

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY OF HARYANA
(Established under the Central Universities Act, 2009)
(NAAC Accredited 'A'-Grade)



**CBCS, LOCF and NEP, 2020 Based
Curriculum and Syllabi Of
LL.M. (2 Year) Course**

(W.e.f. 2022-23 Onwards)

**DEPARTMENT OF LAW
SCHOOL OF LAW**

Approved by:	BOS	School Board	Academic Council
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Table of Contents

Sr. No.	Contents	Page No.
	VISION AND MISSION i) Vision and Mission of the University ii) Vision and Mission of the Department iii) Mapping of Vision and Mission	
1	BACKGROUND i) NEP, 2020 and LOCF: An integrated Approach ii) About Law iii) About The Programme: Nature, Extent and Aims iv) Qualification Descriptors: Possible Career Pathways	
2	PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)	
3	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)	
4	POSTGRADUATE ATTRIBUTES	
5	STRUCTURE OF LL.M. (2 Year) Course	
6	LEARNING OUTCOME INDEX (Mapping of Courses with POs and PSOs)	
7	SEMESTER-WISE COURSES AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION	
8	COURSE-LEVEL LEARNING OUTCOMES	
9	TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS	
10	IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED LEARNING	
11	ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION	
12	KEYWORDS	
13	REFERENCES	
14	APPENDICES	

VISION AND MISSION

i) Vision and Mission of University

Vision

To foster enlightened citizenship in a knowledge-based society for the peace and prosperity of people, nations and the planet by encouraging innovation, creative endeavours and scholarly inquiry.

Mission

To serve as a beacon of change, through multi-disciplinary learning, for the creation of a knowledge community, by building a strong character and nurturing value-based transparent work ethics, promoting creative and critical thinking for holistic development and self-sustenance for the people of India. The University seeks to achieve this objective by cultivating an environment of excellence in teaching, research and innovation in the main field and applied areas of learning.

ii) Vision and Mission of Department

Vision

To establish a world-class teaching and research reputation of the department that contributes to society through its innovative, creative and scholarly approach.

Mission

To educate the students by adopting the highest academic and professional standards and to meet the global competency in the field of legal education. To establish and maintain a high quality of support, research facilities, multidisciplinary & skill-based learning opportunities for our staff, students and researchers to orient them to world-class creative and innovative minds.

iii) Mapping of Vision and Mission

Vision and Mission of the University	Vision and Mission of the Department
To develop enlightened citizenship of a knowledge-based society for peace and prosperity of individuals, nation and the world, through the promotion of innovation, creative endeavours, and scholarly inquiry.	Yes
To serve as a beacon of change, through multi-disciplinary learning, for the creation of a knowledge community, by building a strong character and nurturing value-based transparent work ethics, promoting creative and critical thinking for holistic development and self-sustenance for the people of India.	Yes
The University seeks to achieve its objectives by cultivating an environment of excellence in teaching, research and innovation in the main field and applied areas of learning.	Yes

1. BACKGROUND

i) NEP-2020 and LOCF: An Integrated Approach

Considering the curricular reforms as instrumental for desired learning outcomes, all the academic departments of the Central University of Haryana have made a rigorous attempt to revise the curriculum of undergraduate and postgraduate programmes in consonance with the National Education Policy, 2020 and UGC Quality Mandate for Higher Education Institutions, 2021. The process of revising the curriculum could be prompted by the adoption of the “Comprehensive Roadmap for Implementation of NEP, 2020” in the 32nd meeting of the Academic Council of the University held on April 23, 2021. The Roadmap identified the key features of the Policy and elucidated the Action Plan with well-defined responsibilities and an indicative timeline for major academic reforms.

The process of revamping the curriculum started with a series of webinars and discussions conducted by the University to orient the teachers about the key features of the Policy, enabling them to revise the curriculum in sync with the Policy. The proper orientation of the faculty about the vision and mission of NEP, 2020 made it easier for them to appreciate and incorporate the vital aspects of the Policy in the revised curriculum focused on 'creating holistic, thoughtful, creative and well-rounded individuals equipped with the key of 21st-century skills for the 'development of an enlightened, socially conscious, knowledgeable, and skilled nation'.

With NEP, 2020 in background, the revised curricula articulate the spirit of the policy by emphasising upon an integrated approach to learning; innovative pedagogies and assessment strategies; multidisciplinary and cross-disciplinary education; creative and critical thinking; ethical and Constitutional values through value-based courses; 21st century capabilities across the range of disciplines through life skills, entrepreneurial and professional skills; community and constructive public engagement; social, moral and environmental awareness; Organic Living and Global Citizenship Education (GCED); holistic, inquiry-based, discovery-based, discussion-based, and analysis-based learning; exposure to Indian knowledge system, cultural traditions and classical literature through relevant courses offering 'Knowledge of India'; fine blend of modern pedagogies with indigenous and traditional ways of learning; flexibility in course choices; student-centric participatory learning; imaginative and flexible curricular structures to enable creative combination of disciplines for study; offering multiple entry and exit points initially in undergraduate programmes; alignment of Vocational courses with the International Standard Classification of Occupations maintained by the International Labour Organization; breaking the silos of disciplines; integration of extra-curricular and curricular aspects; exploring internships with local industry, businesses, artists and crafts persons; closer collaborations between industry and higher education institutions for technical, vocational and science programmes; and formative assessment tools to be aligned with the learning outcomes, capabilities, and dispositions as specified for each course. In the case of UG programmes in Engineering and Vocational Studies, it was decided that

the University Teaching Departments shall incorporate pertinent NEP recommendations while complying with AICTE, NBA, NSQF, International Standard Classification of Occupations, Sector Skill Council and other relevant agencies/sources. The University has also developed a consensus on the adoption of Blended Learning with 40% component of online teaching and 60% face-to-face classes for each programme.

The revised curricula of various programmes could be devised with concerted efforts of the faculty, Heads of the Departments and the Deans of Schools of Study. The draft prepared by each University Teaching Department was discussed in a series of discussion sessions conducted at the Department, School and University levels. The leadership of the University has been a driving force behind the entire exercise of developing the uniform template and structure for the revised curriculum. The Vice-Chancellor of the University conducted a series of meetings with Heads and Deans to deliberate upon the vital parameters of the revised curriculum to formulate a uniform template featuring Background, Programme Outcomes, Programme Specific Outcomes, Postgraduate Attributes, Structure of Masters Course, Learning Outcome Index, Semester-wise Courses and Credit Distribution, Course-level Learning Outcomes, Teaching-Learning Process, Blended Learning, Assessment and Evaluation, Keywords, References and Appendices. The experts of various Boards of Studies and School Boards contributed to a large extent in giving the final shape to the revised curriculum of each programme.

To ensure the implementation of curricular reforms envisioned in NEP, 2020, the University has decided to implement various provisions in a phased manner. Accordingly, the curriculum may be reviewed annually.

ii) About the Law

The term “Law’ denotes different kinds of Rules and Principles. Law is an instrument that regulates human conduct/behavior. Law means Justice, Morality, Reason, Order, and Righteous from the viewpoint of society. Law means Statutes, Acts, Rules, Regulations, Orders and Ordinances from the point of view of the legislature. Law means Rules of court, Decrees, Judgments, Orders of courts, and Injunctions from the point of view of the Judges. Accordingly,

Law is a broader term that includes Acts, Statutes, Rules, Regulations, Orders, Ordinances, Justice, Morality, Reason, Righteous, Rules of court, Decrees, Judgments, Orders of courts, Injunctions, Tort, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, etc.

In the old English system “Lagu” i.e., law, ordinance, rule, regulation from Old Norse “Lagu” law collective Plural of “Lag” is layer, measure, stroke ‘Literally’ something laid down of fixed.

The term law has different meanings in different Places/societies at different times as it is subject to amendments. In the Hindu religion, the law implies “Dharma,” in the Islamic religion it is known as “Hokum”, in Roman its “Jus”, in French, its “Droit,” in Arabic, Alqanoon, in Persian and Turkish, it Kunoon, in Latin its “Legam”, in Philipino its “Batas”, in the Albanian language its “Ligj”, in Czech its “Zakon”, in Danish its “Lor”, in Dutch its “Wet”, in Italian its “Legge” and Lithuanian its “Teise” and so on. It varies from place to place, differs from religion to religion in the sense of personal laws viz. For instance, A Muslim can marry four wives living at a time i.e. Polygamy, but a Hindu can have only one wife living at a time i.e. Monogamy. If a Hindu male marries again during the lifetime of his first wife, he is declared guilty of the offense of bigamy and is Punishable under Section 494, Indian Penal Code, 1860. The law is subject to change with the change in society and also changes in the Governmental/legislative acts through the amendments/Acts.

Generally, the term law is used to mean three things:

First, it is used to mean “legal order”. It represents the regime of adjusting relations and ordering conduct by the systematic application of the force of organized political society.

Secondly, the law means the whole body of legal Percepts which exists in a politically organized society.

Thirdly, the law is used to mean all official controls in a politically organized society. This led to the actual administration of Justice as contrasted with the authoritative material for the guidance of judicial Action. Law in its narrowest or strict sense is the civil law or the law of the land.

Origin of Law

In Ancient Egyptian Era, dating back to 3000 BC, had a civil code that was probably broken into twelve books, it was based on the concept of Ma'at characterized by traditional rhetorical speech, social equality and impartiality by the 22nd century BC, Ur-nammu, an ancient Sumerian ruler, formulated the first law code consisting of casuistic statements (if...then..."). Around 1960 BC, King Hammurabi further developed Babylonian law, by codifying and inscribing it in stone. Hammurabi placed several copies of this code throughout the kingdom of Babylon as Stelae, for the entire public to see this known as the 'Codex Hammurabi'.

