Diary. Modus Operandi, Collection of Evidence,
- Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession. Filling charge sheet.

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Unit IV: Contemporary Policing

- Modernization of police, Public perception of police,
- Police self image : measures to improve police image;
- Developing healthy police public relationship, zero tolerance policing.
- Police Reforms and role played by Supreme Court

Reference:-

1. Krishna Mohan Mathur (1994), Indian Police, Role and Challenges, Gyan Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Parmar. M.S. (1992), Problems of Police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.
3. Sankar Sen (1986), Police Today, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi.
4. Gautam, D.N. (1993), The Indian Police : A study in fundamentals, Mittal Publications.
5. Ramanujam .T (1992), Prevention and Detection of Crime, Madras Book Agenc
6. James, Vadackumchery, 1998, Crime, Police & Correction, APH Publishing Company, New Delhi
7. Mayhill, Pamela D, 1985, Police-community relations and administration of justice, Prentice Hall Englewood Cliffs

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Subject Code: LL.M-108

Criminal Justice Administration

Objective:

1. To enhance knowledge and understanding of the Indian system of criminal justice from systematic approach.
2. To understand the various components of the criminal justice system and how they relate and interact with another.
3. To understand the law and how it interfaces with crime, criminal justice professionals and public expectations.
4. Describe the history, evolution and present structure of the criminal justice system.

Unit-1: Crime

- Concept, Nature, Definition and Characteristics of Crime.
- Development of Criminal Law and Criminal Justice System during British period and post independent period.
- Kinds of Punishment Elements of Criminal Liability of the crime, Intention, preparations, attempt and commission.
- Mensrea – Intention, recklessness, negligence, malice, inchoate offences.
- Mensrea under the Indian Penal Code 1860
- Exemptions from criminal liability

Unit II Procedural Mechanism in the Criminal Justice System

- Cognizable and Non-cognizable offences.
- Bailable and Non-Bailable offences.
- Compoundable and Non-Compoundable offences
- Investigation, Prosecution and Trial
- Warrant cases and Summons cases
- The right to counsel and legal aid With special reference to Indian Constitution and Cr.P.C

Unit III Police System in India

- History of Police & Policing
- Role of police in modern societies.
- Police organization in India
- Police community and crime.

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- Police reforms and modernization
- Effective Judicial Control on Criminal Justice system

Unit IV Role of evidence in Criminal Justice System

- Relevancy and admissibility, of facts
- Relevancy of confessions and dying declarations
- Appreciating expert evidence in court
- Relevancy and Admissibility of evidence collected through Forensic and other modern tools and techniques
- Admissibility of evidence in Cyber Crime
- Protection of Witnesses
- Hostile witnesses.

Books

1. Nelson, R.A.; Indian Penal Code; LexisNexis
2. Huda, Shamsul; The Principles of the Law of Crimes in British India; LexisNexis

Reference Books

1. Ashworth, Andrew; Principles of Criminal Law; Oxford University Press
2. Hall, Jerome; General Principles of Criminal Law; Law Book Exchange
3. Gaur, K.D.; Criminal Law: Cases and Materials; LexisNexis
4. Choudhary, Ram Naresh; Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Company
5. Nigam, R.C.; Criminal Law; Asia Law House
6. Pillai, Dr. K.N. Chandrasekharan; General Principles of Criminal Law; Eastern Book Company
7. Friedmann, Wolfgang Gaston; Law in a Changing Society; Literary Licensing Company
8. Dutta K.K., Some Aspects of Criminal Law, Law Research Institute, Edition 1997, APH, Publishing House, Darya Ganj, New Delhi -02.
9. Malik P.L., Criminal Court Hand Book, 18th Edition, Eastern Book Company, 32, Lalbagh, Lucknow
10. Justice Chandrachud Y V and Manohar V R, Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's The Indian Penal Code. 28th Edition 199, Wadhwa and Company New Delhi.

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Objective: - The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the 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

Unit I: Introduction to law and justice

- The concept of law as conceived by Plato
- Aristotle's concept of justice
- Law and morality
- Relationship between law and ethics

Unit II: Legal Theory

- Law and justice as per Natural law school
- Positivism and Analytical Theories of Law:
- Sociological jurisprudence: Pound
- The Pure Science of Law: Kelson's Theory.

Unit III Concept of Justice

- Concept of justice
- Types of justice
- Theories of justice : Justice by utilitarianists, Marxist approach to justice, Rawls theory of justice, Amartya sen's theory of justice

Unit IV Concept of Law

- Theory of liability
- Fault liability or no fault theory
- Strict liability
- Concept of Property: Possession, Ownership
- Corporate Personality
- Feminist Jurisprudence

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Subject Code: LL.M.205 Criminal Justice and Human Right

Objectives: At the end of the Course, students are expected to:

1. Understand the human rights of those suspected of committing criminal offences including heinous crimes such as terrorism;
2. Understand the human rights of those facing a criminal trial;
3. Know and understand the human rights of prisoners;
4. Analyze and evaluate how human rights law has impacted upon sentencing and punishment, including a study of the death penalty from a human rights perspective
5. Critically examine the supposed friction between the human rights of offenders and the victims.

