

(CBCS BASED)

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



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

Session: 2020–2021

1. About University (Vision & Mission)

Vision:

We aim to nurture and promote youth especially from rural area by providing high quality education and training in keeping with the promise of Late Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru. Our dream is to build a role model Institution with state of art infrastructure providing right ambience for creativity and stimulation in thinking to generate new ideas for research and application of skill for developing technology for welfare of mankind.

Mission:

Our mission is to empower the nation through preparation of competent and trained human resource. University has plans to enhance capability of young talents for fulfillment of their aspirations through innovation, skill development and proper training. We endeavor to enhance employability through training and spirit of competitiveness. We emphasize inculcating initiative for entrepreneurship generating self employment and national wealth.

2. About the Department (Vision & Mission)

The Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) is one of the prestigious universities in the country. In 2020-21 sessions, the Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) moved on from traditional marks and percentage system and introduced Choice Based Credit System. The talks on CBCS system went on for quite a long time created confusion among the Universities as to whether the syllabus, time tables and assessment procedures should be prepared as per the requirements of the CBCS or should they have continued with the previous marking system.

The Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) has been able to implement the CBCS system with relative ease, while the students are finally coming to terms with the changes introduced by the UGC. Let's get in to details of this system. The Faculty of Law was established in 2008 by Nehru Gram Bharati (Deemed to be University) and LL.M course started from 2010. Dr. K.P Mishra was first Vice Chancellor of the University. The Faculty of Law was initially located in Hanumanganj G.T Road, Prayagraj, Uttar Pradesh, India.

3. Programme Introduction:

- i. The LL.M course is revised periodically and new subjects are included in the course to keep pace with the national and international social, legal and policy changes, innovations and technology. In the year 2017 the LL.M Course was revised, keeping in view the new developments in the field. LL.M Program is aimed at:
- ii. Familiarizing students with basic laws and judicial interpretations at the National and global level. Apprising students of the legal system, rule of law, and administration of justice. Along with imparting professionally and socially relevant legal education
- iii. The Sensitizing students towards the issues of access to justice of the deprived

and weaker sections of society.

- iv. Producing globally competent litigating lawyer, like as corporate lawyers, judges, judicial officers, legal officers, researchers, law reformers, law teachers, etc.
- v. Imparting skills of legal reasoning, problem solving, research, legal writing, oral and written communication, persuasion, leadership and team work. Promote in students to the ethical practices in law profession, in respect of promoting inter-disciplinary approach to legal profession.

4. Programme Structure including Credit Specification:

Optional / Specialization:

A. Group A– Crime Group

B. Group B–Contract and Corporate Law

C. Group C–International Law and Human Rights

SEMESTER I					
COURSECODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
101C	Jurisprudence	4	40	60	100
102C	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	4	40	60	100
103C	Viva-Voce	4			100
104E(Gr. A)	Criminal Law in India	3	30	45	75
104E(Gr. B)	General Principles of Law of Contract	3	30	45	75
104E(Gr.C)	Public International Law	3	30	45	75
105(Inter)	Communication Skill and Personality Development (Skill Enhancement Course)	2	20	30	50
106(Intra)	Right to Information (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER II					
COURSECODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
201C	Interpretation of Statutes	4	40	60	100
202C	Research Methodology I	4	40	60	100
203C	Viva-Voce	4			100
204E(Gr. A)	Criminology & Penology	3	30	45	75
204E(Gr. B)	Specific Contract	3	30	45	75
204E(Gr. C)	International Law and Human Rights	3	30	45	75
205(Inter)	Yoga and Life Skill	2	20	30	50
206(Intra)	Election Law	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER III					
COURSECODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
301C	Research Methodology II	4	40	60	100
302C	Judicial Process	4	40	60	100
303C	Viva-Voce	4			100
304E (Gr. A)	Socio-Economic Offences	3	30	45	75
304E (Gr. B)	Corporate Law	3	30	45	75
304E (Gr.C)	Human Rights in India	3	30	45	75
305 (Inter)	Value Education and Human Rights (Skill Enhancement Course)	2	20	30	50
306(Intra)	Law and Developments (Not for law students)	3	30	45	75

SEMESTER IV					
COURSECODE	COURSE TITLE	CREDIT	MARKS		
			IA	UE	TOTAL
401C	Law and Social Transformation	4	40	60	100
402C	Intellectual Property Rights	4	40	60	100
403C	Viva-Voce	4			100
404E (Gr. A)	Dissertation	3			75
404E (Gr. B)	Dissertation	3			75
404E (Gr.C)	Dissertation	3			75
405 (Inter)	Computer Application	2	20	30	50
406 (Intra)	Consumer Law	3	30	45	75

* C=core, IA=Internal Assessment, UE=University Examination, E= Elective course Gr= Group

Programme Specific Outcome:

Group A

Crime Group:

1. Should be able to demonstrate understanding of substantive and procedural law sufficient to enter the legal profession and professions in which legal knowledge is an advantage.
2. It is able to associate the learning from the courses related to Law and Management, and should be able to Gather and interpret relevant facts and conduct legal research.
3. Should have the capability to understand the laws at national and global level and to solve the client's problem.
4. Should possess the skills to communicate in both oral and written forms and ability to formulate legal problems and using appropriate concepts and methods to solve them.
5. Crime use skills in specific areas (e.g. Criminal, industrial-organizational, clinical, counseling, and social, community).It should analyzing social problems and understanding social dynamics.

Group B

Contract and Corporate Law

- A. This course covers the governance of international business transactions and global investments including international secured finance under select international instruments.
- B. This course covers key principles of international law applicable to emerging innovations in a business environment and international commercial arbitration.
- C. This course covers the challenges in international business posed by digital innovation and the efforts to regulate the digital economy.

Group C

International Law and Human Rights

1. Inculcate logical reasoning in students.
2. Prepare and motivate students for legal research studies.
3. Provide advanced knowledge on topics in law, empowering the
4. Students to pursue higher degrees at reputed academic institutions.
5. Assist students in preparing (personal guidance, books) for competitive exams like net, set etc.

5. Ordinance and Regulations:

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

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

1. **Minimum eligibility:** those candidates (student) who have passed examination of the law graduate exam from any recognize university or affiliated colleges with norm of the Bar Council of India, with aggregate marks 50 percent, they will be registered in LL.M. course of N.G.B. University.
2. **Duration of the Course:** Two year course with four semesters.
3. **Intake Capacity:** In the LL.M. Course 60 seats for each New Year.
4. **Reservation Policy:** Reservation policy follows as per rule of the Government.
5. **Evaluation:** The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who having been duly admitted to the LL.M. Degree course of Study, has prosecuted a regular course of study for the said examination. A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in written papers as mentioned.

Dissertation: All registered students of LL.M. course shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination. The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.

- a) The Examiner shall either– award at least 50% marks, or returns to Dissertation for revision, or Reject the Dissertation.
- b) The candidate who s Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.
- c) A Dissertation can be revised only once, if the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- d) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he

shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.

- e) A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two examiners at least one shall necessarily be an external examiner.
- f) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinate as here under, each examiner shall award marks out of 50.
- g) The students shall submit the title with synopsis for dissertation for approval in the 3rd semester in month of October. The proposal shall be approved and notified within a reasonable time after completion of exams.
- h) The student shall be entitled to submit the dissertation on 30 April and up to 30th June with the permission of Dean Faculty of Law, as a regular student.
- i) The dissertation must have the **PLAGIARISM CHECK CERTIFICATE** duly signed by the Librarian of the Faculty of Law and the Supervisor.
- j) If the marks awarded by two examiners vary by 20 marks or more the Dissertation shall be examined by third examiner, whose decision shall be final.
- k) If one of the examiners return the Dissertation for revision or rejects the Dissertation, his decision shall prevail provided that if one of the examiners has rejected the Dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the Dissertation shall be deemed to be rejected.

2) **Viva Voce Examination:**

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

Fee: No capitation fee shall be charged in any form in consideration for admission. LL.M. Course fee has decided by as per rule of university.

6. **Semester wise breakup structure**

SEMESTER	PAPERS	CREDIT	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
I	02 CORE 01 ELECTIVE 01 ENTER 01 ENTRA 01VIVA-VOCE	20	160	240	400
II	02 CORE 01 ELECTIVE 01 ENTER 01 ENTRA 01VIVA-VOCE	20	160	240	400
III	02 CORE 01 ELECTIVE 01 ENTER 01 ENTRA 01VIVA-VOCE	20	160	240	400
IV	02 CORE 01 DISSERTATION 01 ENTER 01 ENTRA 01VIVA-VOCE	20	130	195	325

7. Programme: LL.M. (2 Year Course)

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404E(Gr.C)	Dissertation	3			75
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406(Intra)	Consumer Law	3	30	45	50

7. Programme Outcomes:

(Relevance with Local, National, Regional & Global needs)

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

- Demonstrate exhaustive understanding of variety of substantive law, procedural laws including various legislations and connected rules & regulations in the area of their interest.(R& N)
- Ability of the students to analyze the legal problems from scholarly and objective point of view and work towards finding solutions to the problems by application of laws and regulations.(L&N)
- Learn the art of doing doctrinal and empirical research which covers knowledge and implementation of various tools and techniques of research. Through compulsory research component in the form of Dissertation, the students learn to conduct research study. (G, L & N)
- Developed organizational skills necessary for successful functioning of law office including art of categorizing and organizing documents including prioritizing work, managing time, using forms and maintaining bill data. (R&N)
- Apply with ethical principles and commit to legal professional ethics, responsibilities and norms of the established legal practices. (L&N)
- Recognize the need for and have the preparation and ability to engage in independent and life-long learning in the broader context of legal change. (R&N)

Incorporation of cross-cutting issues relevant to Professional Ethics, Gender, and Human Values:

i. Cross-cutting Issues:

Cross-cutting issues are topics that are identified as important and that affect and cut across most or all aspects of development. These topics should therefore be integrated and mainstreamed throughout all stages of development from policy design, to implementation, evaluation and learning.

To mainstream an issue means to adopt that lens throughout the whole process. For example, what are the gender dimensions of a given problem – does it affect men and women differently? If so, is the policy and/or programme designed to address it taking those gender differences into account? Finally, when looking back at our actions, were our activities effective at contributing to greater gender balance?