Ancient India and China represent the distinct tradition of law and had historically independent schools of legal theory and practice. The Arthashastra, dating from 400 BC and the Manusmriti from 100 BCE was an influential treatise in India, but this Hindu tradition, along with Islamic law was supplanted by the common law when India became part of the British Empire. Malaysia, Brunei, Singapore and Hongkong also adopted the common law. Japan was the first country to begin modernizing its legal system along the western lines by importing bits of the French Law but mostly channeled it into the German Civil Code. Similarly, traditional Chinese law gave way to westernization towards the final years of the dynasty in the form of six private law codes based mainly on the Japanese model of German law.

One of the major legal systems developed during the Middle Ages was Islamic law and Jurisprudence. During the classical period of Islamic law and jurisprudence, "Hawala" and institution of law was an early informal transfer system that is mentioned in the text of Islamic Jurisprudence as early as the 8th century. Hawala itself later influenced the development of the "Aval" in French civil law and Avallo in Italian law. Roman law was heavily influenced by Greek teachings.

iii) About the Programme: Nature, Extent and Aims

Legum Magister or Master of Laws, is a two-year, Master's Degree in the discipline of Law that is offered to aspirants by many renowned

Universities /Colleges/Institutes in India including the Central University of Haryana, Mahendergarh, Haryana. The students can pursue this law course only if they possess a graduation degree in the field of law i.e., LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course or B.A. LL.B. (5 Year) course or any other degree in the field of law equivalent to LL.B. degrees. The two-year LL.M. course offered at all law Universities/Colleges/Institutes in India is regulated and closely supervised jointly by the University Grants Commission and the Bar Council of India (BCI), a statutory body constituted under the Advocates Act, 1961.

The two-year law course i.e., LL.M. is structured in such a way that the curriculum is divided into four semesters. The candidates are awarded a degree only when they complete all the semesters of this two-year LL.M. course. As a part of the LL.M. degree offered at the most popular law Universities/Colleges/Institutes in India, the candidates need to take part in regular theory classes and tutorial work, etc.

The candidates who want to pursue the LL.M. course should fulfill certain requirements to be eligible. The eligibility criteria for a two-year LL.M. course as mentioned by the University Grants Commission is such as:

- A.** Candidates need to be graduates in the field of law i.e., they should have passed an LL.B. (3 Year) Professional Course or B.A. LL.B. (5 Year) Course to pursue LL.M. course.
- B.** Apart from the criteria above-mentioned at point 'A', some centers of Legal education/Colleges/Universities also fix a minimum percentage requirement that candidates need to fulfill to secure admission in the two-year LL.M. course offered by them. The (minimum) percentage requirement for General category candidates ranges from 45% to 55% and that for SC/ST category candidates, it ranges between 35% to 45%.

Although some Universities/Colleges/Institutes offer admission to candidates based on merit, however, the majority of the popular law colleges/ universities in India offer admission to aspirants based on either a national-level law entrance examination or based on an entrance examination conducted by them. Some popular law entrance examinations

that candidates can consider to appear to secure admission in LL.M. are CUCET i.e., Central Universities Common Entrance Test, CLAT i.e., Common Law Admission Test, etc.

LL.M. (2 Year) Course is a popular course offered as part of the law stream. Law as a career choice is highly demanding and requires aspirants to be thorough with their subject and be willing to work long hours. Thus, candidates wishing to join this field need to possess the fluency and clarity of speech, objectivity, intellect, convincing power, ability to argue on a topic, persuasiveness and mental and physical stamina to perform better in the legal field.

The programme includes a balanced combination of Core, Electives and Skill-based Courses divided into various specialized groups. The courses are designed in such a way to cover the entire spectrum of the legal field i.e. from fundamentals that will bring admitted students from various backgrounds to a common level to the most recent advancements in the field that will make them ready to take up challenging assignments in the real world.

The curriculum is being taught through formal lectures with the aid of new technological tools i.e. power point presentations and other audio/video tools as per requirement. Other teaching aids suiting to the nature of the topic/subject, can also be used as and when required. The additional requirements like educational tours, Legal Aid Programmes, project works and dissertation work on any special topics/area/field, are also incorporated into the curriculum.

The Aims of the programme include:

- To inculcate basic and advanced knowledge of legal aspects among students.
- To provide higher education, disciplinary and inter/multi-disciplinary research-oriented knowledge to the students to make them lifelong learners.

- To provide a learned, skilled and creative pool of post-graduate students of law, who are ready to take up challenging assignments in different kinds of Bench, LPOs, legal research institutions, advocacy and academia.
- To mold responsible, proactive citizens who are equipped with legal thinking and skills to address problems of their locality, equipped with their social responsibility.
- An adequate blend of theory, computation and hands-on legal experiments.
- The practical aspects of legal implementation in legal institutions.

iv) Qualification Descriptors: Possible Career Pathways

The ambition to enter the legal profession is usually drawn from inspiration. Most law aspirants tend to find their stimulus coming either from personal heroes (usually family members), fictional ones (Perry Mason, Alan Shore), or because they feel drawn by the idea that one person can truly make a difference.

From Mahatma Gandhi to Barack Obama, the list of luminaries who have used this profession as a stepping stone to greatness runs long and wide. Gone are the days when black robes and courtrooms were the bread and butter of lawyers. From swanky corporate offices to jobs in movies and the media, lawyers have moved many moons away from the conventional and now live very much in the real world.

So, the legal profession looks attractive enough, but what kind of person would make a great lawyer. Good communication skills are a given - both oral and written. A lawyer must also be fond of reading because you will need to do a fair bit of research to be effective at your job. However, the most important skill that you need to have is logical reasoning. You need to be able to look at matters objectively and come to your conclusions. There are a plethora of job opportunities available to candidates after they complete their LL.M. degree. Some popular job profiles that candidates can pursue after securing an LL.M. degree may be categorized as follows:

A. INDEPENDENT LEGAL PRACTITIONER

The traditional career path is to “practice law” before the courts. But any fresh graduate needs to learn the ropes under a Senior Counsel. Therefore, the degree of post-Graduation i.e., LL.M. can be helpful to expertise fresh graduates. The graduates are now supposed to qualify for a Bar Exam before they join the Courts of Law. Litigations provide a wide range of employment options in both private and public spheres. Some of the specialized fields, out of which, anyone can choose according to his/her interest area, are as follows:

a. Criminal Lawyer

Criminal lawyers are responsible for representing their clients in court for criminal cases. They present cases in the court for their client in the local court, High Court, or the Supreme Court. Criminal lawyers argue their client’s case in front of a judge, question witnesses, the people related to their case and review evidence. This field requires strong investigative and interpersonal skills. You must also have strong oration skills as you need to present your client’s case as strongly as possible. Criminal lawyers are experts at conducting research, performing legal analysis and interacting with other people.

b. Corporate Lawyer

Corporate lawyers help companies in complying with the rules and regulations of their industry. They are responsible for assisting their client with all the legal processes related to a company’s formation and management. As a corporate lawyer, you have to advise your client in claiming liability, business transactions and represent them in court during a trial. Corporate lawyers help their clients in reviewing and submitting legal documents related to their issues. Corporate lawyers must be familiar with many subjects including Competition Law, Advanced Company Law, Commercial Contract Drafting, M&A Transactions, Banking, and Financial Law, etc.

c. Civil Lawyer

Civil lawyers handle non-criminal litigation, but their duties are the same as criminal lawyers. Civil lawyers take over the litigation once a defendant hires them. A civil lawyer is responsible for all the case-related tasks, such as; communicating with the other party's lawyers and the judge, interviewing the people related to the case, filing motions, hiring expert witnesses, presenting the case and much more. There are many specializations among civil lawyers which makes the field quite diverse. Common specializations in this field include divorce law, taxation law and excise law, etc.

Listed below are some other fields in which one can get specialization and have a lucrative career in the legal field after passing the Master's Course:

- Taxation Law
- Labor Law
- International Law
- Family Law
- Constitutional Law
- Administration Law
- Patent Law etc.

B. GOVERNMENT SERVICES

The students can opt to join Government Services after completing their LL.M. Degree, if they prepare themselves, they would be eligible for appearing in Junior Research Fellowship (JRF), National Eligibility Test (NET), Admission in Ph.D. (Law), to join as academicians in the Universities/Colleges/Institutes, Examinations of State Judicial Services and the various other legal positions under the Central and State government which includes Legislative Counsel in the Legislative department and Legal advisors in the Department of Legal Affairs.

This requires the aspirants to qualify for the examination held by the Public Service Commission. Certain legislative counsels are appointed under the legislative department of Hindi as well as regional languages.

Those qualified would also be eligible to join the Air Force, Indian Army and the Navy as JAG. They are also eligible to crack the examinations like HAS and IAS organized by UPSC (Union Public Service Commission) or SPSC (State Public Service Commission). They also have the option of becoming an Assistant Public Prosecution or Public Prosecutor under the Prosecution Department of Central and State Governments.

The law post-graduates can study in detail the Indian Constitution, about powers and functions of government, how government works and many other things in detail which make them easy to Crack this examination after some extensive preparation. For this, after gaining some experience from the practice, they are appointed through an exam conducted by the Union Public Service Commission or by the State Public Service Commission.

C. LEGAL ADVISOR

After completing LL.M., the students can become a legal advisors or join law firms, Private Companies, Corporate firms, or Banks. A student can provide advice on various legal matters. Furthermore, legal expertise could also be used in NGOs. These provide their clients with legal advisory services. They also help people to make the correct decision in a given situation. Most large corporations and government organizations hire legal advisors. One of the most career options in the field of law is legal advisor. As a legal advisor, you are responsible for advising your client on legal issues, preventing litigation, and taking care of contractual and regulatory problems.

Legal advisors have to negotiate with the other party to resolve disputes and analyze contracts for their organization. Organizations rely on legal advisors to prevent legal disputes. Legal advisors usually offer advice to the top management of a company and work with them to resolve any legal dispute that arises.

Prominent skills in this sector include Legal Research, Contract Negotiation, Contract Management, and Litigation Case Management.