UNIT-I Identifying the linkages between Human Rights and Criminal justice-International and National Perspective

- Human rights, Indian Constitution and criminal justice.
- Human Rights and the United Nations Charter,
- International Bill of Right Understand the human rights regime at the global level with special reference to criminal justice.

UNIT-II Human Rights of Offender vis-s-vis Criminal Justice

- Human rights of the offender at the pre-trial stage viz. investigation, arrest, search and seizure.
- Human rights of the offender during trial.
- Human rights issues in sentencing process.
- Police accountability and custodial violence, Police reforms and implementation. Judicial pronouncements

Unit-III Recognizing Human Rights of the Victims of Crime

- Victimological approaches to human rights jurisprudence.
- Human rights of victims vs. human rights of offenders a conflict zone?
- Protection from double jeopardy, Self-incrimination, Production before magistrate from police custody, Fair and speedy trial, Representation, Protection from ex post facto laws, Legal aid,

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- Compensation, Rehabilitation, Administration of criminal justice.
- Role of various Protection Agencies/Institutions

Unit-IV Role of Human rights institutions in criminal justice

- National Human Rights Commission,
- State Human Rights Commission and Criminal justice.
- Human rights courts, International Criminal Court, International norms on Administration of Criminal justice

Text Books

1. Vibhute, K. I.; Criminal Justice: A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India. Eastern Book Company
2. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company

Reference Books

1. Journal of the Indian Law Institute; Indian Law Institute
2. Parekh, P.H.; Human Right Year Books; Universal Publication
3. Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
4. Bava, Noor Jahan; Human Rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India; Uppal Publishing Vibhute,
5. K. I.; Criminal Justice:A Human Rights Perspective of the Criminal Justice Process in India; Eastern Book Company
6. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company

Reference

1. Journal of the Indian Law Institute; Indian Law Institute
2. Parekh, P.H.; Human Right Year Books; Universal Publication
3. Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; LexisNexis

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Objective

1. To study the concept of white collar in details.
2. To study the impact of white collar crime from Indian perspective.
3. To study the impact of white collar crime on Indian Economy and its affect on development activities.

UNIT-1 Nature and Definition

- Genesis of White Collar Crime.
- Nature and Scope of White Collar Crime.
- Growth of White Collar Crime in India and Western Countries.
- Men-srea and White Collar Crime.
- Vicarious liability in White Collar Crime
- Strict liability in White Collar Crime.

UNIT -II Corporate Crimes

- Corporate Crimes-Meaning and Nature.
- Psychological and Socio-economic Factors underlying corporate frauds.
- Types of Corporate Crimes.
- Judicial Attitude towards Corporate Crimes.
- Offences Relating to Statutory Noncompliance under Companies Act
- Vicarious Liability of Corporation

UNIT III: Statues dealing with White Collar Offences.

- The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :
- The Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 :
- Provisions relating to Food Articles.
- Implementation of the Act by Food Safety Officers.
- Food Safety and Standards Authority of India.
- Breach of Foreign Exchange Regulations(FEMA)

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Subject Code: LL.M. 207 Victimology

Objectives: Objective of this paper is to provide in depth and advance knowledge regarding victimology, to the student.

Unit I Victims: Concept and Importance

- Meaning nature and types of victims of crime.
- Historical development of victimology.
- Scope and objectives of victimology
- National and International thinking: United Nation, Amnesty International, National Human Right Commission etc.

Unit II Patterns of Criminal Victimizations.

- Role of victims in Criminal Occurrence Victim – Offender relationship
- Victim typologies.
- Victim of abuse of power.
- Women and crime victimization.
- Children and crime victimization.

Unit III Impact of Victimization: Physical and Financial

- Physical and financial impact of victimization.
- Victimization: Impact on family.
- Psychological stress and trauma.
- Criminal, victimization, sense of security and socio economic development.

Unit IV Criminal Justice System & Victim

- Criminal Justice System and victim relationship: Collaborator or evidence.
- Victim & Police: Lodging of FIR & recording of statement.
- Deposition & cross-examination in courts.
- NGO intervention: Victim-Witness Association, Victim Association
- Concept, meaning & importance for society & criminal justice system.
- Restitution, ex-gratia payment & insurance.
- Compensation by public authorities as social obligation.

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- Victim Compensation in India: Provisions under Cr. P.C, SC, ST Act, etc.

Reference:

1. Singh Makkar, S.P.1993, Global perspectives in Victimology, ABC Publications, Jalandhar
2. Rajan, V.N., 1981, Victimology in India : An Introductory Study, Allied Publishers, New Delhi
3. Chokalingam, K1985, Readings in Victimology : Towards a Victim Perspective in Criminology, Ravi Raj Publications, Madras
4. Devasia, V.V 1992, Criminology, Victimology and Corrections, Ashish Publishing House, New Delhi

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Subject Code: LL.M-101 Research Methods and Legal writing

Objective: To impart knowledge and understanding about the process of conducting socio-legal research, organizing seminars, publication of law journals, and holding legal aid clinics.