Mainstreaming cross cutting issues requires political leadership and institutional commitment. Critical enabling factors are: supportive policy frameworks and strategies; the commitment of necessary financial and human resources; performance incentives and accountability; and a learning culture. In fact, the process of mainstreaming requires special attention, innovation, flexibility and adaptation; the progressive creation of new norms and standards as awareness is created and understanding is developed. Presented here are some of the key cross-cutting issues that are critical for the sustainable development of counties; this list can be progressively expanded.

The Nehru Gram Bharti University is established for public benefit and accordingly the objectives of the Institute as set forth above will be interpreted and restricted to mean such

objectives and purposes as are regarded in law to be a public charitable in nature. The University shall be open to all persons of whatever race, religion, creed, caste, class & geographical area of the country. No test or condition shall be imposed as to religious belief or occupation in admitting or appointing members, students, teachers, workers or in any connection what so ever.

ii. Gender:

Gender mainstreaming is a public policy perspective and practice of always assessing and including the concerns, experiences and the different implications for people of different genders in any planned policy action, including legislation and programmes, in all areas and levels so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. Gender equality is entrenched in the Constitution of Kenya and is central to the national value and principles of governance.

The Constitution stipulates that women and men have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, cultural and social sphere. Principles of equality and non-discrimination are entrenched into the Constitution and across Kenyan legislation. The Constitution requires the State to take legislative and other measures, including affirmative action programmes and policies designed to redress any disadvantage suffered by individuals or groups because of past discrimination. Various activities are organized throughout the year as part of the curriculum that help in this endeavor.

Students are sensitized and encouraged to work towards gender equity from a cross-cultural perspective. Free counseling services are provided through a Counseling Cell. Gender sensitization camps are organized in slums and rural areas include women's rights, human rights, child rights, gender justice and gender equality. Compulsory core courses along with the wide range of community outreach programmes that include health and hygiene camps, hole-in-the-wall and village adoption, enable exposure to real life situations. Diversity, equity and inclusion annually organize seminars, conferences, guest lectures, exhibitions, street plays and literary activities that help in gender sensitization.

iii. Human Values and Professional Ethics

The curriculum has the following compulsory core courses in all PG programmes specially focused on the development of human values and professional ethics:

1. **Cultural Education** (to take pride in national ethos so that one may not lose one's moorings).
2. **Scientific Methodology, General Knowledge and Current Affairs:**
3. **Rural Development:** (to foster a fuller understanding of the rural life with a view to appreciate properly the polity and economy of our country and social forces at work).
4. **Agricultural Operations** (to inculcate a spirit of working with one's own hands and develop an understanding of the contribution of rural life)
5. **Social Service:** (to engender the spirit of brotherhood of man and to facilitate the establishment of casteless and classless society). [SEP]
6. **Comparative Study of Religion:** (to create a spirit of tolerance and awaken the spirit of Brotherhood of Man and Fatherhood of God).
7. **Co-curricular Activities** (for all-round development of personality)
8. **Environment Studies** (for environment consciousness and its impact on everyday life)
9. **Disaster Management**

A compulsory course on Professional Ethics and values is also offered in LL.M. programme, and value education as an paper and Professional Ethics as part of department of law. The Nehru Gram Bharti University also has a Model Code of Ethics to curb various malpractices.

iv. Environment and Sustainability into the Curriculum:

Diversity, equity and inclusions strong community orientated work culture is based on the Sigma-Six Q sustainable way of life, that involves integration of water quality, air quality, education and healthcare, agriculture and dairy practices, innovation and human values. Diversity, equity and inclusion has pioneered vocational and skill development education by introducing PG programmes in Water, Sanitation and Waste Management, Renewable Energy, Dairy Technology, Agriculture and Environmental and Green Technology.

A compulsory core course on Environment studies is included in all PG programmes. Environment awareness camps, seminars, workshops, guest lectures, industry visits and field excursions are organized. Environment Day, Earth Day and Water Day are annually celebrated. Diversity, equity and inclusion accords great importance to research in inter-disciplinary areas focused on renewable energy, environmental pollution, agriculture, education and healthcare.

This is a uniform of CBCS for all central and state and other recognized Universities.

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

● **Introduction to CBCS (Choice Based Credit System)**

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

Definitions:

- i. Academic Programme means an entire course of study comprising its programme structure, course details, evaluation schemes etc. designed to be taught and evaluated in a teaching Department/ Centre or jointly under more than one such Department/ Centre.
- ii. Course means a segment of a subject that is part of an Academic Programme.
- iii. Programme Structure means a list of courses (Core, Elective, Open Elective) that makes up an Academic Programme, specifying the syllabus, Credits, hours of teaching, evaluation and examination schemes, minimum number of credits required for successful completion of the programme etc. prepared in conformity to University Rules, eligibility criteria for admission.
- iv. **Core Course** means a course that a student admitted to a particular programme must successfully complete to receive the degree and which cannot be substituted by any other course.
- v. **Elective Course** means an optional course to be selected by a student out of such courses offered in the same or any other Department/Centre.

- vi. **Open Elective** means an elective course which is available for students of all programmes, including students of same department. Students of other Department will opt these courses subject to fulfilling of eligibility of criteria as laid down by the Department offering the course.
- vii. **Credit means** the value assigned to a course which indicates the level of instruction; one - hour lecture per week equals 1 Credit, 2 hours practical class per week equals one credit. Credit for a practical could be proposed as part of a course or as a separate practical course
- viii. **SGPA** means Semester Grade Point Average calculated for individual semester.
- ix. **CGPA** is Cumulative Grade Points Average calculated for all courses completed by the students at any point of time. CGPA is calculated each year for both these masers clubbed together.
- x. **Grand CGPA** is calculated in the last year of the course by clubbing together of CGPA of two years, i.e., Four semesters Grand CGPA is being given in Transcript form. To benefit of student a formula for conversation of GCGPA in to percentage marks is given in the Transcript.

Re-registration for Examination-

1. A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M. First Semester L.L.M. Second Semester fails to appear at the main examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination, may appear in subsequent examination of the concerned semester /semesters or paper or papers as the case may be a long with the students of the next academic session with in a period of four years from the date of his registration for the First Semester.
2. A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M. Third Semester or LL.M. Fourth Semester fails to appear at the main examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination may appear in any subsequent supplementary examination conducted for the said semester/semesters or paper or papers as the case may be, with in a period of four years from the date of his registration for the First Semester.
3. The supplementary examinations for Third and Fourth Semesters will normally be held after 30 days of the declaration of the results of the LL.M. Fourth Semester "s main examination held for regular courses.
4. The marks obtained by the candidate at any examination in respect of which he/she has secured less than minimum pass marks shall be substituted by the marks obtained by him in the subsequent examination or supplementary examination in respect of the concerned paper or papers.

Scale of Marks, Divisions and Distinction-

Minimum Marks in each Paper: 100 Minimum Pass Marks in Written Papers and Class room performance : 50% in each paper; Dissertation:50% in the aggregate; and Viva-Voce.

First Division: 65% and above of the aggregate of marks. Second Division: 50% and above of the aggregate marks.

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

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



(Deemed to be University U/s-3 of UGC Act 1956)
NEHRU GRAM BHARATI
(DEEMED TO BE UNIVERSITY)

Kotwa-Jamunipur-Dubawal, Prayagraj-221505, Uttar Pradesh (INDIA)

Administrative Office,
Hanumanganj Campus,
G.T. Road, Hanumanganj, Prayagraj-221505,
Uttar Pradesh
Email : info.ngbu@gmail.com

Ref: NGB(DU)-II/AC-4/3459

Date: 20.06.2020

29.07.2020

OFFICE ORDER

Sub: Constitution of Board of Studies in Law, Department of Law.

In pursuance of the Ordinance XIII of the NGB(DU), the Board of Studies of the subject Law, is constituted as below:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Dr. Swapnil Tripathi, Head, Dept. of Law. | Chairman |
| 2. Dr. Siya Ram Shukla, Associate Professor, Dept. of Law. | Member |
| 3. Dr. Mohammad Zafar, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law. | Member |
| 4. Dr. Rajiv Nain Singh, Assistant Professor, Dept. of Law. | Member |
| 5. Dr. Ramesh Chandra Mishra, Associate Professor, Dept. of Political Science | Invited-Member |
| 6. Prof. R. K. Chaubey, Dean, Faculty of Law, A.U., Prayagraj | Member |
| 7. Dr. M. P. Tiwari, (Retd.), Associate Professor, Allahabad Degree College, Prayagraj | Member |

This office order is issued after the approval accorded on 20.06.2020 by the Vice Chancellor.

29/07/2020

(R. L. Vishwakarma)
Registrar

Copy to: The following for information and necessary action:

1. P.A. to VC/Pro-VC for kind information of the VC/Pro-VC. -By e-mail.
2. All members of the Board. -By e-mail.
3. Account Officer, NGB(DU), Prayagraj. -By e-mail.
4. Controller of examination, NGB(DU), Prayagraj. -By e-mail.
5. Guard File.