D. JUDICIARY

The students are also free to work for the judicial machinery of the Country as judges or magistrates. This requires them to pass a judicial examination conducted by the Public Service Commission. This is a very difficult examination to pass. A Master Degree in Law can make passing the examination easy. The lowest post of the Magistrate, Sub judge, or Munsif is filled up by the latest recruitments through Public Service Commission or by the concerned High Court of the state. The Magistrate/ decides the Criminal cases and the Sub- Judge, decides the Civil Cases. Through promotion, these judges could become District Judges and also attain higher posts in High Courts as a justice of the High Court. They would be able to gain promotion based on their experience and seniority. The initial requirement of these posts is an LL.B. degree from an approved/recognized University and should not have attained the age of 35 years. However, the Degree of LL.M. can act as a protentional instrument to get easy success.

E. JUDICIAL SUPPORTING STAFF

Working as a judicial supporting staff is an extremely valuable experience for the students interested in either litigation or transactional work; it provides invaluable insights into the workings of the legal system. The legal ministerial staff acts as legal assistants whose duties vary from court to court and judge to judge.

F. ACADEMICS / HIGHER STUDIES

The students with impressive academic ability and with the skill of explaining and narrating different topics to a group of people are good fits to become an assistant professor in any of the best-recognized Universities or Law Colleges in the country. If any student wants to study further law, he/she can choose research work, or LL.M. / Ph.D. in fields like International Law, Constitutional Law, Labour Law, Cyber law, and Family Law, etc.

This might also be an opportunity to choose a career path as the specialization means that they would spend their time in that area of law. The

LL.M. (2 Year) course will not just only help you to gain a deeper perspective, but it will help you get jobs that pay you better

G. LEGAL OUTSOURCING

Legal outsourcing refers to the practice of a law firm that acquires legal services from an exterior firm. This service is called off sharing if the outsourced entity has its origin in another country. This is one of the fields where the potential has not fully been utilized. There are several opportunities for the people of the country to grab opportunities in this field.

H. PRIVATE COMPANIES

There is a great scope for post graduates of law to join private firms across the country. They can choose to become the legal advisor and help the company with legal decisions. In case someone is looking for a well-paid job, he can get an MBA degree after doing LL.M. This way, he would be able to get a dual post in companies. Firstly, he could work as a legal advisor and secondly, he would be able to take part in business administration. The dual package will guarantee excellent pay for the employees.

I. WRITER OF LAW BOOKS /REPORTS /JOURNALIST

If any student is excelling at writing and can understand the law well, then this profession is the right one for him. If you are capable of writing and editing law books used by law students or if you can write legal reports for various publications or newspapers, this job would fit you well. You can also work with a journalist as a guide who guides them all the time. If you have a knack for writing, then you can pursue a career in legal journalism. Legal journalists attend court hearings and report the facts directly. They write articles for publications that could be online (blog, website, and social media) as well as offline (newspaper, magazine, etc.). Legal journalists might take part in discussions on legal issues as they have a strong understanding of the law and current affairs. Legal journalism covers legal proceedings in courts, arbitration events, criminal matters, etc., which are disseminated to the public.

This field requires strong communication skills and writing skills. However, it's also possible for a legal journalist to work in visual media (television, YouTube, etc.) instead of being limited to writing. It's certainly a unique career with a specific set of opportunities and challenges.

Legal Publishing: Lawyers get an opportunity to work as editors for various types of print and electronic media. It is a good option for those with a knack for writing.

Law Reporting: One can take up a career as a law reporter with TV channels and newspapers. Ranging from high-profile cases to concerns related to social issues and human rights, a new path for lawyers has opened up in this field.

J. LEGAL ANALYST

Law graduates could join law firms or corporate firms and conduct analyses regarding the law sphere about the company and its functions. This requires aspirants to own a license to practice law. Legal Analysts also can assist in drafting various legal documents and also assists attorneys. In the case of financial law, this is a great option. It also requires you to be well analytical and organizational along with a great athlete. Legal analysts are responsible for researching and reviewing legal issues while making recommendations on the same. They assist legal teams and lawyers in performing research, gathering evidence, preparing legal documents, and performing various tasks to help the lawyers perform their duties.

Legal analysts are also known as paralegals or litigation analysts and their work can vary a lot depending on the case they are working and who they are assisting. They are responsible for handling tracking systems and databases while collating, tracking, and reviewing important documents.

They work during the usual business hours but might have to work overtime while working on big cases. Moreover, they might have to travel for researching more on their cases. Legal analysts must have a basic understanding of the law, legal documentation, and research in law & management.

K. LEGAL RESEARCHER

A legal researcher is someone responsible for researching various cases and finding ways to win a case. It includes general topics regarding the laws. In other words, they are the ones that the lawyers hire to gain a deeper insight into the cases and legal nuances. Therefore, this is also an interesting profession for you if you are a law graduate.

L. POLITICS

If you are interested in taking part in the governance of the country or if you have a political background, you can enter politics if you are a law graduate. This is helpful in the way that you will have deep knowledge regarding all three domains of the government i.e. Legislature, Executive and Judiciary. This allows them to contribute actively to the nation and become a politician.

However, in India, joining politics does not mandate any educational qualification, but there are several of the top political leaders in the country who are law graduates.

Besides, Indian political history is the best proof of the fact that lawyers are the best politicians out there. Remember that the 250-members constitutional Assembly that formed the constitution comprised entirely of lawyers. Therefore, studying LL.M. is one of the best options if you have an interest in pursuing politics.

M. SOCIAL WORK

A sizeable number of law school graduates join Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) that work for social causes. If you are passionate about socio-legal issues, then this is the right avenue for you. One may work with NGOs and Civil Society Organizations on issues based on environmental protection, gender concerns, caste discrimination, employment, working conditions, marginalization of various sections of the society, etc.

Law school graduates are also offered opportunities to work with international organizations such as; the United Nations and with international

tribunals like the International Court of Justice and International Criminal Court, etc.

Thus, completing LL.M., (2 Year) programme is one of the first steps to a successful career as there are numerous opportunities as discussed above, for law graduates to pursue a successful legal career.

2. PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs)

The overall aim of the LL.M. (2 Year) Programme may be achieved by addressing its various components that are incorporated into the curriculum as described below. Each of these components is designed to lead to specific outcomes that are desired after the successful completion of the LL.B. (2 Year) programme.

PROGRAMME OUTCOMES	Component	Outcomes
PO-1	Basic Knowledge	Capable of delivering basic disciplinary knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-2	In-depth Knowledge	Capable of describing advanced knowledge gained during the programme.
PO-3	Critical thinking and Problem-Solving abilities	Capable of analyzing the results critically and applying acquired knowledge to solve the problems.
PO-4	Creativity and Innovation	Capable to identify, formulate, investigate and analyzing scientific problems and innovatively designing and creating products and solutions to real-life problems.
PO-5	Research Aptitude and Global Competency	Ability to develop a research aptitude and apply knowledge to find the solution to burning research problems in the concerned and associated fields at the global level.
PO-6	Holistic and Multidisciplinary Education	Ability to gain knowledge with the holistic and multidisciplinary approach across the fields.
PO-7	Skills Enhancement	Learn specific sets of disciplinary or multidisciplinary skills and advanced techniques and apply them for the betterment of mankind.

PO-8	Leadership and Teamwork Abilities	Ability to learn and work in a group and capable of leading a team even.
PO-9	Environmental and Human Health Awareness	Learn important aspects associated with environmental and human health. Ability to develop eco-friendly technologies.
PO-10	lifelong Learning Skills and Entrepreneurship	Ability to learn lifelong learning skills which are important to provide better opportunities and improve quality of life. Capable to establish independent startup/innovation center etc.

3. PROGRAMME SPECIFIC OUTCOMES (PSOs)

The LL.M. (2 Year) programme shall be able to realize the following specific outcomes by the end of programme studies:

Sr. No. of PSOs	Programme Specific Outcomes
PSO-1	To acquire a thorough knowledge of basic theoretical concepts and experimental aspects of the law.
PSO-2	To fully develop the skills for using the earned knowledge within different branches of the legal field.
PSO-3	To develop the attitude for identifying and solving problems by using various legal aspects mentioned in the curriculum of this programme.
PSO-4	To develop the capability to search, acquire and apply recent developments in the field of legal studies.
PSO-5	To develop an overview of the role of legal studies in sustaining society.
PSO-6	To develop the skill to adopt the learned principles in various settings and innovate with the importance of sustainability in mind, if necessary
PSO-7	To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of Enquiry and legal reforms.

4. Postgraduate Attributes

Upon completion of the LL.M. (2 Year) programme, students are expected to be equipped with the skills of analytical, critical and rational thinking

associated with law and its use in human society. The following attributes are expected from the students of the LL.M. (2 Year) Programme:

PGA No.	P.G. Attributes
PGA-1	knowledge of Discipline and solid/firm foundation/basics in students
PGA-2	Creative, critical and reflective Thinking in the studies
PGA-3	Building of value-oriented attitudes and values
PGA-4	Imparting knowledge about principles and practical aspects of different legal instruments
PGA-5	Development of Research skills in the students
PGA-6	Evolution of the spirit to think beyond which were never thought before
PGA-7	Imparting knowledge about Information technology/digital literacy
PGA-8	Promotion to have the feeling of teamwork

5. STRUCTURE OF LL.M. (2 YEAR) COURSE

The LL.M. 2 Year Programme is of *two years* duration, which is divided into four semesters (**Table -1**). The programme under the Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) includes a balanced combination of *Core* and *Electives courses* which also includes *Generic Elective Courses* for imparting basic knowledge of the laws of general importance among the students of another department. (**Table 2**).