Unit-1: Meaning, Objectives, Kinds and Importance of Research

- Meaning of research, kinds of research, and objectives of legal research.
- Criteria of good research, factors affecting legal research, importance of research.
- Problems of researchers in India.

Unit-2: Research Design and Its Components, Necessary Steps

- Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources.
- Major steps of preparation of research design.
- Identification and formulation of research problem, hypothesis and research design (characteristics and contents).
- Processing the plan of research: data collection, analysis and use of internet, legislative material, Indian & foreign court decision and juristic writings.

Unit-3: Research Techniques & Conduct of Research

- Data collection: tools and techniques, sampling procedure, survey and case study method,
- Scaling and content analysis, questionnaire and interview, collection of case materials and juristic literature,
- Use of historical and comparative research material. census and survey sampling: types, merits and demerits,
- Report writing .legal material, interpretation and analyzing data, statistical tools. Supervision, guidelines for researchers.

Unit-4: Legal Writing and Paralegal Activities

- Report/article writing, citation methodology.
- Book review and case comments, organization of seminars, and publication of journals.
- Clinical legal education: legal aid, legal literacy camp,
- Legal survey and law reforms.

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Text Books

1. Agrawal, S.K; Legal Education in India; Eastern Book House
2. Legal Research and Methodology; Indian Law Institute

Reference Books

1. Pauline, V.; Scientific Social Survey and Research; Prentice-Hall of India
2. Madhava Menon, N.R.; A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education; Tata McGraw Hill
3. William, J.Goode; Methods in Social Research; Tata McGraw Hill
4. Journal on Research Methodology; Indian Law Institute
5. Index to Indian and Foreign Legal Articles; National Law University, Delhi.

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Subject Code: LL.M-102

Comparative Constitutional Law

Objective: - The need for comparative method has become inevitable in any study of human culture, achievements and institutions. The comparative approach will enlarge the vision of student.

The course is designed not only to give knowledge of different political system of the world but also give in-depth jurisprudential knowledge to them.

Unit-1

- Concept of constitution
- Meaning and idea of Constitution, Nature, Scope and Goal
- Constitution as Supreme law
- Making of Constitution: UK, U.S.A. and India

UNIT-2

- Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal-salient features of both
- Federal Government: USA, India, Australia
- Unitary Government: UK

UNIT-3

- Constitutional law-a branch of public law
- Political parties and political system: USA, U.K., India
- Parliament and Congress: USA, U. K, India -Structure, Composition, Function and Power.

UNIT-4

- Judicial review and exception to judicial review: USA and India
- Jurisdiction: USA, India and Canada
 - a. Original Jurisdiction
 - b. Advisory Jurisdiction
- The Doctrine of state action: USA, India
- Amend ability of the Constitution
- Doctrine of "Basic Structure"

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- Theory of “Implied Limitations” on amending power
- Difficulties of study at world level

TEXT BOOK:

1. Comparative constitutional law, d.d. basu, lexis nexis
2. Select constitution, Anup Chand Kapur, K. K. Mishra, S. Chand
3. Legal system in the world, Dr. S. R. Myneni, Asia Law House
4. Select constitutions of world, M .V. Pylee, Universal Law Publishing
5. A. C. Kapoor, Seluth Constitution (Hindi And English)
6. Prabhu Datta Sharma, Vishwa Ke Pramukh Samvidhan

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Subject Code: LL.M 109

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

Objective: - 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 for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Unit -1 Concept of Fundamental Rights

- Evolution of Fundamental Rights
- Concept of Fundamental Rights and Relation with Natural Rights
- Enforcement of Fundamental Rights
- Definition of State- Rights against state
- Is there need to enlarge the definition of State?

Unit -2 Forms, Limitations, Suspendability and Amendability of Fundamental Rights

- Rights to Equality
- Right to Freedom and Right against Exploitation
- Fundamental Freedoms and Right to Information
- Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- Arrest, Preventive Detention and National Security
- Freedom of Religion and Secularism
- Fundamental Rights: Suspend ability , Amenability and Limitations
- Remedies against Violation/Threat of Violation of Fundamental Rights

Unit-3 Directive Principles of State Policy and their Unenforceability

- Development and Importance of Directive Principles of State Policy and their enforceability
- Emerging Regime of New Rights and Remedies under the Garb of Directive Principles

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- Use of and Directive Principles International Instruments in Interpreting Fundamental Rights

Unit-4 Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy and Judicial Review

- Judicial Response on Fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- Amendment to FRs and Directive Principles (Shankari Prasad to I.R.Coelho'sCase)
- FRs and Judicial Review

Select Bibliography

1. P. Ishwara Bhat Inter-relationship between Fundamental Rights
2. M P Jain Indian Constitutional Law
3. H M Seervai Constitutional Law of India
4. V N Shukla Constitution of India
5. D D Basu Shorter Constitution of India
6. B Sivarao Constitutional Assembly Debates
7. J. V R Krishna Iyer Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
8. Paras Diwan Human Rights and the Law
9. P K Tripathi Some Insight into Fundamental Rights
10. S P Sathe Fundamental Rights and Amendment to the Constitution
11. P B Gajendragadkar Law, Liberty and Social Justice
12. David Karrys Politics of Law

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Subject Code: LL.M 110

MEDIA LAW

Objective: - 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 familiarize 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.