29/07

Registrar

अध्ययन परिषद् की कार्यवृत्त

विधि-विभाग की अध्ययन परिषद् की बैठक का कार्यवाही विवरण

दिनांक: 17.09.2020

स्थान: विधि-विभाग, हनुमानगंज परिसर,
नेहरू ग्राम भारती (मानित विश्वविद्यालय)

एजेण्डा बिन्दु:

1. परास्नातक कक्षा (एलएल.एम.) स्तर पर सी.बी.सी..एस. पद्धति आधारित पाठ्यक्रम (सत्र 2020-21) के अनुमोदन पर विचार।
2. विधि-विभाग द्वारा नये सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स "Advocate's Clerk (Munshi)" के अनुमोदन पर विचार।

कार्यवाही:

दिनांक 17.09.2020 को 15 दिन पूर्व की सूचना पर अध्ययन परिषद् की बैठक विधि-विभाग में आहूत की गई। बैठक में सर्वप्रथम माननीय अध्यक्ष, अध्ययन परिषद् महोदय ने अध्ययन परिषद् के सभी सदस्यों का स्वागत किया। माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय ने सत्र 2019-20 की उपलब्धियों जिसमें कोविड-19 महामारी काल के दौरान विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा ऑनलाइन कक्षाओं तथा परीक्षा संबंधी गतिविधियों की जानकारी दी गई। तत्पश्चात एजेण्डा बिन्दु 1 तथा 2 को विचार हेतु प्रस्तुत किया।

निर्णय:

बैठक में एजेण्डा 1 तथा 2 के सभी बिन्दुओं पर विचार करने के पश्चात सर्वसम्मति से एलएल.एम. सत्र 2020-21 पाठ्यक्रम तथा "Advocate's Clerk (Munshi)" पर सर्टिफिकेट कोर्स को अनुमोदित किया।

डॉ0 स्वप्निल त्रिपाठी	-	(अध्यक्ष)	17.09.2020
डॉ0 सिया राम शुक्ल	-	सदस्य	17/09/2020
डॉ0 मुहम्मद जफ़र	-	सदस्य	17/09/2020
डॉ0 राजीव नयन सिंह	-	सदस्य	17/09/2020
डॉ0 रमेश चन्द्र मिश्र	-	सदस्य	17/09/2020
डॉ0 आर0 के0 चौबे	-	सदस्य	
डॉ0 एम0 पी0 तिवारी	-	सदस्य	

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
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Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 101C
COURSE TITLE: JURISPRUDENCE
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100
(IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objectives:

- To give an overview to the students about law and legal systems prevalent in the world and India in particular, so that they can understand the jurisprudence of all subjects taught to them over a span of three years.
- To learn the jurisprudential basis of various concepts which are continuously being dealt with in law in all manifestations
- To sensitize the students to adopt a pragmatic approach in studying all the subjects in the six semesters by teaching them how to read cases and ways to club theory with practice. It is a subject which forms the foundation of the law degree.
- To make the students trace the evolution of law and legal systems in different countries.
- To familiarize the students with linkage of law with other social sciences such as psychology, history sociology, economics history etc.
- To familiarize the students with the growth of legal profession in India and the laws governing the profession.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will be acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society.
 2. Knowledge of Law and Legal precepts will help the students to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously
 3. Students will be inculcated with standards of ideal for human conducts.
 4. In terms of law for the maintenance of Public conscience.
 5. Students will be able to identify such pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms.
-

Contents:

UNIT I:

Nature and Meaning of Jurisprudence.

Relevance of Jurisprudence.

Concept of 'Legal Theory' and 'Jurisprudence'.

Concept and Philosophy of Law: The Definition of Law.

The Evolution of Law: Primitive Law, Middle Law, Classical Law, Post-Classical Law.

UNIT II:

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

UNIT III:

Analytical Positivism: Bentham's English Positivism: Utilitarian Approach of Law, Pleasure and Pain Principle in Legislation, Bentham on Codification and Law Reforms.

Austin's Theory of Law the Pure Theory of Law Modern Trends in Analytical Jurisprudence: Hart's Concept of Law Indian Perspective of Analytical School

UNIT IV:

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

UNIT V:

Sociological Jurisprudence and Sociology of Law: Comte and Sociology, Laissez Faire and Herbert Spencer, Ihering, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Eugen Ehrlich, Roscoe Pound. Sociological Jurisprudence since Pound and Towards Sociology of Law Indian Constitution and Sociological Jurisprudence American and Scandinavian Jurisprudence Concept of Morality and its Relationship with Law: Hart & Fuller's Controversy.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence.
2. R.W.N. Dass: Jurisprudence 5th edition, Aditya Books Private Ltd. New Delhi, 1994.
3. G.W. Paton: A Text Book of Jurisprudence.
4. Karl N Liewellyn: Jurisprudence Realism in Theory and Practice.
5. W. Friedman: Legal Theory 5th ed. London Stevens & Sons 1967.
6. Dhyani: Fundamentals of Jurisprudence and Jurisprudence and Legal Theory.
7. William Twining, General Jurisprudence: Understanding Law from a Global Perspective Cambridge.

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 102C COURSE CODE: 102C

**TITLE: INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW-
THE NEW CHALLENGES**

CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100 (IA-40, UE-60)

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objectives:

The primary objectives of the course are:-To inculcate the foundation philosophy of the Constitution and to examine the different aspects of Constitution and Constitutionalism in the context of Indian legal system;

- To bring out the normative presuppositions of the Indian Constitution as revealed in the Constitution and the ways in which it has been interpreted by judiciary from time to time;
- To normatively assess the developments in the key areas of law and governance;
- To familiarize the students with the concept and working of the Indian federalism and the legislative and executive relationship between the Centre and the States under the Constitution;
- To expose the students to the independent judicial organ and its relation with other organs of the State in regard to judges' appointment and transfer;
- To develop an understanding of the freedom of trade and commerce and the reasonable restrictions imposed by the State on freedom of trade and commerce; and
- To study the various type of emergency under the Constitution, its effects and the judicial review of the proclamation of President's rule in the States

Learning Outcomes

The principal aim of the outcome of this course is that the students should be able to attain factual and theoretical knowledge and develop critical analytical thinking and articulation particularly on the following topics:-

1. Nature of the Indian Constitution, theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution and the Indian federalism. (N&R)
2. Power and Indian territory to a foreign State, power to create and extinguish a State, alteration of name, area and boundary of existing States. Working of the three organs of the State; (L&N)
3. The President/Governor and the Council of Ministers; Legislative procedures and Privileges; ;(N,G & R)
4. Judicial review of Ordinances;(N)
5. The independence of judiciary and the appointment and transfer of Judges of Constitutional Courts; Distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and the State; ;(N, G, & R)

Course Outcomes:

- 1:** Enable the students to understand the mechanism of judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social needs
- 2:** To understand the working of legal system and processes leads to constitutional developments
- 3:** To study about new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development

Contents

UNIT I: Federalism

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

UNIT II: State: Right to equality

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

UNIT III: Emerging regime of new rights and remedies

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights, Compensation jurisprudence, Right to education, Commercialization of Education and its impact, Brain drain by foreign education market, Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and state control.

UNIT IV: Separation of Powers: stresses and strain

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

UNIT V: Democratic Process

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

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 104 E (Gr. - A)
COURSE TITLE: CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30, UE-45)

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objectives:

The primary objectives of this course are to:-

- To familiarize the students with the Criminal Justice administration and the various functionaries involve therein.
- To familiarise the students with the major stages in a criminal case .
- To familiarise the students with the crucial aspects relating to investigation and trial of offences (like initiation of criminal cases, powers and duties of police during investigation of offences, stages of criminal trial, functions, duties, and powers of criminal courts)
- To sensitise the students about critical issues in administration of criminal justice (like protection of human rights of accused, victims, principles of fair trial)

Learning Outcomes

The students should be able:

1. To appreciate the importance of criminal procedure.(N&R)
2. Its indispensable attributes in a civilized society.(L&R)
3. To be familiar with the powers, functions, and duties of police(L&G)
4. As one of the primary functionary of the criminal justice.(N&R)
5. To be familiar with the stages of investigation and trial in criminal cases.(N)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

- 1:** To understand the crime and its components, methods of controlling them.
- 2:** To understand the essential principles of criminal liability by a study of range of offences.

CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

History and Development of Criminal Law in India and England.

Crime and Criminal Law.

General Principle of Criminal Law: Meaning, Nature, Essentials and Stages of Offence & place of Criminal Law in Criminal Science.

Basic element of Crime: External and internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence,

Relevance of Motive and Strict Liability.

UNIT II:

Stages in Commission of Crime: Constructive Joint Criminality, Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy. Offences against Women.

UNIT III:

Defences- Mistake, Necessity, Intoxication.

Unsoundness of mind, Consent.

Compulsion by threat and Superior order.

Private Defense.

UNIT IV:

Offences against Human Body: Culpable Homicide and Murder, Kidnapping and Abduction.

Offences against Property: Theft and Robbery.

UNIT V:

Offences against Marriage: Bigamy and Adultery

Offences against Morals: Obscenity

Offences against State: Sedition

Defamation

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Outlines of Criminal Law: Kenny
2. History of Criminal Law in England: J.F. Stephen
3. General Principles of Crime: Jerome Hall
4. Principles and Practices of Criminal: Law Harrie
5. Law of Crimes: Ratan Lal & Dheeraj Lal
6. Principles of Criminal Law: R. C. Nigam
7. History of English Criminal Law: Redzinowicz
8. Criminal Law: G. Williams
9. Law of Crimes: Russel
10. Principle of Criminal Law: Sutherland
11. Criminology and Penology: N.V. Paranjape.

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 104 E (Gr.- B)
GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW OF CONTRACT
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30, UE-45) Class Room Teaching 60 classes

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objective:

The law relating to contracts is one of the basic laws to be studied by every law student the world over. The law of contracts touches equally upon the lives of ordinary persons and the activities of business whether organized on small or large scale. For any lawyer this branch of law is extremely important and without a sound understanding of the underlying principles it is impossible to succeed in his career.

This branch of law deals with law relating to promises, their formation, performance and enforceability. It is scattered over several legislations. There are special legislations dealing with particular contractual relationships, e.g. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, The Partnership Act, 1932. And there are various laws that contain certain special provisions for particular situations. However, this paper will include a study of general principles of contracts spelt out in sections 1-75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 together with certain provisions of related legislations and Common Law.

Objectives of Course:

- To acquaint the students with fundamental concepts of law relating to contracts.
- To study the Indian statutes specifically relating to contracts and to analyze the legal provisions through case laws and the related reference material.
- To study the practical application of law relating to contracts.

Course Outcomes:

The students will be able to learn and understand:

1. The system of formation and discharge of contracts in India
2. The role of courts in enforcing them.
3. The concept of voluntarily created civil obligations.
4. Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the Indian Majority Act, 1875, and the Information Technology Act, 2000.
5. Tracing the existing legal framework through latest Judgments and applicability of provisions in the evolving as well as technological driven society.

Contents:

UNIT I:

History & Nature of Contractual Obligations.

Formation of contract: A critical study of offer and Acceptance.

Doctrine of Consideration and Privity of Contract.

Offer, Acceptance, and consideration. Standard form of Contract.

UNIT II:

Capacity of contract- nature of minor's agreement and the doctrine of restitution.

Capacity of contract- minor's contract.

Elements vitiating contract- mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy.

Coercion, undue influence and the factors vitiating free consent with special reference to fraud and misrepresentation.

UNIT III:

Void agreement with the special reference to agreement related to restraint of trade and wagering agreements.

Discharge of contracts with special reference to the doctrine of frustration.

Relations resembling those created by contract.

Remedies in the form of compensation.

UNIT IV:

Specific Relief, specific performance of contract, Contracts that can be specifically enforced.

Persons against whom specific performance can be ordered.

UNIT V:

Rescission and cancellation.