The Ordinance No. XV, of the Central University of Haryana, is dealing with LL.M. (2 Year) Course i.e., the P.G. ordinance of the University and latest Guidelines of the Bar Council of India regarding the compilation of syllabus of LL.M. (2 Year) Course. The total credit requirement for completion of the programme shall be 100 (± 4), including a minimum of 18 credits from electives of which 08 Credits shall be from elective courses offered by other Departments. For each paper/course, four hours per week shall be assigned for

classroom teaching and one hour for professional skills development activities. As per the Legal Education Rules and guidelines issued by the Bar Council of India, the course leading to LL.M. (Two Year) Course shall be conducted in a semester system in not less than 15 weeks (6 days a week)/18 week (5 days a week) and each week shall have not less than 30 hours for teaching, moot court, tutorial and skill development activities, etc.

Table-1

Part	Year	Semester	Total Credit of Core/Compulsory Subjects	Total Credit of Elective & GEC Subjects
Part-I	First	I &II	20+20= 40	4+4= 8
Part-II	Second	III& IV	20+20= 40	40+40= 80
Total Credit			80	88

Table 2

Types of Courses	Nature	Total Credits	% (approx.)
Core Courses (CC)	Compulsory/Core Courses	80	47.62
Elective Courses (EC)	Elective Courses Including Generic Elective Courses for students of other departments	88	52.38
		168	100

6. LEARNING OUTCOME INDEX

6.1, Mapping of Core Courses* with PSOs

Semester	PSOs ⇔ Courses POs No. ↓	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6	PSO-7
	I	CC1	√	√	√	√	√	√
CC2		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CC3		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
CC4		√	√	√	√	√	√	√
II	CC5	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC6	√	√	√	√	√		√

	CC7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
III	CC9	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC10	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC11	√		√	√	√	√	√
	CC12	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
IV	CC13	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	CC14	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

* Core Courses Details

Code	Course Code	Course title
CC1	SL LAW 02 01 101 C 4105	Legal Theory
CC2	SL LAW 02 01 102 C 4105	Public International Law and International Humanitarian Law
CC3	SL LAW 02 01 103 C 4105	Administrative Law
CC4	SL LAW 02 01 104 C 4105	Family law
CC5	SL LAW 02 02 201 C 4105	Law and Social Transformation
CC6	SL LAW 02 02 202 C 4105	Constitutional Law: Emerging Challenges
CC7	SL LAW 02 02 203 C 4105	Judicial Process Including Theories of Law and Justice
CC8	SL LAW 02 02 204 C 4105	Interpretation of Statutes
CC9	SL LAW 02 03 301 C 4105	General Principles of Criminal Law
CC10	SL LAW 02 03 302 C 4105	Law of torts and Consumer Protection
CC11	SL LAW 02 03 303 C 4105	Commercial Law
CC12	SL LAW 02 03 304 C 4105	Research Methodology, Research Design & Legal Education
CC13.	SL LAW 02 04 401C 003015	Dissertation
CC14	SL LAW 02 04 402 C 4105	International Environmental Law & Sustainable Development

6.2, Mapping of Elective Courses* with PSOs

Semester	PSOs ⇔ Courses POs No. ↓	PSO-1	PSO-2	PSO-3	PSO-4	PSO-5	PSO-6	PSO-7
		I	EC1	√	√	√	√	√
	EC2	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
II	EC3	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC4	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
III	EC5	√	√	√		√	√	√
	EC6	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
IV	EC7	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
	EC8	√	√	√	√	√	√	√

* Elective Courses Details

Code	Course Code	Course Title
GE1	SL LAW 02 01 105 GE 4004	Environmental Law

GE2	SL LAW 02 02 205 GE 4004	Indian Constitutional Law
EC3	SL LAW 02 03 305 E 4004	History and Principles of Criminal Law
EC4	SL LAW 02 03 306 E 4004	Law Relating to Cyber Crimes
EC5	SL LAW 02 03 307 E 4004	Corporate Law and Management
EC6	SL LAW 02 03 308 E 4004	Law of Contractual Transactions
EC7	SL LAW 02 03 309 E 4004	Mass Media and Constitutional Democracy
EC8	SL LAW 02 03 310 E 4004	Public Utilities and Welfare State
EC9	SL LAW 02 03 311 E 4004	Law of Marriage in India
EC10	SL LAW 02 03 312 E 4004	Law of Matrimonial Reliefs in India
EC11	SL LAW 02 03 313 E 4004	Concept and Development of Human Rights
EC12	SL LAW 02 03 314 E 4004	Human Rights and International Order
EC13.	SL LAW 02 04 403 E 4004	Criminology
EC14	SL LAW 02 04 404 E 4004	Penology
EC15	SL LAW 02 04 405 E 4004	Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments
EC16	SL LAW 02 04 406 E 4004	Law of Industrial and Intellectual Properties
EC17	SL LAW 02 04 407 E 4004	Constitutionalism: Power of Judicial Review
EC18	SL LAW 02 04 408 E 4004	Federalism: Union-State Relations
EC19	SL LAW 02 04 409 E 4004	Law of Maintenance
EC20	SL LAW 02 04 410 E 4004	Hindu Law of Joint Family and Inheritance
EC21	SL LAW 02 04 411 E 4004	International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law
EC22	SL LAW 02 04 412 E 4004	Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Problems and Issues in the Protection and Environment

7. TEACHING-LEARNING PROCESS

- Lectures
- Group Discussions
- Simulations
- Role-Playing
- Participative Learning
- Interactive Sessions
- Seminars
- Research-based Learning/Dissertation or Project Work
- Technology-embedded Learning
- Case Law
- Situation Reaction Test
- Moot Classes

- Problem Based Learning
- Practical Exposure through Court visits.

8. IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED LEARNING

Blended Learning is a pedagogical approach that combines face-to-face classroom methods with computer-mediated activities in the process of teaching and learning. It implies a proper blend of face-to-face and online activities to make the learning processes more interesting and engaging. It focuses on the integration of traditional classroom activities and innovative ICT-enabled strategies. It emphasizes a student-centric learning environment where the teacher is the facilitator for productive and measurable learning outcomes. It optimizes and compliments face-to-face learning, giving ample freedom and flexibility to the students and teachers to access and explore the wide range of open-access sources such as; video lectures, podcasts, recordings and articles through digital platforms. It gives freedom and autonomy to the teachers in the selection of appropriate digital platforms, resources and time-slots to complement and supplement face-to-face learning. Blended Learning doesn't undermine the role of the teacher, rather it allows him/her to explore the unexplored in accordance with the requirements of the curriculum.

KEY FEATURES OF BLENDED LEARNING

- Student-Centric Pedagogical Approach focusing on flexibility in timing, quality content, needs and interests of students and freedom to study through the mode of his/her choice;
- Freedom to Select a variety of mediums and techniques;
- Increased student engagement in learning;
- Enhanced teacher and student interaction;
- Improved student learning outcomes;
- More flexible teaching and learning environment;
- More responsive for self and continuous learning;
- Better opportunities for experiential learning;
- Increased learning skills;
- Greater access to information, improved satisfaction and learning outcomes.

Note: It has been resolved by the competent authority of the University that Blended Learning with 40% component of online teaching and 60% face-to-face classes for each programme, to be adopted.

9. ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION

- Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation at the regular interval after the achievement of each course-level learning outcome
- Formative Assessment based on activities of a learner throughout the programme instead of the one-time assessment
- Oral Examinations to test presentation and communication skills
- Open Book Examination for better understanding and application of the knowledge acquired
- Group Examinations on Problem solving exercises
- Seminar Presentations
- Review of Literature
- Collaborative Assignments

10. KEYWORDS

- LOCF
- NEP, 2020
- Blended Learning
- Face to face (F to F) Learning
- Programme Outcomes
- Programme Specific Outcomes
- Course-level Learning Outcomes
- Postgraduate Attributes
- Learning Outcome Index
- Formative Assessment and Evaluation

- Comprehensive and Continuous Evaluation

11. REFERENCES

- National Education Policy-2020.
https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf
- The draft subject-specific LOCF templates are available on the UGC website.
https://www.ugc.ac.in/ugc_notices.aspx?id=MjY5OQ
- Draft Blended Mode of Teaching and Learning: Concept Note available on the UGC website. https://www.ugc.ac.in/pdfnews/6100340_Concept-Note-Blended-Mode-of-Teaching-and-Learning.pdf

12. SEMESTER-WISE COURSES AND CREDIT DISTRIBUTION

SEMESTER – I

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Legal Theory	SL LAW 02 01 101 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Public International Law and International Humanitarian Law	SL LAW 02 01 102 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Administrative Law	SL LAW 02 01 103 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Family law	SL LAW 02 01 104 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Generic Elective						
1	Environmental Law	SL LAW 02 01 105 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						04

SEMESTER - II

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law and Social Transformation	SL LAW 02 02 201 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Constitutional Law: Emerging Challenges	SL LAW 02 02 202 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Judicial Process Including Theories of Law and Justice	SL LAW 02 02 203 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Interpretation of Statutes	SL LAW 02 02 204 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Generic Elective						
1	Indian Constitutional Law	SL LAW 02 02 205 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						04

SEMESTER - III

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	General Principles of Criminal Law	SL LAW 02 03 301 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Law of torts and Consumer Protection	SL LAW 02 03 302 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Commercial Law	SL LAW 02 03 303 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Research Methodology, Research Design & Legal Education	SL LAW 02 03 304 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20

Elective Course (s) (The student is required to opt any one group out of the following groups)						
1. Criminal Law						
1	History and Principles of Criminal Law	SL LAW 02 03 305 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law Relating to Cyber Crimes	SL LAW 02 03 306 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2. Business Law						
1	Corporate Law and Management	SL LAW 02 03 307 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Contractual Transactions	SL LAW 02 03 308 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3. Constitution and Legal Order						
1	Mass Media and Constitutional Democracy	SL LAW 02 03 309 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Public Utilities and Welfare State	SL LAW 02 03 310 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4. Family Law						
1	Law of Marriage in India	SL LAW 02 03 311 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Matrimonial Reliefs in India	SL LAW 02 03 312 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5. Human Rights Law						
1	Concept and Development of Human Rights	SL LAW 02 03 313 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Human Rights and International Order	SL LAW 02 03 314 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