Unit-1 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

Unit-2 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 license fee.
- Advertisement & Ethics: Misleading Advertisement vis-à-vis Consumers rights

Unit-3 Law of defamation and obscenity

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

Unit-4 Development of laws relating to Media vis a vis International regime

- Censorship of films

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

Select Bibliography

1. M.P. Jain, Constitutional Law of India Wadawa, Nagpur
2. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India 2002 Vol. 1 Universal
3. John B. Howard, "The Social Accountability of Public Enterprises" in Law and Community Controls in New Development Strategies (International Centre 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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Subject Code: LL.M. 111 Administrative Law

Objective: - The very objective of studying of Administrative law is to understand nature of the administration available in the country. This will definitely ensures the better administration not only for those who study but also for others. The goal of ideal state is not depending upon the how best the state ensures the good administration but it is depending upon how best the people will take part in the administrative process.

Unit-1 Scope and Development of Administrative Law

- Administrative Law-Definition, Nature, Scope and Functions
- Growth of Administrative Law in India
- Basic Constitutional Principles: Indian Perspectives
 - Rule of Law: changing dimensions, relation of administrative process
 - Separation of Powers
- Constitutional Torts

Unit-2 Administrative Functions and Discretion

- Classification of Administrative Functions
- Administrative Discretion
- Natural Justice
 - Rule of Fairness
 - Rule against Bias
 - Fair Hearing

Unit-3 Growth and Development of Delegated Legislation

- Delegated Legislation.
- Importance, Need and Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation.
- Conditional Legislation.
- Controls on Delegated Legislation.
 - Parliamentary Control.
 - Judicial Control.

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Unit-4 Transparency and Accountability

- Lokpal and Lokayukt.
- Right to Information.
- Vigilance Commission.

References

1. M. P. Jain & S. N. Jain -Principles of Administrative Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth's Wadawa Nagpur.
2. P. Massey -Administrative Law, 7Edition 2008. Publication-Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. H.W.R. Wade and C.F. Forsyth -Administrative Law, Publication- Oxford University Press, Newyork.
4. Garner's -Administrative Law, Oxford University press
5. De Smith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action, Sweet and Maxwell Publication.
6. S. P. Sathe -Administrative Law, 7Edition 2006. Lexis Nexis, Butterworth's Publication.
7. Richard J Pierce & Kenneth Culp Davis Administrative law treatise

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Subject Code: LL.M. 201

Law and Justice

Objective: - The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the 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

Unit I: Introduction to law and justice

- The concept of law as conceived by Plato
- Aristotle's concept of justice
- Law and morality
- Relationship between law and ethics

Unit II: Legal Theory

- Law and justice as per Natural law school
- Positivism and Analytical Theories of Law:
- Sociological jurisprudence: Pound
- The Pure Science of Law: Kelson's Theory.

Unit III Concept of Justice

- Concept of justice
- Types of justice
- Theories of justice : Justice by utilitarianists, Marxist approach to justice, Rawls theory of justice, Amartya sen's theory of justice

Unit IV Concept of Law

- Theory of liability
- Fault liability or no fault theory
- Strict liability
- Concept of Property: Possession, Ownership
- Corporate Personality
- Feminist Jurisprudence

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Subject Code: LL.M-208 Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance

Objectives: The paper is aiming to give clear picture regarding the structure of the Indian polity and principles, procedures and practices that are complied by the house of people and the Government while unveiling any legislation/ policy.

Unit-I Federalism

- The Concept of Federalism and its significance
- Evolution of federal government in India
- Difference between Federalism and confederation
- Unitary Features of the Constitution of India
- Federal Government – U.S.A, Australia, Canada

Unit-II Distribution of Legislative Power / Administrative Power

- Legislative Relations between Centre and States
- Parliaments Power to legislate in State List
- Cooperative Federalism

Unit-III Distribution of Fiscal Power

- Financial Relations - Dependence of States on Centre
- Residuary power – inclusion of fiscal power
- Grant in Aid
- Restrictions of Fiscal Power
- Distribution of Tax Revenues
- Finance Commission – Specific purpose grants (Article 282)

Unit-IV Inter-State: Trade and Commerce, Emergency

- Freedom of Inter-State trade and commerce.
- Restrictions on legislative power of the Union and States with regard to trade and commerce.
- Emergency and Division of Powers.