Injunction - Temporary, Perpetual. Declaratory Orders.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Anson's law of Contract.
2. Pollock and Mulla on Contract and Specific Relief Act Contract and Specific Relief Act
3. Avtar Singh, Contract and Specific Relief Act
4. Avtar Singh, Principles of law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase
5. S.K. Singh: Sale of Goods Act, C.L.A. Allahabad.
6. H. K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Acts, Universal, Delhi. Kailash Rai, Indian Contract Act

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 104 E (Gr. - C)
COURSE TITLE: PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30, UE-45) Class Room Teaching – 60 classes

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objectives:

- Introduction to the relevance and scope of the Course in the globalized world with special reference to India;
- Examine the jurisprudential doctrines, practices and legal instruments that have been instrumental in its formulation, development and functioning;
- Create awareness about the structures and characteristics of Public International Law with emphasis on specific areas of the discipline;
- Examine the position of India vis-à-vis Public International Law and its implementation in India; and
- Engage the students with the cases decided by ICJ and other relevant dispute settlement bodies.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the meaning of Public International Law, its legal basis and its position vis-à-vis the Indian legal system;(G&N)
2. Distinguish between various sources of Public International Law and their respective use in any given dispute involving questions of law;(R&G)
3. Understand the relationship between Public International Law and the national legal system with special emphasis on India(G)
4. Understand and reflect upon the jurisprudential doctrines and law related to the principle of State Responsibility, Law of the Sea, State Jurisdiction, Diplomatic and Consular Immunities; (L)
5. Appreciate the International Human Rights instruments and institutions laying down human rights standards and India's position on protection of human rights.(N)

Contents:

UNIT I:

International Law in ancient, medieval & British India.

Relationship between International Law & Municipal Law.

Sources of International Law.

Concept of Sovereignty and its relevance.

UNIT II:

Recognition of State & Government,

Succession of State & Government.

Extradition, and Asylum.

Settlement of International dispute

Nationality & Status of Refugees.

UNIT III:

State Territory, State Jurisdiction, State Responsibility, Law of War crimes, Diplomatic Agent.

UNIT IV:

United Nations: Origin, Object, Principles and membership.

Main organ of the United Nation- General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice.

UNIT V:

Role of United Nation Organization for the Development of Human Right Commission.

Role of International Court of Justice.

International Criminal Court of Justice.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. J. J. Stark International Law
2. S. K. Kapoor Public International Law
3. S.K. Varma International law & Human Rights
4. H.O. Agrawal International law & Human Rights
5. Oppenheim. International law & Human Rights & Peace Brierly

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 105 (INTER)
COURSE TITLE: COMMUNICATION SKILL AND PERSONALITY
DEVELOPMENT (SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50 (IA-20, UE-30)

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
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OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE:

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

COURSE CONTENT:

1. Personality Augmentation
2. Classes on Soft Skills Development
3. Overview on Communication Skills and
4. Personality Development
5. Workplace decorum and body language and Presentation Skills
6. Manners and Etiquettes & Time-Management

SEMESTER I
COURSE CODE: 106 (INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: RIGHT TO INFORMATION
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30, UE-45)
(Not For Law Students)

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objective:

Consumer considerations and their protection are very old concepts, but in the last decade there has been a significant development in this branch of law. Globalization of trade, market-dominated economy, information revolution and emergence of e-commerce has further enhanced this process. A greater importance has been assigned to consumer law at a global basis. All these factors have increased more scope for research and advocacy for creating a consumer friendly regulatory framework.

The Indian legal framework has also undergone a substantial change to comply with the international norms. The subject has received tremendous importance among the contemporary legal fraternity in India. The legal experts are emphasizing on the need for teaching and present generation law students for making them equipped to handle issues relating to this branch of law. In this background the present course will aim to introduce the students to the existing law and practice relating to consumer protection.

Learning Outcome:

1. Students will have a comprehensive understanding about the existing law on consumer protection in India. (N)
2. Students will be conversant with major international instruments on consumer protection.(R)
3. Students will be aware of the basic procedures for handling consumer dispute.(N)
4. Students will be able to appreciate the emerging questions and policy issue in consumer law and future research.(L)
5. RTI allowing to transparency and autonomy and access to accountability in Public Authority.(N&R)

Course Outcomes:

1. Through out the world, the right to information is seen by many as the key to strengthening participatory democracy and ensuring more people centered development. It is important for the students to understand the significance of right to information in the changing scenario.

2. In India also, the Government enacted RTI Act in 2005 allowing transparency and autonomy and access to accountability in Public Authority.

3. At the end of the study lesson students have understood and analyze the important definitions, Public Authorities and their obligations, information which is exempted from disclosure, Constitution of information commissions and their powers and penalties..

Contents:

UNIT I:

Introduction of Right to Information Act 2005: History, Background, Objectives, Preamble of Right to Information Act 2005.

Obligation of Public Authorities (Section 3 to 11).

Right to Information in Global Perspective: (World right to Know).

United Nations and the Right to Information.

The Commonwealth and the Right to Information.

The Right to Information in USA and UK.

Rome Convention for the Protection of Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950.

UNIT II:

Right to Information as Constitutional rights: Protection of Article 19(1) (a), Right to privacy, Contempt of Court, Public Interest vis-à-vis Information.

The Central Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Information Commissioner.

UNIT III:

The State Information Commission: Constitutions, Eligibility criteria and Process of Appointment, Term of office and Condition of Service, Removal of Information Commissioner.

Power and Function: Information Commission, Appeal and Penalties under Right to Information Act 2005.

UNIT IV:

Breach of Confidentiality and Privacy: The Indian perspective an 'offence' under the Indian Information Technologies Act 2000.

Public Authority vis-à-vis Right to Information Act 2005: Origin, History, Public Authority, Right to Information, Breach of Duty to disclose by Public Authority.

UNIT V:

Right to Information and E-Governance: Electronic Information Dissemination, need for regulation, Jurisdiction in Cyberspace: Problem and perspective.

Right to Information and Other Acts, Reports, Bill.

The Official Secrets Act, 1923. Public records Act 1993, Public records rules 1997.

The Freedom of Information Act 2002.

Reports of National Commission to Review the working of the Constitution, 2002 (relevant provisions). 179th Report of Law Commissions of India on Public Interest Disclosure and protection of Informer, 2001(relevant provisions).

The Public Interest Discloser (Protection of Informer Bill) 2002.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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

SEMESTER II

COURSECODE:201C
COURSE TITLE: INTERPRETATION OF STATUTE
CREDIT:4 MARKS:100 (IA-40,UE-60)

Teaching Methodology
Mode of Contents
Lecture Delivery
Group Discussion
Assignment

Course Objectives:

The object of studying 'interpretation of statutes' is to acquaint the students as how to determine the intention of the legislature conveyed expressly or impliedly in the language used. This course prescribes various methods to unlock the locks put by the Legislature. For such unlocking, keys are to be found out. These keys may be termed as aids for interpretation and principles of interpretation.

Course Outcomes:

1. To appreciate the importance of criminal procedure.(N&R)
2. Its indispensable attributes in a civilized society.(L&R)
3. To be familiar with the powers, functions, and duties of police(L&G)
4. As one of the primary functionary of the criminal justice.(N&R)
5. To be familiar with the stages of investigation and trial in criminal cases.(N)

CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

Interpretation, meaning, Purpose, Main Rules of Interpretation, Subsidiary rules of interpretation. External and internal rules of interpretation. Interpretation of the Constitution and Penal Statutes.

UNIT II:

Delegatus non protest deliegare. Expression unious exclusio alterius. Genrelia speciali bus non derogant. In Pari delecto potio rest condition possidentis Utres valet poti orquam pareat. Expressum facite cess are tacitum. In Bonam Partem.

UNIT III:

The concept of justice and relation between law and justice.

The concept of dharma in Indian thought,, Dharma as a foundation of legal ordering. "Vario ustheories of justice in western thought. Judicial process in India.

Indian debates on role of Judges and on the Notion of the Judicial review. Dangerous signals and new challenges before Indian judiciary.

UNIT IV:

Independency of judiciary and the nature of judicial process. Judicial process under the Indian Constitution. Confrontation with the legislature and executive.

UNIT V:

Appointment and transfer of the Judges and its effect on independency of judiciary.

Judicial Activism and Constitutional obligation of the Courts.

Defense of judicial activism & evolution. Constitution of India and Judicial Activism, Role played by the Supreme Court of India.

Need for care and caution with judicial accountability.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Law and public opinion by A.V Dicey.
2. Theories of Legislation by Bentham.
3. Nature of Judicial Process by Cardozo.
4. Judicial Process by Henry J. Abraham.
5. Principles of Statutory Interpretation by J. Swaroop.
6. The interpretation of Statutes by G.P. Singh.
7. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell.
8. V. Sarathi. Interpretation of Statutes.
9. Theory of Legislation by N.S. Brinda.

Teaching Methodology
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SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 202C
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY I
CREDIT:4, MARKS:100 (IA-40 UE-60)

Course Objectives:

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

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

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

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

Course Outcomes:

1. Recognize primary and secondary sources of legal research material. (L&N)
2. Use and apply secondary sources, case law and legislation using both paper based and online resources to a research problem.(N)
3. Develop corrects research strategies to critically evaluate the relevance, quality, authority and currency of the research materials.(G)
4. Demonstrate good legal writing skills, including an understanding of the use.(R)
5. To the preparation of legal research material in legal writing and the correct methods of legal referencing.(N)

Content:

UNIT I:

Introduction, Significance of Research.

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

UNIT II:

Research, Design and its components.

Hypothesis: Its role, definition, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources. Major steps of preparation of research design.

Research tools Observation, Interview, Questionnaire (Utility, limitation, methods of using the tools).

UNIT III:

Research Techniques and use of case studies and surveys. Sampling techniques:

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

Scaling Techniques-Types, utility, modulus operandi-

Elementary Statistics, design & stages in statistical investigation and interpretation and Preparing Diagrams & graphs. Content analysis.

UNIT IV:

Data Processing and Data Collection.

Data processing, analysis and interpretation of at a Socio-metrics and Jurimetrics-

Inductions and deduction.

Computerized research-

A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and west law coding.

Online & offline sources and techniques of e-legal research.

UNIT V:

Report writing-

Research report & techniques of writing

research work.