SEMESTER – IV

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Dissertation	SL LAW 02 04 401C 003015	0	0	30	15
2	International Environmental Law & Sustainable Development	SL LAW 02 04 402 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Elective Course (s) (The Student is required to opt the same One (01) group, out of the above Five (05) groups, which he/she has opted in 3rd Semester.)						
1. Criminal Law						
1	Criminology	SL LAW 02 04 403 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Penology	SL LAW 02 04 404 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2. Business Law						
1	Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments	SL LAW 02 04 405 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Industrial and Intellectual Properties	SL LAW 02 04 406 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3. Constitution and Legal Order						

1	Constitutionalism: Power of Judicial Review	SL LAW 02 04 407 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Federalism: Union-State Relations	SL LAW 02 04 408 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4. Family Law						
1	Law of Maintenance	SL LAW 02 04 409 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Hindu Law of Joint Family and Inheritance	SL LAW 02 04 410 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5. Human Rights Law						
1	International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law	SL LAW 02 04 411 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Problems and Issues in the Protection and Environment	SL LAW 02 04 412 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

Note:

1. **The Decision regarding the opening of a particular group, will be taken by the Head, Department of Law in concurrence with Dean, School of Law keeping in view the available resources and infrastructural facilities Provided; there should be at least five (05) students to opt the particular group.**
2. **The approval of topic for the Dissertation and allotment of Supervisor, shall be made by Head, Department of Law in concurrence with Dean, School of Law in the beginning of the III (3rd) Semester. The students are required to submit their dissertation on or before the last day of the conduct of classes for the fourth Semester.**

13. COURSE WISE LEARNING OUTCOMES

SEMESTER-I

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Legal Theory	SL LAW 02 01 101 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Public International Law and International Humanitarian Law	SL LAW 02 01 102 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Administrative Law	SL LAW 02 01 103 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Family law	SL LAW 02 01 104 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Generic Elective						
1	Environmental Law	SL LAW 02 01 105 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						04

Course Name: Legal Theory				Course Code: SL LAW 02 01 101 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The main objective of this course is to acquaint the students of law with the evolution of law bygoing through various thoughts as developed in various schools of jurisprudence. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the law, jurisprudence and legal theory with a comparative jurisprudential approach.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get acquainted with the basic ideas and fundamental principles of Law in the given society. 2. Get knowledge of Law and legal precepts which will helps the students to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously. 3. Get inculcated with standards of ideal for human conduct in terms of the law for the maintenance of public conscience. 4. Identify such pressing demands or problems which require solutions within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Meaning, nature and scope of Jurisprudence, The relevance of Jurisprudence, Concept of Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Concept and Philosophy of Law, Nature and Sources of Law– Customs, Precedents and Legislation						20
II	Analytical School Positivism, Bentham and Positivism, Austin’s Command and Sovereignty Theory, Principles of Utility, Constitutional Utilitarianism and Modern trends of Modern Positivism, Kelsen’s Pure Theory of Law, Hart’s Legal System, Modern Trends in Analytical Jurisprudence: Hart’s Concept of Law, Sociological Jurisprudence and Sociology of Law: Comte and Sociology, <i>Laissez Faire</i> and Herbert Spencer, Sociological School - Jhering’s Theory, Eugen Ehrlich’s Theory, Roscoe Pound’s Theory of Social Engineering, Duguit’s Social Solidarity						20
III	Historical and Anthropological School, Karl Von Savigny’s theory of Law, The ‘ <i>Volksgeist</i> ’, Henry Maine’s Historical Materialism, Natural Law, Natural Law and Social Contract, Revival of Natural Law, Law and Morality, Difference of jurisprudential						20

	study amongst various Schools of Law, Distributive Justice, Feminist Jurisprudence, Post-modernist Jurisprudence	
IV	Law and Morality, Concept of Rights and Duties, Legal Personality, Ownership and Possession, Concept of Liability, Law, Poverty and Development, Global Justice, Modernism and postmodernism	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. M. P. Tandon, *Jurisprudence— Legal Theory* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2016)
2. Dias, *Jurisprudence* (Lexis Nexis, 5th Edition, 2013)
3. Bodenheimer, *Jurisprudence - The Philosophy and Method of Law* (Harvard University Press; 2nd edition (revised), 2013)
4. Suri Ratnapala, *Jurisprudence*, (Cambridge University Press, 2013)
5. W. Friedmann, *Legal Theory* (Universal Law Pub., New Delhi, 6th edition, 2013)
6. V.D. Mahajan, *Jurisprudence and Legal Theory* (Eastern Book Co., Lucknow, 2011)
7. S.N. Dhyani, *Jurisprudence—Indian Legal Theory* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2010)
8. Marie-Claire Foblets, Alison Dundes Renteln, *Multicultural Jurisprudence: Comparative Perspectives on the Cultural Defense* (Mohan Law House, New Delhi, 2010)
9. P. J. Fitzgerald (ed.), *Salmond on Jurisprudence* (Universal Law Pub., New Delhi, Indian Reprint, 2010)
10. Richard A. Posner, *The Problems of Jurisprudence* (Universal Law Pub., New Delhi, 2010)
11. Hans Kelsen, *Pure Theory of Law Translated by Max* (The Law Book Exchange Lmt. New Jersey, 5th Printing, 2008)
12. M.D.A Freeman (ed.), *Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence* (Sweet & Maxwell, 2008)
13. Roscoe Pond, *Introduction to Philosophy of Law* (Universal Law Pub, Delhi, 1998)
14. Wayne Morrison, *Jurisprudence: From the Greeks to post-modernism* (Lawman India Private Limited, New Delhi, 1997)
15. John Austin, *The Province of Jurisprudence Determined*, W. Rumble (ed.), (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1995)
16. Roger Cotterrell, *The Politics of Jurisprudence: A Critical Introduction to Legal Philosophy* (2nd Edition, Butterworth, 1994)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Public International Law and IHL				Course Code: SL LAW 02 01 102 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.:75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE:30 Marks TEE:70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	This course on the principles of public international law is offered to the students to understand the fundamental principles that govern the regime of international law, which are dealt with extensively and exclusively in this course with the help of statutory texts, significant case laws and articles written by scholars. The course would help the students to understand both the theoretical framework and the working of international law. Understanding these basic principles is a prerequisite for those students who seek to explore their career or academic interest in specific fields of international law. The course is also designed to inform the students about the evolution of the jurisprudence of human rights and the way they are read into our Constitution. That apart, it explores the different vistas of Human Rights with reference to crime, health, etc. The students have imparted knowledge about the essential aspects of all the said issues.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically analyze various theories of International Law and sources of International Law. 2. Critically analyze and interpret various Articles in the Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties. 3. Find out various complex issues in the International sphere and apply International Law principles to study such problems. Analyze various pacific dispute settlement mechanisms. 4. Critically analyze the role of the International Court of Justice in settling the disputes between nations amicably. 5. Connect the core concepts involved with the evolution and development of human rights worldwide, the nature of Human Rights and Group Rights. 6. Understand the constitutional aspects along with the statutory framework of National and State Human Rights Commissions. 7. Understand the societal expectations in terms of human rights. 8. Comprehend the nuances of criminal infractions and the resultant rights abuse. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Public International Law- Definition, Nature and Basis, Sources of Public International law, Subjects of International Law- The Sovereign State as a subject of International Law,						20

	International Institutions as subjects of International Law, Individual as a subject of International Law and other subjects of International Law, State Recognition- Definition & Theories, Modes and Legal effects of Recognition and consequences of non-recognition, Withdrawal of Recognition, Retrospective Effect of Recognition, The League of Nations and Recognition, United Nations and Recognition, Recognition of Head of State or New Government: Estrada Doctrine, Stimson Doctrine, India's Practice of Recognition of states and governments.	
II	State Territory, Modes of Acquiring Territorial Sovereignty, Modes of loss of Territory, Intervention, Definition, Kinds and Grounds of Intervention, Treaties- Definition and Classification of Treaties, Reservation to Treaties, Interpretation of Treaties, Invalid Treaties, Termination of Treaties, <i>Pacta Sunt Servanda</i> and <i>Rebus sic stantibus</i> .	20
III	Extradition, Definition, Purpose of Extradition, Is Extradition a duty of a State, Law of Extradition, Extradition Law in India, Asylum- Definition, Forms of Asylum, Law on Asylum, Basis of Asylum, Reasons for Asylum, Is Asylum a Right of a person, Settlement of International Disputes, Amicable methods of settling International Disputes, Forcible methods of settling International Disputes. War and its Legal Effects	20
IV	United Nations and Its organs, World Trade Organization (WTO), International Humanitarian Law (IHL)- Conventions and Protocols, Implementation of IHL- Challenges	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rhona K. M. Smith: *Textbook on International Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2019
2. H. O. Agarwal: *A Concise book on International Law and Human Rights*, Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017
3. S. K. Kapoor: *Human Rights under International Law & Indian Law*, Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017
4. Richard Stone: *Textbook on Civil Liberties & Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2017
5. Rakesh Kumar Singh: *Textbook on Public International Law*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016
6. S. R. A. Rosedar: *Public International Law*, Lexis Nexis, India, Gurugram, 2016
7. V. K. Ahuja: *Public International Law*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016
8. Jyoti Rattan & Dr. Vijay Rattan: *Public International Law*, United Nations & Human Rights, Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2016
9. V. S. Mani, S Bhat: *Recent Developments in International Space Law and Policy*, Lancer Books, New Delhi, 2015
10. Ian Brownlie & James Crawford: *Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013
11. Rashee Jain: *Textbook on Human Rights Law and Practice*, Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013
12. S. K. Verma: *An Introduction to Public International Law*, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2012
13. Upendra Baxi: *The Future of Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012
14. S. R. Myneni: *Human Rights*, Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2012
15. N. K. Jaya Kumar: *International Law and Human Rights*, LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011
16. Ian Brownlie Guy S. Goodwin-Gill: *Brownlie's Documents on Human Rights*, Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Administrative Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 01 103 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5 Total Hrs.:75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE:70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The modern State is a welfare state. The expansion in the functions of the state and enormous powers of the administration has given the tremendous capacity to the administration to affect the rights and liberties of the individual. The present course aims to bring home the idea that good governance is based on the principles of rule of law, separation of powers, transparency, accountability and fairness. The fundamentals of Administrative Law, its development and its relationship with Constitutional Law are elucidated. Furthermore, the importance of administrative rule making, administrative adjudication and judicial review are analyzed as important pillars of administrative law.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop an understanding of Administrative law as a separate legal discipline. 2. Analyzing the growth of Administrative law in different jurisdictions for a comparative outlook. 3. Comprehend the importance of administrative rule making and administrative adjudication. 4. Appreciate the significance of principles of transparency, natural justice, accountability and fairness in a good governance administration. 5. Understand the relevance of administrative discretion in modern governance and its controls. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature, Scope, Necessity and Importance of Administrative Law, Administrative Law and the Indian Constitution, Classification of Administrative Functions, Judicial Control on Administrative Actions through Writs, Govt. Liability- Tortious, Contractual and Compensation (with special reference to an employment contract, Breach of Statutory duty), Privileges of State and Promissory estoppel, Rule of Natural Justice						20
II	Delegated Legislation, necessity and growth, the constitutionality of delegated legislation, Judicial Review of Delegated Legislation, Grounds of Judicial Review of administrative actions, Parliamentary Control, Lokpal, Commission of Enquiry and Vigilance Commission, Public Corporation, Necessity, Organization, Control, Public Corporation, Official Secrets and Right to Information						20