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Reference

1. K. C. Wheare, Federal Government.
2. Jain M.P Outlines of Indian Legal History.
3. M.V Pylee, Constitutional History of India
4. Rama Jois M, Legal and Constitutional History of India.
5. Stetalvad M.C, , Constitutional History of India
6. Keith A.B. , Constitutional History of India
7. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India –Vol.I &II
8. G.C.V Subbarao, Legislative powers in Indian Constitutional Law.
9. V.D. Sebastian, Indian Federalism: the Legislative Conflict.
10. L.M Singhvi, Union-State Relations in India
11. K.Subba Rao, The Indian Federation.
12. K.P. Krishna Shetty, The Law of Union-state Relations and Indian Federalism.
13. Ashok Chandra, Federalism in India.

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Objective: In every written constitution, provision is required to be made to equip the state to face grave threats to its existence arising from extra-ordinary circumstances created by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. Although "amidst the clash of arms, the laws are not silent" they do not speak the same language in war as in peace. Extra-ordinary circumstances warrant the invocation of extra-ordinary laws and such laws are known as emergency laws. They put greater fetters on individual liberty and also eclipse certain aspects of the due process. But in such circumstances, the democratic forces must assert that for survival of the State, the least possible liberty should be available. The students should be familiarized with different aspects of such emergency powers and scrutinizing intellectual attitude towards such powers.

Unit-1 National Security, Public Orders and Rule of Law

- Emergency Detention in England - Civil Liberties
- Subjective satisfaction or objective assessment?
- Pre Independence law.

Unit-2 Exceptional Legislation

- COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders
- The draconian law and NHRC
- Special courts and tribunals
- Due process and special legislation

Unit-3 Martial Law

- Provisions in English Law
- Provisions in the Constitution

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

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Reference:-

1. G.O. Koppell "The Emergency, The Courts and Indian Democracy" 8 J.I.L.I. 287 (1966)
2. H.M. Seervai, The Emergency, Future Safeguards and the habeas Corpus: A Criticism (1978)
3. International Commission of Jurists, Status of Emergency and Human Rights (1984)
4. N.C. Chatterji and Parameshwar Rao, Emergency and the Law (1966)
5. M.S. Parmar, (1992), Problems of Police Administration, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi

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Subject Code: LL.M.-210 Local Self –Government & Federal Governance

Objectives: With the introduction of the Constitution seventy third and seventy fourth amendments, India is moving towards the ideal of direct democracy endowing the local bodies with powers of administration in matters of regional and local importance. This change has added new vistas of Indian democracy and it offers an opportunity to translate the Gandhian concept of Gram Swaraj into practice. Necessarily, a person specializing in administrative law has to be equipped with the knowledge on the working of early systems, the present constitutional scheme, the legislative powers of the State transferring responsibility to local bodies and on the increasing regulatory and financial powers of the local bodies. The nature of the democratic functioning of these elected bodies and the scope of administrative control as well of the judicial control over them are challenging areas for students of administrative law to evaluate and help formulation of new and pragmatic working methods.

Unit-1 Local Self-Government

- Federalism in India and Local Self Government
- Evolution of Local Self Government in India
- Gram Swaraj: the Gandhian concept
- Concept of Sarvodaya

Unit -2 Local Self-Government and Constitutional Amendment

- 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments
- Subject matters of 11th and 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India
- The Balvant Rai Mehta committee report
- The Sarkariya Commission report

Unit-3 Rural Local Self Government

- Importance of Rural local self government
- Rural local self government :Orignation
- Powers and functions of Rural local self government
- Women's reservation in Panchayat and its effects

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Unit-4 Urban Local Self Government

- Urban local self government: Meaning and significant
- organization of Urban local self government
- Urban local self government : powers and function
- Finance and Local self Govt.

Select bibliography

1. Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy
2. Neville L. Brown and J.F. Garner, French Administrative Law
3. Dicey, Introduction to the Law of the Constitution,
4. Ivor Jennings, Law and the Constitution
5. Schwartz & Wade, Legal Control of Government
6. Davis, Discretionary Justice
7. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law
8. De Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1995)
9. Indian Law Institute, Government Regulation of Private
10. Radhakumud Mookerji, Local Government in Ancient India (1985), Daya Publishing Delhi.

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DISSERTATION: 200 Marks Compulsory for all group

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Subject Code: LL.M-101

Research Methods and Legal writing

Objective: To impart knowledge and understanding about the process of conducting socio-legal research, organizing seminars, publication of law journals, and holding legal aid clinics.

Unit-1: Meaning, Objectives, Kinds and Importance of Research

- Meaning of research, kinds of research, and objectives of legal research.
- Criteria of good research, factors affecting legal research, importance of research.
- Problems of researchers in India.

Unit-2: Research Design and Its Components, Necessary Steps

- Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources.
- Major steps of preparation of research design.
- Identification and formulation of research problem, hypothesis and research design (characteristics and contents).
- Processing the plan of research: data collection, analysis and use of internet, legislative material, Indian & foreign court decision and juristic writings.