Citation rules and modes of legal writing.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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

Teaching Methodology
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SEMESTER II
COURSECODE: 204E (Gr.-A)
CRIMINOLOGY & PENOLOGY
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30,UE 45)

OBJECTIVE OF THE COURSE

This course familiarizes the students with the historical and social contexts of the larger questions related to criminology, victimology, penology and juvenile justice. Thus, it provides an overall and interdisciplinary outlook to the entire debates on this particular area. It attempts to engage with the empirical and theoretical concerns in a balanced fashion.

Course Outcome:

1. The criminal process involves increasing expenditure of government resources.(R)
2. At the same time it confronts a crisis of intrusion into individual rights in order to protect the common weal. (L)
3. Undoubtedly the process is to be carried out in an objective manner. Criminal procedure, thus, makes a balance of conflicting interests. (G)
4. This imposes a duty upon those connected with the working of the criminal process to abide by the law and to exercise discretion conferred on them in the best manner.(L&R)
5. Code criminal procedure, originally enacted years ago, had undergone many trials and experiments, too enormous to be placed within a classroom discussion. (N)

However, the students should obtain a fair idea how the code works as the main spring of the criminal justice delivery system and should be exposed to the significant riddles of the procedure. Juvenile justice and probation of offenders are combined with the study of criminal procedure. These topics also do have their roots in criminal procedure. Obviously, criminal procedure has to be just, fair and reasonable to the accused as well as to the victims. The rubrics under their head are intended to render an essential grasp of the areas.

CONTENTS:

UNIT I: Introduction of Criminology

Definition, Nature and extent of crime in India.

Definition, Nature and importance of criminology, Relationship between crime, criminal law and criminology.

Schools of Criminology, Methods of criminological Studies. Classical, Biological, Cartographic, Sociological and Socialist.

UNIT II: Theories of criminology

Lombroso, and Neo-Lombrosian,

Psycho-analysis, Differential Association,

Anomic Tradition: critical criminology with reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflicts theory. A brief discussion on modern trends in Criminology: Phenomenology, Postmodernism and Feminism Crime.

UNIT III: Penology

Various Theories of Punishment. Capital Punishment -Judicial Attitude towards Capital Punishment in India. Constitutional validity of capital punishment
 Probation, Parole, Distinction between probation and parole.

UNIT IV: Victimology & Factors responsible for Causation of Crime.

Victimology & compensation to the victims of crime. Environment, home and community influences, Urban and rural crimes.

The ghetto, broken homes, effect of TV, Video, Press, Narcotics and Alcohol. Wars and Communal riots - their causes and demoralizing effects,

UNIT V: Police and Prison system

Role and function of police National Police Commission, Malimath committee report, History of Prisons Aims, objectives and conditions of prison Types of prisons Prison work, Education, Prison reform (schools and reformations) Rights of prisoners (Supreme Court)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Catherine & Williams: Textbook on Criminology.
2. Sutherland and Cressy: Principles of Criminology.
3. J.M. Sethana: Society and the Criminal.
4. Siddique: Criminology - Problems and Perspectives.
5. Sutherland: White Collar Crime, Criminology.
6. W.C. Reckless: The Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency.
7. S. Rao: Crime in our society.
8. N.V. Paranjape: Criminology and Penology.

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SEMESTER II

COURSE CODE: 204 E

(Gr - B) SPECIFIC CONTRACT

CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30,UE-45)

General Introduction:

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

The law relating to contracts is one of the basic laws to be studied by every law student the world over. The law of contracts touches equally upon the lives of ordinary persons and the activities of business whether organized on small or large scale. For any lawyer this branch of law is extremely important and without a sound understanding of the underlying principles it is impossible to succeed in his career.

This branch of law deals with law relating to promises, their formation, performance and enforceability. It is scattered over several legislations. There are special legislations dealing with particular contractual relationships, e.g. The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, The Partnership Act, 1932. And there are various laws that contain certain special provisions for particular situations. it together with certain provisions of related legislations and Common Law.

Objectives of Course:

- To acquaint the students with fundamental concepts of law relating to contracts.
- To study the Indian statutes specifically relating to contracts and to analyses the legal provisions through case laws and the related reference material.
- To study the practical application of law relating to contracts.

Course Outcomes: The students will be able to learn and understand:

1. The system of formation and discharge of contracts in India and the role of courts in enforcing them.(G)
2. The concept of voluntarily created civil obligations.(R&N)
3. Synthesis of case laws, identification of issues, applicability of relevant provisions and critical analysis of the judicial decisions with reference to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the Specific Relief Act, 1963, the Indian Majority Act, 1875, and the Information Technology Act, 2000.(G&N)
4. Tracing the existing legal framework through latest Judgments and applicability of provisions in the evolving as well as technological driven society.(N)

CONTENTS:

UNIT I: Contract of Indemnity-

- i. Definition and Nature of Contract of Indemnity.
- ii. Extent and commencement of liability. Contract of Guarantee-
 - i. Meaning and essentials of contract of guarantee.
 - ii. Extent of surety's Liability
 - iii. Discharge of surety's Liability. Rights of Surety.

UNIT II:

Contract of Bailment & Pledge-

- i. Meaning and essentials of Contract of Bailment.
- ii. Duties of Bailor and Bailee.
- iii. Rights of Bailor and Bailee.
- iv. Meaning and essentials of contract of Pledge and persons entitled to pledge.

UNIT III:

Contract of Agency-

- i. Nature and essentials of contract of Agency.
- ii. Creation of Agency: Implied, Agency and Agency of necessity.
- iii. Agency by ratification, Termination of Agency.

UNIT IV:

Contract of Sale-

- i. Definition and essentials of Contract of sale.
- ii. The rule of caveat emptor and the exceptions thereto under the Sale of Goods Act.
- iii. Transfer of Title and passing of risk.
- iv. Unpaid seller and his rights. Remedies for breach of contract.

UNIT V:

Partnership-

- i. Definition, essential and nature of Partnership.
- ii. Distinct advantages and disadvantages vis-avis, partnership and private limited company. Mutual relationship between partners,
- iii. Authority of partners, admission of partners, outgoing of partners, Registration of partnership, and dissolution of partnership.

BAREACT:

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872.
2. Sale of Goods Act, 1930
3. Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Avtar Singh: Principles of law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase.
2. S.K. Singh: Sale of Goods Act, C.L.A. Allahabad.
3. H.K. Saharay: Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Acts, Universal, Delhi.
4. Kailash Rai: Law of Specific Contract.
5. T.R. Desai: Contract Act.

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SEMESTER II
COURSECODE: 204E (Gr.- C)
INTERNATIONAL LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS
CREDIT:3 ,MARKS:75 (IA-30,UE-45)

COURSE OUTCOMES:

International Law of Human Rights (ILHR) has become major part of Public International Law (PIL) as well as increasingly permeates into states national laws. Since adoption of the United Nations Charter we witnessed proliferation of endless normativity of human rights (HRs) standards in the forms of both global as well as regional human rights treaties, conventions, and declarations.

We have arrived at a kind of global consensus on certain human rights values like- equal dignity and respect for all human beings, or the right to life or prohibition of discrimination on the basis of race, caste, religion, sex etc. However still it is difficult to give simple answer to question what human rights should the human beings have?

COURSE OBJECTIVES:

1. The objective of the course is to equip the students with a critical knowledge of international human rights law, its machinery and procedure and to develop the ability to contextualise and problematize them.(N)
2. It aims to engage and inform the students with the wide spread and frequent violation of human rights of people in India and other countries.(G&N)
3. Critically assess the effectiveness of existing international protection of human rights.(R)
4. The dominant ideology of sovereign nation state and growing market centric economic globalisation with other various factors circumscribe the protection, promotion and enforcement of ILHR. (G&N)
5. This course aims to examine the histories, ideas and concepts that inform international human rights law and practice, and on the relationship between human rights and other contemporary social phenomena, discourses and processes.(R)

The course shall comprise of the following:

CONTENTS:

UNIT I: International Concern

Protection of individual in international law, League of Nation,
 War Crime Trials, Human Rights & United Nation Charter.
 Normative and institutional framework of U.N.
 Role of permanent organs.
 U.N. Human Right Commission,
 U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

UNIT II: Universal Declaration on Human Rights

History of declaration.
 Structure of Declaration.
 Legal Significance.

UNIT III: International Covenants

ICCPR,ICESCR, Nature and characteristic Optional Protocols Regional Instruments-

- i. European Convention on Human Rights,
- ii. American Convention on Human Rights,

iii. African Charter on Human Rights & People's Rights

iv. Asia and European Human Rights

UNIT IV: Introduction:

Nature, Basic Principles, Historical Development since 1899.

Protection of Victim of War:

Wounded, Sick, Shipwrecked and Prisoners of war

Implementation of International Humanitarian law,

Role of International Committee of Red Cross in Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

UNIT V: Human Rights, Humanitarian Law Protection of marginalized Group: Women, Children, Minorities and Refugee.

International Crimes including Terrorism.

BOOKS:

International Law / Human Right-

1. S.K.Kapoor International law & Human Rights
2. H.O. Agrawal Bare Act, of N.H.R.C.
3. Dr. U.Chandra: Human Rights & Practice
4. Charter of Declaration of Human Rights.

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SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE:205 (Inter)
YOGA AND LIFE SKILLS EDUCATION
(SKILL ENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50(IA-20,UE-30)

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

Yoga is a form of comprehensive education that can be utilized to development for every human bodies like as an student teachers or any persons or citizen:

1. Physical stamina
2. Flexibility,
3. Emotional stability,
4. Intellectual and
5. Creative talents.

Course outcome:

- A. A close study of the processes reveals.(R)
- B. The yoga tradition cannot be confined to only the physical or the postural.(N)
- C. It enters in to a deeper engagement and exploration.(G)
- D. The psychological and emotional domain.(L)
- E. Comprehensive education that can be utilized to development for every human bodies.(R)

UNIT I:

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

UNIT II:

Classification of Yoga/Types of Yoga.
 Hatha Yoga, Raja Yoga, Laya Yoga, Bhakti Yoga, Gyan Yoga, Karma Yoga, Asthang Yoga.

UNIT III:

Principles of Yogic Practices.
 Meaning of Asana, its types and principles. Meaning of Pranayama, its types and principles. Meaning of Kriyaitstypes and principles.

UNIT IV:

Yogitherapies andmodern conceptofYoga
 Naturopathy,Hydrotherapy,Electrotherapy,Messotherapy,Acupressure, acupuncture.