III	Administrative Adjudication- Growth, Necessity and Scope, Characteristics and Organization of Administrative Tribunal, Constitutional Position, Power, Procedure of Administrative Tribunal, Judicial Control of Administrative Tribunals (Special Reference to Articles 136 and 227), Extensional Remedies- Public Interest Litigation, Exclusion of Judicial Review, Finality Clause and Reasoned Decisions	20
IV	Study of Some Administrative Tribunals- Service Tribunals, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Principles of Natural Justice -Doctrine of Bias and Fair Hearing, Exceptions, Problems of Invalidity, Post Decisional Hearing, Writs, Injunctions and Declarations	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu & S P Sen Gupta: *Administrative Law* (Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2019)
2. J. J. R. Upadhaya: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2019)
3. U. P. D. Kesari: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
4. I. P. Massey: *Administrative Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2018)
5. K. C. Joshi: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
6. Kailash Rai: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
7. Paras Diwan: *Administrative Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Delhi, 2018)
8. M. P. Jain and S. N. Jain: *Principles of Administrative Law* (Lexis Nexis Buttersworth Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2017)
9. V. N. Shukla: *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017)
10. A. B. Kafaltiya: *Textbook on Administrative Law* (Universal Law Publishing, New Delhi, 2016)
11. Yashomati Ghosh: *Textbook on Administrative Law* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2015)
12. M. C. Jain Kagzi: *The Indian Administrative Law* (Universal Law Publishing Company Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, 2014)
13. H. W. R. Wade & C. F. Forsyth: *Administrative Law* (Oxford University Press, UK, 2014)
14. Abhishek Baplawat: *Administrative Law* (Wisdom Press, New Delhi, 2014)
15. K. Thakker: *Administrative Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2012)
16. Peter Cane: *Administrative Law* (Oxford University Press, UK, 2011)
17. C. K. Takwani: *Lectures on Administrative Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2010)
18. Elizabeth Giussani: *Constitutional and Administrative Law* (Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008)
19. A. Kumari Krishna: *Judicial Activism: Need for Reforms* (ICFAI University Press, 2008)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Family law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 01 104 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	To evaluate the strength of the family system in India and the extent of legal support provided to the same and also to examine the necessity of the Uniform Civil Code in India. To apprise the students of the laws relating to Marriage, Succession and Adoption applicable to different communities in India. The next objective is to give an overview of some of the current problems arising out of the foundational inequalities writ large in the various family concepts.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Know the utility of subject in various other competitive examinations. 2. Know the usefulness of the subject the purpose of judicial services Examinations. 3. Know the usefulness of the subject in Mediation and conciliation of family disputes. 4. Know that the subject is useful for practicing lawyers.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Sources of Muslim Law and Hindu Law, Schools of Family law and Problem of Conflict of Personal Laws, Concept of Uniform Civil Code						20
II	Marriage: ➤ The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 ➤ The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 ➤ The Parisi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 ➤ The Special Marriage Act, 1954 ➤ Concept of Nikah under Muslim Law ➤ NRI Marriages Dissolution of Marriage- Divorce/Talaq						20
III	Adoption (including International Perspective), Acknowledgement Provisions Relating to Maintenance under Various Laws, Concept of <i>Iddat</i> under Muslim Law						20
IV	Succession under Muslim Law and Hindu Law, Testamentary and Intestate, Women's share						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Paras Diwan, *Law of Intestate and Testamentary Succession* (Universal law pub., New Delhi, 2014)
2. Satyajeet A. Desai, *Sir Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla's Hindu Law* (Lexis Nexis-Butterworths Wadhwa, Nagpur, 21st Edition, Revised, 2013)
3. Tahir Mahmood & Saif Mahmood, *Introduction to Muslim Law* (Lexis Nexis, India, 13 Edn., 2013)
4. S. T. Desai (ed.) *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law*, (Lexis Nexis-Butterworth-India, 2012)
5. Poonam Pradhan Saxena, *Family Law Lectures: Family Law-I and II*, (Lexis Nexis, 3rd edition, 2011).
6. M. Hidayatulla and Arshad Hidayatulla, *Mulla's Principles of Mahomedan Law* (Lexis Nexis-Butterworths, Wadhwa, Nagpur, Nineteenth edition, 2010)
7. Paras Diwan, *Law of Adoption, Minority, Guardianship and Custody* (Universal Lawpub., 2010)
8. A. A. A. Fyzee, *Outlines of Muhammadan Law* (Oxford University Press, India, 5th edition, 2009)
9. N. D. Basu, *Law of Succession* (Universal Law pub., revised, 2009)
10. A. M. Bhattacharjee, *Muslim Law and the Constitution* (Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 1994)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Environmental Law				SL LAW 02 01 105 GE 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: I	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	It is an introduction to the concepts and principles which underpins environmental law from the national to the international law. The course will address provisions of Constitutional law relating to the environment, Sustainable development as a legal concept and other related environmental protection principles, the remedies in statutory law and the protection of wildlife and forests.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify key environmental issues at the planetary, international, national, state and local levels. 2. Develop an understanding of the regulatory and judicial frameworks implementing and enforcing these laws. 3. Understand that environmental law cuts across and within legal systems, fields of law, vested interests and disciplinary boundaries. 4. Develop an understanding of the overall environmental legal regime of the country as well as its international obligations. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Meaning and Definition of environment, environmental pollution, Factors Responsible for Environmental Pollution, Provisions of following General laws for Protecting the Environment in general: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution of India 2. Indian Penal Code, 1860 3. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 4. The Factories Act, 1948 Noise: Definition, Sources and its Harmful effect, Remedies for Noise Pollution, The Environmental (Protection) Act, 1986 (With Latest Amendments)						15
II	The Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 (With Latest Amendments) The Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 (With Latest Amendments)						15
III	Role of Public Interest Litigation in Protection of Environment, Role of Judiciary in the protection of Environment, The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 (With Latest Amendments)						15

IV	The Doctrine of Strict liability, Sustainable Development, Polluter pays principle, Public Interest Doctrine, The Doctrine of Absolute Liability, The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (With Latest Amendments)	15
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SUGGESTED READINGS

1. M. R. Grag, V.K. Bansal & N. S. Tiwana: *Environmental Pollution and Protection* (Deep & Deep Publishers, New Delhi, 2016)
2. Partha Pratim Mitra: *Wild Animal Protection Laws in India* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016)
3. N. V. Paranjape: *Environmental Laws and Management in India* (Thomson Reuters, Delhi, 2015)
4. Surendra Malik & Sudeep Malik: *Supreme Court on Environmental Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2015)
5. P. Leelakrishnan: *Environmental Law Case Book* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2010)
6. P. Leelakrishnan: *Environmental Law in India* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2010)
7. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Environment Impact Assessment Laws* (Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2010)
8. Indrajit Dube: *Environmental Jurisprudence-Polluter's Liability* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2007)
9. Patricia W. Birnie & Alan E. Boyle: *International Law and the Environment* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2004)
10. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Legal Control of Radiation Pollution* (Regency Publications, New Delhi, 2004)
11. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Natural Resources Law and Policy* (Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004)
12. Md. Zafar Mahfooz Nomani: *Right to Health: A Socio-Legal Perspective* (Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi, 2004)
13. Armin Roseneranz: *Environment Law and Policy in India* (South Asia Books, New Delhi 2002)
14. K. Thakur: *Environmental Protection, Law and Policy in India* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2002)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-II

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Law and Social Transformation	SL LAW 02 02 201 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Constitutional Law: Emerging Challenges	SL LAW 02 02 202 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Judicial Process Including Theories of Law and Justice	SL LAW 02 02 203 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Interpretation of Statutes	SL LAW 02 02 204 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Generic Elective						
1	Indian Constitutional Law	SL LAW 02 02 205 GE 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						04