Unit-3: Research Techniques & Conduct of Research

- Data collection: tools and techniques, sampling procedure, survey and case study method,
- Scaling and content analysis, questionnaire and interview, collection of case materials and juristic literature,
- Use of historical and comparative research material. census and survey sampling: types, merits and demerits,
- Report writing .legal material, interpretation and analyzing data, statistical tools. Supervision, guidelines for researchers.

Unit-4: Legal Writing and Paralegal Activities

- Report/article writing, citation methodology.
- Book review and case comments, organization of seminars, and publication of journals.
- Clinical legal education: legal aid, legal literacy camp.
- Legal survey and law reforms.

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Text Books

1. Agrawal, S.K; Legal Education in India; Eastern Book House
2. Legal Research and Methodology; Indian Law Institute

Reference Books

1. Pauline, V.; Scientific Social Survey and Research; Prentice-Hall of India
2. Madhava Menon, N.R.; A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education; Tata McGraw Hill
3. William, J.Goode; Methods in Social Research; Tata McGraw Hill
4. Journal on Research Methodology; Indian Law Institute
5. Index to Indian and Foreign Legal Articles; National Law University, Delhi.

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Subject Code: LL.M-102 Comparative Constitutional Law

Objective: - The need for comparative method has become inevitable in any study of human culture, achievements and institutions. The comparative approach will enlarge the vision of student.

The course is designed not only to give knowledge of different political system of the world but also give in-depth jurisprudential knowledge to them.

Unit-1

- Concept of constitution
- Meaning and idea of Constitution, Nature, Scope and Goal
- Constitution as Supreme law
- Making of Constitution: UK, U.S.A. and India

UNIT-2

- Forms of Government: Unitary and Federal-salient features of both
- Federal Government: USA, India, Australia
- Unitary Government: UK

UNIT-3

- Constitutional law-a branch of public law
- Political parties and political system: USA, U.K., India
- Parliament and Congress: USA, U. K, India -Structure, Composition, Function and Power.

UNIT-4

- Judicial review and exception to judicial review: USA and India
- Jurisdiction: USA, India and Canada
 - a. Original Jurisdiction
 - b. Advisory Jurisdiction
- The Doctrine of state action: USA, India
- Amend ability of the Constitution
- Doctrine of "Basic Structure"

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- Theory of "Implied Limitations" on amending power
- Difficulties of study at world level

TEXT BOOK:

1. Comparative constitutional law, d.d. basu, lexis nexis
2. Select constitution, Anup Chand Kapur, K. K. Mishra, S. Chand
3. Legal system in the world, Dr. S. R. Myneni, Asia Law House
4. Select constitutions of world, M. V. Pylee, Universal Law Publishing
5. A. C. Kapoor, Seluth Constitution (Hindi And English)
6. Prabhu Datta Sharma, Vishwa Ke Pramukh Samvidhan

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Objective-objective of the paper is to give comprehensive knowledge of company law including Multinational Corporation to the students.

Unit -1: Introduction, Formation and Capital Including Financing

- Development of modern company law, meaning & Kinds of companies, Formation formalities, characteristic features of a company, lifting the corporate veil, certificate of incorporation.
- Promoter- Definition and his legal position, effects of pre-incorporation contracts.
- Memorandum and articles of association, prospectus.

Unit-2: Business Management, Amalgamation, Take Over, Mergers

- Shares, share capital, allotment, membership, borrowing powers, debenture-issue, floating and fixed charge, registration of mortgage and charges, interoperate loans and investments, mutual funds, FDI and NRI investments.
- Qualifications, appointment, remuneration and removal of directors, managing directors and managers.
- Legal position of directors and criminal liability of the officers of the company.
- Meetings of the company- Types of meetings, procedure of calling meeting, company's resolutions and its kinds.
- Company secretary-Qualification, appointments duties, and his legal position.
- National company law tribunal and appellate tribunal.
- Investigations into the affairs of the company.
- Amalgamation, take over, mergers, corporate collapse.

Unit-3: Oppression & Mismanagement, Winding Up Of Company And Law Relating To Multinational Corporation

- Prevention of oppression and mismanagement, Meaning and kinds of winding up, Appointment , Powers and Duties of Liquidator, Contributory
- Meaning and Definition of Multinational Corporation
- National Regulation of MNC in India, U.N. Commission on Transactional Corporation– 1975, Regulation through Company Law- 1956. Regulation through FEMA-1999.

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Unit-4; Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility

- Concept, Significance, dimensions, Legal framework, Impact of globalization. Importance of Corporate Governance.
- Impact of Legal Traditions and the Rule of Law on Corporate Governance
- Legal Reforms of Corporate Governance in India
- Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance.
- Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility.