UNIT V:

Meaning and importance of prayer.
 Psychology of mantras.
 Different mudras during prayers.

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SEMESTER II
COURSE CODE: 206 (INTRA)
ELECTION LAW
CREDIT: 3 MARKS: 75 (IA-30,UE-45)

Course Objectives:

The primary objective of this Course is to acquaint the students with the laws governing elections to both Houses of the Parliament and the State Legislatures, and to the offices of the President and the Vice-President of India.

They will also be familiarized with the qualifications and disqualifications for candidates desirous of contesting these elections and the legal remedies for various electoral malpractice that candidates of ten resort to, in order to win elections. The role of the Election Commission of India, an independent constitutional authority, in ensuring a level playing field for all candidates will also be discussed.

Course Learning Outcomes:

(List of outcomes in terms of learning which student will be able to acquire due to this course)
On successful completion of this Course the students will be able to:

- Identify the laws relating to elections to the Parliament, State Legislatures and to the offices of the President and Vice President of India.
- Explain the qualifications and disqualifications for Members of Parliament and State Legislatures in India.
- Recognize the corrupt practices that candidates often resort to in order to win elections to the Legislatures in India.
- Know the ambit of the right of voters to know the antecedents of candidates at elections to Legislatures in India.

UNIT I: Introduction

Meaning of Election and Disputes Regarding Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures.

- i. Meaning of election.
- ii. Election petition- forum, presentation, grounds and relief that may be claimed by the petitioner; time for presentation of an election petition- section 81 read with section 86(1), The Representation of the People Act, 1951
- iii. Contents of an election petition-material facts and particulars- section 83.
- iv. Parties to an election petition-sections 82 read with sections 84, 86,
 - v. Re criminatory petition- sections 33A, 33B, 97, 125A Withdrawal (sections 109-111, R.P. Act, 1951), abatement sections 112, 116, and dismissal (section 86, of election petitions; appeal (sections 116A, 116B, 116C,

UNIT II: Composition of Parliament and Election of President and Vice-President.

- i. Composition and dissolution of Parliament and State Legislatures: The Constitution of India-Articles 79-83, 85, 168-172, 174, 330-334.
- ii. Delimitation of constituencies: The Constitution of India-Articles 329(a), 81, 82, 170, 330, 332.
- iii. sections 3-13; The Delimitation Act, 2002
- iv. Election of President and Vice-President of India: The Constitution of India, Articles 52, 54-59, 62-68, 71.
- v. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952.

UNIT III: Composition, Powers and Functions of the Election Commission.

- i. The Constitution of India-Article 324.
- ii. The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners

- iii. Powers and functions of the Election Commission: The Constitution of India–
- iv. The Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968.

UNIT IV: Qualifications and Disqualifications of Candidates.

- i. The Constitution of India- Articles 84, Articles 101 to 104, Article 173, Articles 190 to 193.
- ii. R.P. Act, 1951- sections 3-6, 7, 8, 8A, 9, 9A, 10, 10A, 11, 100(1)(a).
 - Disqualification for holding an office of profit:
The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.
 - Disqualification for government contracts:
 - The Constitution of India- Article 299.
 - Disqualification on conviction for certain offences:
 - Law Commission of India, 244th Report on Electoral Disqualifications (Feb. 20 Anti-Defection Law).
- i. The Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act, 1985.
- ii. The Constitution of India- Tenth Schedule, Articles 101(3), 102(2), 190(3), 191(2).
- iii. The Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act, 2003.
- iv. The Constitution of India- Articles 75(1A), 75(1B), 164(1A), 164(1B), 361B.

UNIT V: Nominations.

Requirements of valid nomination of candidates for election- procedure for filing nomination paper, number of proposers, security deposit, scrutiny of nomination papers, grounds of rejection of nomination papers, with drawl of nomination papers etc.

R.P. Act, 1951- sections 30-39, 100(1)(c), 100(1)(d)(i)

Consequences of improper rejection and improper acceptance of nomination papers R.P. Act, 1951- sections 100(1)(c), 100(1)(d)(i)

Corrupt Practices.

Distinction between corrupt practices and electoral offences : Chapter IX A- sections 171A-171I, Indian Penal Code, 1860 and sections 125-136, R.P. Act, 1951.

Corrupt Practices: section 123 r/ sections 8A, 79, 98, 99, 100(1)(b), 100(1)(d)(ii), 100(2), 101

Bribery: section 123(1), R.P. Act, 1951

Undue influence: section 123(2), R.P. Act, 1951

Appeal on the grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language etc.;

promotion of feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of India on grounds of religion, race, caste, community or language: sections 123(3), 123(3A), 1951 Publication of false statement of fact in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate: section 123(4)

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. The Constitution of India, 1950
2. The Representation of the People Act, 1950.
3. The Representation of the People Act, 1951.
4. The Delimitation Act, 2002.
5. The Election Commission (Conditions of Service of Election Commissioners and Transaction of Business) Act, 1991.
6. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Selected Relevant Provisions).
7. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

BOOKS:

1. V. S. Rama Devi and S.K. Menhdiratta, How India Votes–Election Laws, Practice and Procedure (3rd edition 2013).
2. Kiran Gupta and P.C. Jain, Chawla's Elections-Law & Practice (9th ed., 2009).

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SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 301C
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY II
(PRACTICAL)
CREDIT:4 MARKS:100 (IA-40,UE-60)

Course Objectives:

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

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

Course Outcomes:

1. Every researcher applies to clean methods like doctrinal, non doctrinal and data analysis in his /her research work. They put a conclusion in his research work. Total Finding only base on hypothesis and valuation.(N&R)
2. Each and every thesis title only basis of analysis. Researcher has responsible for his /her hard work plagrisam is important and useful in his future life for making and specific research & researcher.(L)
3. Researcher should be able to design and execute small scale research problems. Important case study and analysis is only basis of court judgment. The practical skill in conducting research will be evaluated on their performance in field research and workshops/seminars.(R)
4. The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research.This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. (N&G)
5. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course. By the end of the course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio legal problems.(R&N)

Contents:

UNIT I: Doctrinal research

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

UNIT II: Non-Doctrinal research

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

UNIT III: Clinical work

The method is that the Legal Aid Clinic of the Department of Law can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint themselves with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labour disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. Focus, priority and weightage shall be for the research being done by the students in the above areas.

UNIT IV: Law Teaching

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

UNIT V: Research project work

- Formulation of one research problem.
- Preparation of Research project work.
- Involvement of research methodology.

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SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 302C
JUDICIAL PROCESS
CREDIT: 4, MARKS: 100 (IA-40, UE-60)

Course Objectives-

In most countries of the world that judicial processes play a key role in ensuring productive, efficient, innovative and responsive theory. The consumers are ensured availability of 'goods' and 'services' in abundance of acceptable quality at affordable price. Judicial Process and policy also result in equity among producers and reduce rent seeking behavior on their part. The Commission of India feels that in order to create greater awareness of competition law and competition issues, it is important that the Competition Act, 2002 and the role of the judicial process in India should form part of the syllabus of faculties/schools of management, law and other relevant institutes. This would also enable the students to take up professional practice in field of law and society.

Course Outcomes:

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

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

As a part of its statutory duty to create awareness and to build strong competition culture in the country, the Competition Commission of India has already taken up the matter with over all universities to incorporate the Competition Act as a part of syllabus. This syllabus also aims to create awareness among the students and develop their abilities to deal with the issues on the expanding horizons of corporate law.

Contents:

UNIT I:

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

UNIT II:

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

UNIT III:

Judicial Process in India The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and on the notion of

Judicial review The “Independence” of Judiciary and „Political“ nature of Judicial Process
Judicial Activism and Creativity of the Indian Supreme Court; the new dimension
Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism–Scope and Limits.

UNIT IV:

Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments Evolution of the Concept of Basic
Structure Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure. The Recent Developments:

The “essence of rights ”test and “rights test” to determine Basic structure Basic Structure
and Constitutionalism

UNIT V:

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

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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

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SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE:302C
SOCIO ECONOMIC OFFENCES IN INDIA
CREDIT:3 MARKS:75
(IA-30,UE-45)

Course Objectives:

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

Course Outcomes:

1. This course will examine the prosecution and defense of federal white collar crimes,(R)
2. including mail and wire fraud, RICO, criminal tax violations, bank fraud, health care fraud, perjury, obstruction and false statements.(N)
3. Close examination will also be given to the law enforcement techniques used by federal Prosecutors in white collar cases, including the grand jury, immunity, search warrants and Subpoenas.(L&N)
4. The Fifth Amendment self-incrimination privilege and the attorney-client privilege will also be studied.(R)
5. Emphasis will be given to providing students with the background and tools to reason through practical problems faced by white collar practitioners.(G)

CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

Crime against Social & Economical Security and Problems of their control. The concept of social and economic Offences.

The distinction between traditional offences and socio economic offences.

Principles of traditional criminal jurisprudence.

Special feature of social Economic offences.

Offences of socio-economic and white collar crime.

Prevention of socio-economic crimes and major constraints in the implementation of law relating to socio-economic offences.

UNIT II:

Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 & 1986. Definition of dowry.

Offence of taking, giving dowry and penalties.

Dowry to be forth ebene fit of bride & penalties for non-transfer of dowry.

Agreement forgiving & taking dowry to be void.

Offence " cognizable for certain purposes and nature offences

The act non bailable and non compoundable.

UNIT III:

Crime against Women. Crime relating to women historical retrospect, Obscenity & indecent Female Feticide and Female infanticide. Prostitution, Rape, Dowry Death, Domestic Violence, Sexual Harassment at workplaces.

Reason of crime causation and their solution.

UNIT IV:

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954: Definitions,

Machinery for implementation, Penalties. Food Safety Officer- Powers, Functions &

Liabilities Licensing and Registration of food business.

Application of probation of offenders Act,1958 and Section 360 of Cr.P.C. Power of the Central Government to give direction.

UNIT V:

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988-

Definitions, Appointment of Special Judges, Offences

Penalties, Investigations in to cases under the act.

The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002-Definitions, Offences of money laundering.

Need for combating money laundering. Adjudication & attachment. Cognizance of offences, Summons, searches & seizures. Appellate Tribunals, Special Courts.

Authorities, Agreements with foreign countries.

BOOKS:

1. Dowry prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 & 1986.
2. Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
3. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
4. Gender Justice-Women and law in India by Monika Chawla & Vinay Sharma.
5. Crime against women by S. Banerjee.
6. Legal Status and Remedies for women in India, Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal (A.S. Altekari).
7. Gender Justice by Flavia Alves.

SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 304E (Gr. - B)
COURSE TITLE: CORPORATE LAW
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30,UE-45)

Course learning outcomes: The students should understand the process of globalization in all its dimensions and perspectives, they should particularly appreciate the globalization in the context of law and justice and the vice versa i.e. the law and justice in the context of globalization.

Learning Objectives:

1. To understand importance of research in law
2. To understand various legal research methods and legal research processes
3. To acquaint with various legal writing techniques
4. To understand importance of research in law
5. To understand various legal research methods and legal research processes.
6. To acquaint with various legal writing techniques.

Course Outcomes

1. Understand the basic principles of contracts applied on business agreements.(L)
2. Understand the various concepts related to a company and application of company law in the India.(G)
3. This course is designed to give an insight into the meaning and significance of research methods for legal research to the law students in contemporary times. (N)
4. It aims to provide an understanding of the various types of research methods.(R)
5. The different techniques of legal research and legal writing with a view to equip the students for further research in law.(L)

Contents:

UNIT I:

Introduction Origin and Development of Corporate Law Essential ingredient in establishment of Corporation Shares and share capital Concept of shares, share capital Kinds of share Debentures, Issue, Allotment, Transfer and forfeiture of shares.

UNIT II:

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

UNIT III:

Amalgamation, Reconstruction, Mergers, take-over of Companies. Meaning of the terms Statutory provisions Powers of court/tribunal Reconstruction / amalgamation by sale of shares/sale of under takings Procedures of Winding up a Company.

UNIT IV:

Corporate Governance Concept, Significance, Dimensions, Legal frame work Impact of globalization.

UNIT V:

Corporate Social Responsibility Evolution of the concept, Dimensions of Corporate Social Responsibility Legislations and Corporate Social Responsibility.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. J.M. Thomson: Palmers Company Law.
2. Gower: Principles of Modern Company Law.
3. Ramaiya: Guide to Companies Act.
4. Indian Law Institute: Current problems of Corporate Law.
5. Andrew Griffiths, Contracting with Companies: Contemporary Studies in Corporate Law (Hart Publishing, North America, 2005).
6. Arun Goyal and Noor Mohammed, WTO in the New Millennium (Academy of Business Studies, New Delhi, 2000).
7. Avtar Singh, Law of Insurance (1st Edition, Reprinted 2008).
8. Avtar Singh, Negotiable Instruments (Edition-4 th, 2005).
9. C.R. Dutta, Law Relating to Commercial and Domestic Arbitration (Wadhwa Nagpur, 2008).

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SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 304E (Gr. - C)
HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA
CREDIT: 3 MARKS: 75 (IA-30, UE-45)

Course Objectives:

Boutros Boutros Ghali (1993) stated, the human rights constitute a 'common language of humanity'. Though the cases of human rights are wide spread and frequent however we believe the possibility of human rights are greater than the realities of human rights.

This Course aims to introduce the students to the ideas and languages of human rights and to consider Indian constitutional mechanism of respect, promotion and enforcement of human rights in India.

It will foreground the students to complicated and contradictory aspects of the Indian Constitutional theories and practices of human rights.

The Course aims to orient the students to explore tools and approaches for better promotion and enforcement of human rights of all peoples in India.

Course Outcomes:

1. Understand the historical growth of the idea of human rights(R)
2. Demonstrate an awareness of the international context of human rights(R&L)
3. Demonstrate an awareness of the position of human rights in the U.N. Charter(N)
4. Understand the importance of the Human Rights Act 1998(G)
5. Analyze and evaluate concepts and ideas.(N)

CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

History, Concept and development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. Constitutional Philosophy. Human Rights in Indian Tradition: Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Human Rights in Western Tradition, Concept of Natural Law, Natural Rights and Human Rights. Human Rights in Legal Tradition-International Law and National Law.

UNIT II:

General: Preamble, Fundamental Rights. Right to equality: Gender Justice, and Empowerment of Women. Special Provisions for the Weaker Sections of Society, Reservation Policy under the Constitution. Freedom of Speech& Expression: Freedom of Press, Limitations, Right to Information. Right to Life and Personnel Liberty. New Dimension. Judicial Approach.

Right to Freedom of Religion, Secularism, Protection of Minorities under the Constitution.

UNIT III:

Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India.

Remedies provided by the judiciary and National Human Right Commission. Fundamental Duties, Article 51-A of the Constitution. Concept and need of Fundamental Duties. Enforcement and effectuation of Fundamental Duties. Judicial Activism, and Protection of Human Right in India. Role of Non-Governmental Organization.

UNIT IV:

Emerging regime of new Human Rights in India. Taking Guidance from Directive Principle of State Policy and Fundamental Duties New Approach.

UNIT V:

Societal Problems of Human Rights in India-Core problems :poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, socio- cultural- religious practice resulting in grave human rights deprivations.

Domestic Violence and intimate partner “sviolence. Corruption and Terrorism.
Labour welfare legislation in India. Problems of bonded labour, exploitation of child labour,
female labour and unorganized labour. Communal and caste conflicts and tensions.
Violence against women and children, both inside and outside homes. Custodial violence

ACTS:

1. The Charter of United Nation Organization.
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948.
3. The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993.
4. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986.
5. Juvenile Justice Acts 1986 and 2000.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Law relating to Human Rights -:S.K.Awasthi & R.P.Katariya.
2. International Law and Human Rights: S.K.Kapoor.
3. Human Rights(Children & Women): H.O.Agrawal.

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SEMESTER III
COURSECODE: 305(INTER)
VALUE EDUCATION & HUMAN RIGHTS
(SKILLENHANCEMENT COURSE)
CREDIT: 2, MARKS: 50
(IA-10,UE-40)

Course Objective:

- The goal of the HRE program is to develop professional practitioners with expertise in the following key areas:
- Analyze the gap between universal rights and grassroots realities in local, global, and transnational contexts, with attention to issues of power, privilege, and marginalization. Explore the conditions and dimensions of empowering and transformative learning processes.
- Describe and critique the differing approaches, perspectives, and models toward human rights education and how they impact the ways in which HRE is carried out in diverse settings.

Course Outcomes:

1. Drawing on critical pedagogies, produce advocacy tools and curricular resources to be used in formal or non-formal educational contexts to address human rights violations.
2. Design, conduct, analyze and present findings from interviews, using diverse methods, such as oral history, in order to raise awareness about human rights issues.
3. Identify diverse methodological tools and skills needed to conduct ethical research in a range of contexts such as classroom teaching, community organizing, and curriculum development, among others.
4. Synthesize contextual understandings, reflective analysis, theoretical frameworks, and methodological training to inform.
5. The production of a thesis or research-based field project.

CONTENTS:

UNIT I:

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

UNIT II:

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

UNIT III:

Human Rights–Universal Declaration of Human Rights Human Rights violations – National Integration – Peace and non-violence Dr. APJ Kalam “ten points for enlightened citizenship Social Values and Welfare of the citizen. The role of media in value building.

UNIT IV:

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

UNIT V: Emerging Concept of Human Rights-

- i. Human rights: human sufferings.
- ii. Human rights movements and human rights markets.
- iii. Emergence of an alternative paradigm: trade related market friendly human rights.

SUGGESTED READINGS:

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

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SEMESTER III
COURSE CODE: 306 (INTRA)
LAW AND DEVELOPMENT
CREDIT: 3, MARKS: 75 (IA-30,UE-45)
(Not For Law Students)

Course Objectives:

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

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

The objectives of the course are to–

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

Learning Outcomes:

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

COURSE OUTCOME:

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

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

CONTENT:

i. INTRODUCTION

- a) Concept of Development From Constitutional Perspective
- b) Preamble of the Constitution of India
- c) Fundamental Rights of the Constitution of India
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy of the Constitution of India
- e) Schedule V and VI of the Constitution of India
- f) Concept of sustainable development: International perspective

ii. THEORIES OF DEVELOPMENT

- a) Economic theories of development
- b) Cultural theories of development
- c) Legal theories of development

iii. LAW AND DEVELOPMENT RELATION

- a) Legislations relating to development
- b) Conflict of rights and interest of peoples
- c) Redressal mechanisms

iv. DEVELOPMENT AND ITS IMPACT

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

v. ASSESSMENT OF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

- a) Environmental Impact Assessment
- b) Social Impact Assessment

SEMESTER IV

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COURSECODE:401 C
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION
CREDIT:4, MARKS:100
(IA-40,UE-60)

Course Objectives: This course is designed to study –

- (a) awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change and
- (b) to examine how law and legal institutions can be used to combat social oppression and inequalities in Indian Society.

Course Objective:

This course is designed to study –

- (a) Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change, and
- (b) To examine how law and legal institutions can be used to combat social oppression and inequalities in Indian Society.

Course Outcomes:

1. **1:** To enable the student to acquire comprehensive knowledge.
2. Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the changing contemporary society
3. **2:** A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law
4. **3:** Endeavour is to make the students aware of the role the law\
5. The Law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society.

Contents:

UNIT I:

Law and Social Transformation-

- i. Law as an instrument of social change
- ii. Law as the product of tradition and culture. Criticism and evaluation.

UNITII:

Law and its Inter-relationships with Religion, Language, Community and Regionalism
 Religion, language community and regionalism as divisive factors

Responses of law to-

- i. Religion-Secularism as a solution to the problem.
- ii. Language-through constitutional guarantees
- iii. Community- through non-discrimination
- iv. Regionalism-through unity

- v. Non-discrimination and protective discrimination(reservation)

UNIT III:

Gender Justice Women and the

Law-

- i. Crimes against woman
- ii. Empowerment of woman:Constitutionalan to the rlegal provisions
- iii. Surrogacy

UNIT IV:

Third gender and law Children and the Law-

- i. Child labour
- ii. Child abuse
- iii. Children and education

UNIT V:

Reform of court processes-Criminal law Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to victims, Prison reforms.