Course Name: Law and Social Transformation				SL LAW 02 02 201 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5 Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	This course is designed to study the awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of the law as a means of social control and change and to examine how law and legal institutions can be used to combat social oppression and inequalities in Indian Society.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: 1. To Gain an understanding about barriers of society and impact of law to mitigate the issues of society. 2. Explore and explicit the significance of law and Legal institution as a means of development in the framework of law.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Law and Social Transformation: ➤ Law as an instrument of social change ➤ Law as the product of traditions and culture, Criticism and evaluation						20
II	Law and its Inter-relationships with Religion, Language, Community and Regionalism Religion, Language, Community and Regionalism as Divisive Factors, Responses of law to- ➤ Religion - Secularism as a solution to the problem. ➤ Language - through constitutional guarantees ➤ Community - through non-discrimination ➤ Regionalism - through unity ➤ Non-discrimination and protective discrimination (reservation)						20
III	Gender Justice, Women and the Law- ➤ Crimes against woman ➤ Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions ➤ Surrogacy Third gender and law Children and the Law: ➤ Child labour ➤ Child abuse ➤ Children and education						20

IV	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 <i>Gramanyayalayas</i>	15
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SUGGESTED READINGS

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

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Constitutional Law: Emerging Challenges				Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 202 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aim to understand the Indian political, social and economic value structure as enshrined in the Constitution of India for the protection of human rights of individuals and balancing with the positive responsibility of the State. Further, the course aims to understand the constitutional governance and new emerging trends and challenges of the contemporary world.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipped with Research and legal acumen of constitutional Jurisprudence. 2. Develop an analytical approach to different judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts regarding the scope of Constitutional provisions. 3. Know the foundation of Socio, Political and Economic analysis of different policies and legislations will be developed. 4. Get a synthesis of the Rights and Duties of a Citizen. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature and special features of the Constitution, Preamble Parliamentary/ Presidential forms of Government, Suitability, Judicial Review in New Democracies- <i>A revisionist Analysis of Marbury v. Madison</i> ", Democracy and the Rule of law						20
II	President of India, Council of Ministers, Governor and State Government - Constitutional Relationship, Prime Minister -Cabinet system -Collective responsibility, Individual responsibility Secularism- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Concept of Secularism: Historical Perspective ➤ Indian Constitutional Provision ➤ Freedom of Religion - scope ➤ Religion and the State- the limits ➤ Minority Rights 						20
III	Equality and Social Justice- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equality before the law and equal protection of laws ➤ Classification for differential treatment: constitutional validity ➤ Gender justice 						20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Justice to the weaker sections of society: scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes <p>Right to Freedoms-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Media, press and information ➤ Freedom of speech and contempt of court ➤ Freedom of assembly ➤ Freedom of association ➤ Freedom of movement ➤ Freedom to reside and settle. ➤ Freedom of profession/business ➤ Property: from fundamental right to constitutional right <p>Rights of an accused –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Against ex-post facto, ➤ Against double jeopardy ➤ Against self-incrimination <p>Safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention, Preventive Detention Acts (N.S.A., COFEPOSA, etc.</p>	
<p>IV</p>	<p>Protection of Life and Personal Liberty</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Right to life and personal liberty: meaning, scope and limitations ➤ Preventive detention - constitutional policy ➤ New Dimensions <p>Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Directive Principles - directions for social change - A new social order. ➤ Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles - inter-relationship - judicial balancing. ➤ Constitutional amendments - to strengthen Directive Principles. ➤ Reading Directive Principles into Fundamental Rights Fundamental duties 	<p>15</p>

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mahendra Pal Singh (Revised), *V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition, 2016)
2. H. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Vol.1-3 (Universal Law Pub., 2015)
3. Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience* (Oxford University Press, 2013)
4. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (Oxford University Press, 2013)
5. Mahendra Pal Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 2011)
6. P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History* (Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2011)
7. Durga Das Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India* (Lexis-Nexis-Butterworth-Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011).
8. Neal Devins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution* (Oxford Uni. Press, 2010)
9. Mark Tushnet, *Why the Constitution Matters* (Yale University Press, 2010)
10. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (Oxford University Press, 2009)
11. J. De. *The Constitution of India* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2008)
12. Sylvia Snowiss, *Judicial Review and the Law of the Constitution*, (Universal Law Pub., 2008)
13. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Lexis Nexis Publication, New Delhi, 2nd ed., 2008)
14. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Federalism* (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
15. Dr. Subhash C Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law Pub., 2004)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Judicial Process Including Theory of Law and Justice				Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 203 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The objective of this course is to study the nature of the judicial process and the role of the judges as policy makers and as participants in evolving political principles of governance. Another objective of this paper is to study the intricacies of judicial creativity and judicial law making and techniques employed in the judicial process.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Get an advance understanding of judicial process in India and how judicial process is formulated. 2. Understand the concept of justice in India along with relations between law and justice, nature of judicial process with special focus in Indian Judicial System.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature of Judicial process and its role in constitutional adjudication ➤ A judicial process is 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 <i>Stare Decisis</i> in India.						20
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. ➤ The problem of Accountability in judicial law-making.						20
III	Judicial Process in India ➤ The Indian Debate on the role of the Judges and 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 dimensions ➤ Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial activism – Scope and Limits.						20
IV	Judicial Process and Constitutional Amendments ➤ Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure						15

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|--|---|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Philosophy of the doctrine of Basic Structure ➤ The Recent Developments: The ‘essence of rights test’ and ‘rights test’ to determine the Basic structure ➤ Basic Structure and Constitutionalism. | |
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SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Sudhanshu Ranjan, *Justice, Judocracy and Democracy in India: Boundaries and Breaches* (Routledge 2015)
2. Justice Ashok Kumar Ganguly, *Landmark Judgments That Changed India*, (RupaPublications, India 2015)
3. Benjamin N. Cordozo, *Nature of the Judicial Process* (Mrtino Fine Books, 2011)
4. Julius Stone. *Legal System and Lawyer’s Reasoning*, 4th Indian Reprint (UniversalLaw Publishing Co. Ltd. New Delhi, 2011)
5. A. Lakshminath, *Judicial Process: Precedent in Indian Law*, 3rd Edition (Eastern BookCompany, 2009)
6. Aharon Barak, *The Judge in a Democracy* (Princeton University Press, 2009)
7. Julius Stone, *The Province and Function of Law: A Study in Jurisprudence*,(Universal Law Publishing Co Ltd., New Delhi 2006)
8. S.P. Sathe, *Judicial Activism in India: Transgressing Borders and EnforcingLimits*, (Oxford University Publication, New Delhi 2003)
9. Upendra Baxi, *The Indian Supreme Court and Politics*, (Eastern Book Co.,Lucknow 1980)
10. Rajeev Dhavan, *The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its JuristicTechniques* (Tripathi – Bombay 1977)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Interpretation of Statutes				Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 204 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week:5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The object of studying 'interpretation of statutes' is to acquaint the students with 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	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the parts of a statute and the meaning of the term interpretation of statutes. 2. Acquaint the students with the fundamental rules of interpretation of statutes. 3. Get acquainted with the role of different parts of a statute in interpreting the same. 4. Acquaint with the materials which can be used to interpret a statute and their respective roles. 5. Introduce himself to the presumptions applicable during the interpretation of statutes and their applicability. 6. Introduce to the provisions excluding the jurisdiction of courts. 7. Introduce to the general and special statutes and provisions and the interpretation of their respective provisions. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	<p>Principles of Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Law-making - the legislature, executive and the judiciary Interpretation of Statutes ➤ Meaning of the term 'statutes' ➤ Commencement, operation and repeal of statutes ➤ Purpose of interpretation of statutes <p>Internal aids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Title ➤ Preamble ➤ Headings and marginal notes. ➤ Sections and sub-sections ➤ Punctuation marks. ➤ Illustrations, exceptions, provisos and saving clauses ➤ Schedules ➤ Non-obstante clause. <p>External aids</p>						20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Dictionaries ➤ Translations ➤ Debates, inquiry commission reports, Law Commission reports, etc. 	
II	Rules of Statutory Interpretation Primary Rules <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Literal Rule ➤ Golden Rule ➤ Mischief Rule (Rule in the Heydon's case) ➤ Rule of Harmonious Construction Secondary Rules ➤ Noscitur a Sociis ➤ Ejusdem Generis ➤ Reddendo Singula Singulis 	20
III	Maxims of Statutory Interpretation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Delegatus non potest delegare ➤ Expressio unius exclusion alterius ➤ Generalia specialibus non derogant ➤ In pari delicto potior est condition possidentis ➤ Ut res valet potior quam pareat ➤ Expressum facit cessare tacitum ➤ In bonam partem, ➤ In pari material ➤ Lex non cogit and impossibilia ➤ Salus populi est suprema lex 	20
IV	Interpretation with reference to the subject matter and purpose <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restrictive and beneficial construction ➤ Taxing statutes ➤ Penal statutes ➤ Welfare legislation 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. G.P. Singh, *Principles of Statutory Interpretation (Also Including the General Clauses Act, 1897 with Notes)*, 14th edition (Wadhwa Publications, Nagpur 2016)
2. Vepa P. Sarathi, *Interpretation of Statutes*, 5th Edition (Eastern Book Company, 2015)
3. Chakraborty, *Latin Maxims & Interpretation of Statutes*, (Kamal Publishers, 2015)
4. Avtar Singh and Harpreet Kaur, *Interpretation of Statutes*, 4th Edition (Lexis Nexis, 2014)
5. S.R.A. Rosedar, *Interpretation of Statutes*, (Lexis Nexis, 2014)
6. B.M. Gandhi, *Interpretation of Statutes*, 2nd Edition (Eastern Book Company, 2014)
7. D.S. Chopra, *Interpretation of statutes*, 1st Edition (Thomson Reuters, 2014)
8. D.N. Mathur, *Interpretation of Statutes*, (Central Law Publication, 2013)
9. N.S. Bindras, *Interpretation of Statutes*, 11th Edition (Lexis Nexis, 2013)
10. Langan P St. J, *The Interpretation of Statutes* (Maxwell Publications, 2010)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Indian Constitutional Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 02 205 GE 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: II	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the country. This course describes the necessary fundamental concepts and doctrines of Constitutional Law. It describes and analyses the division of powers, functions and responsibilities of the three organs of the country i.e. the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary. The students will be provided an outline of the existing political system of governance in the country as per the Constitution.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Equipped with research and legal acumen. 2. Develop an analytical approach to different judgments of the Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Courts. 3. Know the foundation of Socio, Political and Economic analysis of different policies and legislations will be developed. 4. Get a synthesis of the Rights and Duties of a Citizen. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights in General (Article 12-13), Right to Equality (Article 14-18) Right to Freedom (Article 19)						15
II	Right to Freedom (Article 20, 21, 22), Right against Exploitation (Article 23-24), Right to Freedom of Religion (Article 25-28), Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29-30)						15
III	Right to Property (Article 300A, 31A-31B), Directive Principles of State Policy (Article 36-51), Fundamental duties (Article 51A), Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32 & 226)						15
IV	Independence of the Judiciary, Supreme Court of India: Establishment, Jurisdiction and Powers (Article 124-145), High Courts in the States (Article 214-231), Concept & Evolution of Public Interest Litigation						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Mahendra Pal Singh (Revised), *V. N. Shukla's Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition, 2016)
2. H. M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India*, Vol.1-3 (Universal Law Pub., 2015)
3. Mool Chand Sharma, Raju Ramachandran, *Constitutionalism, Human Rights & The Rule of Law* (Universal Law Pub., New Delhi, 2014)
4. Granville Austin, *Working a Democratic Constitution: A History of the Indian Experience* (Oxford University Press, 2013)
5. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (Oxford University Press, 2013)
6. Durga Das Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India* (Lexis-Nexis-Butterworth-Wadhwa, Nagpur, 2011)
7. M. P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal and Constitutional History* (Lexis Nexis, Nagpur, 2011)
8. Mahendra Pal Singh, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 2011)
9. Justice Sujata V. Manohar, *T K Tope's Constitutional Law of India* (Eastern Book Company, 2010)
10. Mark Tushnet, *Why the Constitution Matters* (Yale University Press, 2010)
11. Neal Devins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution* (Oxford Uni. Press, 2010)
12. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (Oxford University Press, 2009)
13. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Lexis Nexis Publication, New Delhi, 2nd ed., 2008)
14. D. J. De. *The Constitution of India* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2008)
15. Sylvia Snowiss, *Judicial Review and the Law of the Constitution*, (Universal Law Pub., 2008)
16. Durga Das Basu, *Comparative Federalism* (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
17. Dr. Subhash C Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law Pub., 2004)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-III