References

1. Smith And Keenan's, Company Law (2002)
2. Andrew Lidbetter, Company Investigations Ad Public Law (1999)
3. Saleem Sheikh & William Rees, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control (2002)4. Avtar Singh, Company Law, 2007 Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
4. Gower's Principles Of Company Law 8th Edition 2008, R. Cambay & Co. Pvt. Ltd. Smith And Keenan's Company Law.
5. S. K. Verma & Suman Gupta, Corporate Governance And Corporate Law Reform In India. (2005).
6. Companies Act, 1956.
7. Suman Gupta: Shareholder's Democracy: Fact Or Fiction. (1992)
8. J.M. Thomson Palmer,,S Company Law.
9. Gower-Principles Of Modern Company Law.
10. Ramaiyaguide To Companies Act.
11. Indian Law Institute Current Problems Of Corporate Law .
12. Datta-Company Directors.
13. Compendium on SEBI, Capital Issues and Listing By Chandratre, Acharya, Israni, Sethurama.

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Subject Code: LL.M-104 International Trade Law

Objective: Objective: To provide knowledge and understanding of laws and procedures in international trade, and to train students in dealing with issues and challenges of international trade.

Unit-1: The History and Development of International Trade, and Financial Institution

- History and development of international trade.
- International Monetary Fund (IMF), International Bank For Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).
- International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Development Association (IDA), Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA).

Unit-2: WTO and International Trade Law; Regulation of International Trade in India

- Multilateral Agreements on Trade in Goods, GATS, TRIPS Agreement.
- Doha Round and aftermath, Institutional Structure.
- Foreign trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992, Foreign Trade Policy,
- Foreign Trade Procedures.

Unit-3: International Sale and Carriage of Goods and International Investment Laws

- United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980
- Bills of Lading and other Shipping Documents, Documentary Credit and other Payment Arrangements, International Contracts Claims before National Courts.
- Bilateral Investment Treaties, Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency, Agreement on Trade-Related Investment Measures, Multilateral Agreement on Investment.

Unit-4: Settlement of International Trade Disputes

- Consultations, Panel and appellate reviews, Good offices,
- conciliation and mediation; Arbitration
- Compliance and enforcement.

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Text Books

1. Schnitzer, Simone; Understanding International Trade Law; Universal Publication
2. Kaul, A. K.; Guide to the WTO and GATT: Economics, Law and Politics; Kluwer Law International

Reference Books

1. Goyal, Arun; WTO in the new Millennium: Commentary, Case Law, Legal Texts; MVIRDC World Trade Centre
2. Carr, Indira; International Trade Law; Cavendish Publishing House
3. Rao, M. B; and Guru, Manjula; WTO and International Trade; Vikas Publishing House

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Subject Code: LL.M-105

Banking and Insurance

Objective: To acquaint students with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking and insurance law, the judicial interpretation, and emerging dimensions of the banking and insurance system.

Unit-1; Introduction and Social Control over Banking

- Nature and development of Banking.
- Evolution of Banking in India and elsewhere.
- Different kinds of banks, their functions.
- Multi-functional banks- growth and legal issues.
- Nationalization, liberalization etc.

Unit II: Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

- Origin and development of RBI as a central bank, powers-functions and objectives.
- Meaning and kinds, transfer and negotiations, holder and holder in due course, endorsement and payment, liabilities of parties.
- Crossing of cheques and payment, dishonour of cheques.

UNIT-III Recent Trends in Banking System in India and Reforms in Indian Banking Law

- New technology, information technology, automation and legal aspects,
- Automatic teller machine and use of internet, smart card, use of expert system, credit cards.
- Recommendations of committees: a review.

UNIT-IV Insurance

- Introduction, meaning of insurance, historical aspect, characteristic of insurance, nature of insurance contract, principles of insurance.
- Re-Insurance, double insurance, types of insurance, life insurance, marine insurance fire insurance & miscellaneous insurance indemnity, subrogation, causa proxima, mitigation of loss,
- Attachment of risk, contribution constitution, function and powers of insurance.
- The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority -Establishment, composition and duties, powers and functions ; application of Consumer Protection Act, 1986

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A. S. S.

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Books;

- 1.M.N.Mishra, Law of Insurance
- 2.C.Rangarajan, Handbook of Insurance and Allied Law.
- 3.Bashyam and Adiga, The Negotiable Instrument Act, 1997
- 4.M.L.Tannen, Jannen's Banking Law & Practice in India, 2000
- 5.Dr. Avtar Singh, Negotiable Instrument Act.
- 6.S.N. Gupta, The Banking Law in Theory & Practice, 1999
- 7.Sharma and Nainta, Banking Law & Negotiable Instruments Act.

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Objective: - The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the 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

Unit I: Introduction to law and justice

- The concept of law as conceived by Plato
- Aristotle's concept of justice
- Law and morality
- Relationship between law and ethics

Unit II: Legal Theory

- Law and justice as per Natural law school
- Positivism and Analytical Theories of Law:
- Sociological jurisprudence: Pound
- The Pure Science of Law: Kelson's Theory.