Alternative approaches to law

The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya-Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave; concept of gramanyayalayas

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Oliver Mendelsohn, Law and Social Transformation in India (Oxford University Press, 2015)
2. P. Ishwara Bhat, Law and social transformation in India (Eastern Book Co., 1st ed., 2009).
3. Krishna Pal Malik and Dr. Kaushik C Raval, Law and Social Transformation in India (Allahabad Law Agency, 2014).
4. Durga Dass Basu, Commentary on The Constitution of India (Lexis Nexis, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011).
5. Flavia Agnes, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (Oxford University Press, 2001).
6. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (Arnol Publications, Delhi, 2000)
7. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (Oxford Uni. Press, 1997).
8. Robert Lingat, The Classical Law of India (Oxford Uni. Press, 1998).
9. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi, 1982).
10. Upendra Baxi (ed.), Law and Poverty Critical Essays (NM Tripathi, Bombay, 1988).
11. Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India (1999). Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
12. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections (Tripathi, Bombay, 1988).

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SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE: 402C
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS
CREDIT:4,MARKS: 100
(IA-40,UE-60)

COURSE OBJECTIVE:

- (a) To examine the definition and legal basis of IPRs in its broadest sense including patents, copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, and designs;
- (b) to study the evolution of IPRs as an international legal norm and its implications at the global level with specific focus on the concerns of developing countries, including India.
- (c) To study the emerging new interpretations and consequent implementation issues relating to IPRs within multilateral and regional treaty framework and to examine and identify the conceptual and jurisprudential aspects with specific focus on cases and case studies at the national and international level.
- (d) To understand the implications of emerging global IPR regime on frontier research areas such as traditional knowledge, biodiversity, biotechnology, digital/ computer technology ,internet and domain name.

Course Outcomes:

The main aim of this course is -

1. To examine the definition and legal basis of IPRs in its broadest sense including patents, copyrights, trademarks, geographical indications, and designs;
2. To study the evolution of IPRs as an international legal norm and its implications at the global level with specific focus on the concerns of developing countries, including India.
3. To study the emerging new interpretations and consequent implementation issues relating to IPRs within multilateral and regional treaty framework and to examine and identify
4. The conceptual and jurisprudential aspects with specific focus on cases and case studies at the national and international level.
5. To understand the implications of emerging global IPR regime on frontier research areas such as traditional knowledge, biodiversity, biotechnology, digital/computer technology, internet and domain names.

UNIT I:

Understanding Intellectual Property Rights.

Concept, Kinds and Evolution of IPR, Changing Dimensions of IPR, Globalization and IPR. TRIPs and IPR Regime –the context, genesis and implementation issues.

WTO and Dispute Settlement Mechanism.

Enforcement of IPRs –civil, criminal and administrative remedies.

UNIT II:

Law of Trademarks and Geographical

Indication Introduction to Trade Marks Law

Registrations of Trade Marks: Requirements for Registration, Refusal for Registrations

Goodwill, Doctrine of Passing-off–actions and its development in India

Domain Names Dispute and Cyber

squatting Geographical Indications

UNIT III:

Law of Copyright and Industrial Design

Fundamentals of Copyright, Subject Matter of Copyright, International Treaties and Conventions Economic Rights and Moral Rights Doctrine of Fair Dealing Neighboring Rights Infringement of Copyright and Remedies Industrial Design: International Regime; Salient features of Design Act, 2000

UNIT IV:

Law of Patents including Law on Protection of Bio-Diversity, Farmers Rights and Traditional Knowledge Evolution of Patent Law in India, Salient Features of Patent Act, 1970 Patentability criteria, Remedies for infringement, Term of protection Patent in International Regime: Conventions and Treatise (Relevant Provisions under TRIPs Agreement, 1994)

UNIT V:

Protection of Traditional Knowledge, Issues of Bio-piracy–Infringements & Remedies Bio-Diversity Act, 2002 (Salient Features and Relevant Sections) Salient Features of Protection of Plant Varieties & Farmer's Rights Act, 2000

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. V.K. Ahuja, Intellectual Property Rights in India (Lexis Nexis, Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2015).
2. Alka Chawla, Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives (Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, 2007).
3. Alka Chawla, Law of Copyright: Comparative Perspectives India (Lexis Nexis, Butterworths, New Delhi, 2013).
4. David Bainbridge, Intellectual Property, 9th Edition (Pearson Education, Delhi, 2012).
5. Elizabeth Verkey, Law of Patent (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005).
6. Holyoak & Torremans, Intellectual Property Law (Oxford University Press, NY, 2016).
7. Kailasam & Vedaraman, Law of Trade Marks & Geographical Indications (Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2009).
8. Latha R Nair and Rajendra Kumar, Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity (Lexis Nexis, New Delhi, 2005).

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SEMESTER- IV
COURSE CODE: 404E (Gr.-A, B& C)
COURSE TITLE: DISSERTATION
CREDIT:4, MARKS:75

Dissertation (Submission of Research Paper):75 Marks

Dissertation of each student should be on topics from the area of specialization chosen, and approved by the Departmental Committee. The dissertation is expected to be an in depth and critical analysis of a legal problem of contemporary significance in the field chosen by the candidate and must incorporate copious reference to judicial decisions, articles and books relevant to the topic in the form of footnotes and bibliographical references. Typed and bound dissertations shall be of uniform pattern. Font size 12, New Times Roman, single space, margin 1", A4 paper, minimum 80 and maximum 100 pages. 4 copies of the Dissertation shall be submitted to the University prior to submitting the form of Semester IV Examination of LL.M Course.

Course Outcomes:

1. Identify key research questions within the field of Demography on which you will carry out independent research.
2. Manage your time effectively whilst working on your independent research.
3. Demonstrate appropriate referencing and develop skills in other aspects of academic writing.
4. Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of report writing.
5. Apply the demographic/statistical research training acquired in the taught element of the programme by designing an appropriate research strategy and research methodology to carry out your research

preparation of Dissertation:

1. Title of the study
2. Problem of the study
3. Objectives of the study
4. Hypothesis
5. Review of Literature
6. Operational concepts and variables of the study:
Research Design- Nature / Type of the study, Method of data collection,
Sources of data collection
8. Limitations of the study
9. Possible contribution of the study
10. Chapterisation

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

1. Cover Cover Page, Certificate, Acknowledgement,
2. List of Case Laws,
3. List of Tables,
4. Abbreviations,
5. Contents.
6. Chapter I: Introduction (Theoretical Background and Research Methodology)
7. Chapter II to Chapter V
8. Chapter VI: Conclusions (Major Findings and Suggestion)
9. Bibliography (Books, Journals, Newspapers, Websites, Research Reports, Magazines etc. Annexures (Interview Schedules, Questionnaires, Master Charts, Acts, Bills, Maps

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SEMESTER IV
COURSE CODE:405 (INTER)
APPLICATION OF COMPUTER IN LAW
CREDIT:2,MARKS:50
(IA-20,UE-30)
(Not For Law Students)

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

NOTE:

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

UNIT I:

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

UNIT II:

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

UNIT III:

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

UNIT IV:

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

UNIT V:

Practical Microsoft Office 2000

SUGGESTED READINGS:

1. Rajaraman V.: Fundamentals of Computers (3rd ed.) Prentice Hall of India, New Delhi, 1999.
2. Sander D.H.: Computer today Mc. Graw Hill, 1988.
3. Trainer: Computers (4th ed.) Mc. Graw Hill, 1994.
4. P.K. Sinha: Fundamental in Computing.
5. Sushil Goel: Computer Fundamental.
6. S. Jaiswal: Basic in Computers.
7. S. Dasgupta: Computer Fundamental.
8. Suresh K. Basandra: Computers Today.
9. Peter-Notron's: Computers Today.
10. A.K. Sharma: Fundamentals in Computers.

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SEMESTER IV
COURSECODE: 406(INTRA)
COURSE TITLE: CONSUMER LAW
CREDIT:3, MARKS: 75
(IA-30,UE-45)

Course Objectives: The course aims at:

1. Familiarize the students with basic concept of the torts, its origin, development and general principles of the Law of Torts.
2. Making students aware about the specific torts, defences and remedies available.
3. Giving an overview of the tortious liabilities under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986.
4. Preparing the students to apply their knowledge and critical legal thinking to explore and develop their own perspectives and interpretations and support them with logical arguments.
5. Preparing the students to conduct effective legal research and write research papers related to torts.

Learning Outcomes: On successful completion of this Course the students will be able to: 1. Read, interpret and apply the Law of Torts in Indian and international context.

2. Apply their knowledge to solve factual situations under tort law and support them with logical arguments.
3. Practice in this area in the law courts/consumer fora.
4. Write research papers/notes, case comments and work in research houses

UNIT I:

Consumer movements:

- i. Historical perspectives
- ii. Common law protection
- iii. Consumerism in India: food adulteration drugs and cosmetics essential commodities.
- iv. Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterate substances false weight and measures.

The concept of Consumer: Use of unsafecarriers. General perspectives, Statutory and Government Services to be included or not? Definition and Scope: the Consumer Protection Act,1986

- i. Who is not a consumer?

UNIT II: Unfair Trade Practices:

- i. Misleading and false advertising
- ii. Unsafe and hazardous products.
- iii. Disparaging competitors
- iv. Business ethics and business self-regulation.
- v. Falsification of trade marks.

Consumable goods:

- i. Meaningofdefectsingoods.
- ii. Standardsofpurity,quality,quantity,andpotency.
- iii. Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods.
- iv. Commonlaw:decisionofcourts.
- v. Pricecontrol.
- vi. Administrativefixation.
- vii. Supplyanddistributionof goods.

UNIT III: Supply of essential commodities:

- i. Quality control

- ii. Sale of goods and hire purchase Law
- iii. Prescribing standards of quality-BIS and Agmark, Essential commodities Laws.
Consumer safety:
 - i. Starting distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products.
 - ii. Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances.

UNIT IV:

Services:

- i. Deficiency-meaning
- ii. Professionalservices
 - a) Medicalservices
 - b) Howto determinenegligence
 - c) ViolationofStatute
 - d) Denialofmedicals-service:violationof humanrights
 - e) Lawyering services: duty – towards-court and duty to client dilemma break of confidentiality - negligenceand misconduct.
 - f) Public Utilities: Supply of electricity, Telecommunication and postal services
 - g) Housing Banking: Commercial Services: Hiring, Financing, Agency services

UNIT V:

Enforcement of Consumer Rights, and Evolution of Consumer Rights and Redressal, of Consumer Grievances: Different Consumer forum under C.P.A.:Jurisdiction, powers ,and functions. Execution of order. Judicial review, PIL, Class action, Remedies

RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. D.N.Saraf:Law of Consumer Protection in India.
2. R.M. Vats: Consumer and the Law.
3. S.K.Singh: Consumer Protection in India.
4. M.N. Shukla: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.