Unit III Concept of Justice

- Concept of justice
- Types of justice
- Theories of justice : Justice by utilitarianists, Marxist approach to justice, Rawls theory of justice, Amartya sen's theory of justice

Unit IV Concept of Law

- Theory of liability
- Fault liability or no fault theory
- Strict liability
- Concept of Property: Possession, Ownership
- Corporate Personality
- Feminist Jurisprudence

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Subject Code: LL.M.202

Competition Law

Objective: To impart the basic knowledge of competition law and anti-competitive practices adopted in the commercial world.

Unit-1 Introduction

- Restraint of Trade under Indian Contract Act, monopolistic trade practices, restrictive trade practices.
- Provisions of Sherman's Act, Aims, objects and salient features of The Competition Act, 2002, its relationship with the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act,
- Comparison between MRTP Act and Competition Act, 1969, Raghavan Committee Report,
- Definition of competition and competition Law.

Unit-2 Anti-Competitive Agreements, Abuse of Dominant Position and Regulation of Combinations

- Horizontal and vertical Agreement, dominant position.
- Abuse of dominant position, regulation of combinations viz. mergers and acquisitions.
- Combination, protection of consumers, anti-competitive.

Unit-3 Competition Commission of India

- Establishment, composition, powers, duties and functions,
- Distribution of business amongst commission and benches,
- Jurisdiction of benches and procedure for adjudication,
- Penalties for offences under the Competition Act, 2002.

Unit-4 Competition Appellate Tribunal

- Composition, functions, powers and procedure ,
- Award Compensation ,power to punish for contempt ,
- Execution of orders.

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Text Books

1. Aggarwal, V.K; Bharat Law House.
2. Dugar, S. M.; Commentary on the MRTP Law, Competition Law and Consumer Protection Law; LexisNexis.

Suggested Reading

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

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Subject Code: LL.M. -203 Law on Securities and Financial Markets

Objective: To provide knowledge in the field of law and practices related to securities and financial markets and to train students to deal with legal and economic aspects of them.

Unit-1: Overview of Capital and Financial Markets

- Capital Market: Introduction, meaning and significance, Investors and companies,
- Securities laws and regulatory framework governing Indian capital market,
- Financial Market: Introduction, meaning and significance,
- Financial reforms and present scenario, Regulatory authorities governing financial market.

Unit-2: Sebi Act, 1992 & Security Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956

- Objective, Powers and Functions of SEBI
- Securities Appellate Tribunal, Appeals, Appearance before SAT

Unit-3: Depositories Act, 1996

- Definitions, setting up depositories, its type, role, functions,
- Admission of securities,
- Dematerialization v rematerialisation,
- Depository process, Inspection and penalties,
- Internal audit, concurrent audit of depository participants.

Unit-4; Other Related Laws

- Limited Liability Partnership, Venture capital, Mutual Fund,
- Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

Acts and Statutes (As Amended)

1. The Companies Act, 2013
2. The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956

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3. The Securities Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
4. The Depositories Act, 1996
5. The Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
6. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999

Text Books

1. Singh, Avtar; Company Law; Eastern Book Company
2. Kuchhal, M.C. and Vivek; Modern Indian Company Law; Shree Mahavir Book Depot
3. V. L. Iyer; SEBI practical manual.
4. TAXMAN; SEBI manual.

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Subject Code: LL.M.204 Intellectual Property Rights

Objective: To provide comprehensive knowledge of the I.P.R. to the student.

UNIT-1: History and Evolution

- Origin and Genesis of IPR,
- Theories of IPR—Locke's, Hegel and Marxian, Ethical, moral and human rights perspectives of IPR,
- Theories justifying intellectual property rights,
- Nature of Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and need for their protection,
- Dispute Settlement System in WTO, WTO-TRIPS as global binding charter of IPR and its impact on national legislation.

UNIT-2: International Perspective of IPRs

- TRIPs, Berne Convention, Paris Convention,
- WCT, WPPT, PCT, Rome Convention,
- World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO).
- National Perspective of IPRs

UNIT-3: Components of IPRs

- Trade Mark, Copyright, Patent, and Design,
- Geographical indications, and Term,
- Registration, Licensing, and Infringement issues.

UNIT-4: Contemporary Trends and Emerging Issues and Challenges for IPR System

- 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 expression.
- Domain name, Disputes and cyber squatting.
- Traditional knowledge, Protection of plant varieties and farmers' rights,

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- Protection of Intellectual Property Rights in transit, and Intellectual Property Rights and Human rights.

Acts and Statutes (As Amended)

1. The Copyright Act, 1957
2. The Patents Act, 1970
3. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
4. The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999
5. The Designs Act, 2000

Text Books

1. Ahuja, V.K.; Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights; LexisNexis
2. Bhandari, M. K.; An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights; Central Law Publication

Reference Books

3. Narayanan, P.; Intellectual Property Law; Eastern Law House
4. Cornish, William R.; Intellectual Property; Oxford University Press
5. Wadhera, B. L.; Law Relating to Intellectual Property; Universal Publication
6. Paul, Meenu; Intellectual Property Laws; Allahabad Law Agency

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