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	General Principles of Criminal Law	SL LAW 02 03 301 C 4105	4	1	0	5
2	Law of torts and Consumer Protection	SL LAW 02 03 302 C 4105	4	1	0	5
3	Commercial Law	SL LAW 02 03 303 C 4105	4	1	0	5
4	Research Methodology, Research Design & Legal Education	SL LAW 02 03 304 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Elective Course (s) (The student is required to opt any one group out of the following groups)						
1. Criminal Law						
1	History and Principles of Criminal Law	SL LAW 02 03 305 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law Relating to Cyber Crimes	SL LAW 02 03 306 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2. Business Law						
1	Corporate Law and Management	SL LAW 02 03 307 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Contractual Transactions	SL LAW 02 03 308 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3. Constitution and Legal Order						
1	Mass Media and Constitutional Democracy	SL LAW 02 03 309 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Public Utilities and Welfare State	SL LAW 02 03 310 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4. Family Law						
1	Law of Marriage in India	SL LAW 02 03 311 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Matrimonial Reliefs in India	SL LAW 02 03 312 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5. Human Rights Law						
1	Concept and Development of Human Rights	SL LAW 02 03 313 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Human Rights and International Order	SL LAW 02 03 314 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

Course Name: General Principles of Criminal Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 301 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0		5
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The primary objectives of this course are: To familiarize the students with the key concepts regarding crime and criminal law. To expose the students to the range of mental states that constitute mens rea essential for committing the crime. To teach specific offenses under the Indian Penal Code. To keep students abreast of the latest developments and changes in the field of criminal law.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get conceptual clarity of General Principles of Criminal Law related to IPC, 1860. 2. Develop the problem-solving skills. 3. Develop the analytical ability. 4. Develop the critical thinking ability. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Constituents of Crime, <i>Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ External element: <i>Actus reus</i> ➤ Internal element: <i>Mens rea</i> (with special reference to its various shades) Classes of Criminal Courts and Power, Relevancy, Admissibility and reliability of fact and evidence 						20
II	Offenses against the Human body <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Culpable Homicide and Murder ➤ Kidnapping and Abduction ➤ Sexual offenses Offenses against property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Theft, Robbery, extortion ➤ Decoity, misappropriation, ➤ Criminal breach of trust 						20
III	Safeguards to Criminal Behavior: General Defences Excusable and Justifiable <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Mistake ➤ Necessity ➤ Compulsion ➤ Insanity 						20

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Private Defense Inchoate Criminal Offences- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Abetment ➤ Criminal Conspiracy ➤ Attempt 	
IV	Presumptions and burden of proof, Investigation by Police and cognizance by Magistrate, Vigilance, Anti-corruption, details of organizations/agencies such as Central Vigilance Commission, Central Bureau of Investigations, etc. associated with anti- corruption	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. K. D. Gaur, *Textbook on Indian Penal Code* (Universal Law Pub., Delhi, 5th ed., 2015)
2. K. D. Gaur, *Criminal Law: Cases and Materials* (Lexis Nexis India, 8th ed., 2015)
3. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.) *Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure* (Eastern Law House, Lucknow, 2013)
4. Avtar Singh, *Principles of the Law of Evidence* (Central Law Agency, New Delhi, 2012)
5. Ratanlal and Dhirajlal, *The Indian Penal Code* (Lexis Nexis, India, 33rd ed., 2012).
6. *Woodroffe and Amir Ali, Law of Evidence* (Lexis Nexis, India, 19th ed., 2012).
7. K. N. C. Pillai & Shabistan Aquil, *Essays on the Indian Penal Code* (The Indian Law Institute, Revised, 2005).
8. Albert S. Osborn, *The Problem of Proof* (Universal Law Pub., New Delhi, 2001).
9. Polein Murphy, *Evidence* (Universal, Law Pub., New Delhi, 5th Edition, Reprint, 2000).
10. B. M. Gandhi, *Indian Penal Code* (Eastern Book Comp., Nagpur, 1996).
11. P. S. Achuthan Pillai, *Criminal Law* (Eastern Book Comp., Lucknow, 1995).
12. Hidayathullah, M., *et al., The Indian Penal Code* (Wadhwa & Co., Nagpur., 1994).

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 302 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0		5
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	This subject aims to make the students to understand the nature of tort and conditions of liability with the help of leading case laws. Law of Torts is a diverse subject that includes a wide range of civil claims concerning conduct, which is happening around us every day. This course is designed to study the fundamental principles of tortious liability, the defenses available in an action for torts, and the capacity of parties to sue and be sued. This course is designed to study the specific torts against the individual and property. Further, the law of torts has an added significance because Consumer Protection Laws are also included to equip the students to handle issues relating to this branch of law.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Understand the rights and duties of individuals in a society. 2. Understand the difference between civil and criminal wrongs. 3. Understand the law of torts as a separate branch of civil law remedy. 4. Understand the various types of remedies available to an aggrieved person for a wrong committed against him. 5. Understand the hierarchy of courts and appropriate forum for the redressal of wrong in torts. 6. Understand the case laws with proper facts, arguments, observations, findings and decisions.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition, nature and development of Tort, General Defences, Capacity, Remedies, Damages, claims, Compensation, General conditions of tortious liability, General conditions negating tortious liability						20
II	Trespass to person, Battery, Assault and False Imprisonment, Malicious Prosecution, Defamation, Trespass to goods, Death in Relation to Tort						20
III	Liability for dangerous premises, chattels and animals, Trespass to immovable property, Nuisance, Negligence including contributory negligence, Vicarious Liability, Vicarious Liability of State, Strict Liability, Absolute Liability, Remoteness of Damage						20
IV	Compensating provisions under Motor Vehicle Act, 1988 (With Latest Amendments) Compulsory Insurance, Nature and Extent of Insurer's liability, Insurer's liability for use of the vehicle in a public place, claims tribunal. Consumer Protection Act, 2019 (With Latest						15

Amendments)- Meaning, Scope and Importance, Consumer Law, Preliminary, Consumer Protection Councils, Disputes Redressal Commission /Agencies, Mediation, Product Liability, Remedies and Penalties	
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SUGGESTED READINGS

1. J. N. Pandey: *Law of Torts* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019)
2. R. K. Bangia: *A Handbook of Consumer Protection Laws & Procedure for the Lawman & the Layman* (Asian Offset Press, Faridabad, 2018)
3. R. K. Bangia: *Law of Torts (Including Compensation under The Motor Vehicles Act and Consumer Protection Laws)* (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2018)
4. S. K. Kapoor: *Law of Torts* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016)
5. Ratanlal & Dhirajlal (Revised by Akshay Sapre): *Ratanlal and Dhirajlal's The Law of Torts* (Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2016)
6. Avtar Singh: *P. S. A. Pillai's Law of Tort* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2008)
7. Kumud Desai: *Law of Torts (An Outline with Cases)*, (N.M. Tripathi, Bombay, 1985)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Commercial Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 303 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks:100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	<p>In day-to-day life, every individual makes a variety of promises. Every promise gives rise to an expectation in the minds of other parties that, the promisor would perform certain obligations and fulfill the promise towards him/her. However, all promises are not enforceable by law. Only those promises which are meant for enforcement through law are termed as contracts. The law of contract is a branch of law that deals with the regulation of all types of promises which are meant to be enforced through law. In India, the general principles of contract laws are codified under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. The expansion of commercial activities at a global market environment makes the understanding of the law of contract even more critical. Further, a lucid understanding of the fundamental principles of Special Contracts facilitates not only resolving the disputes arising out of such contracts but also in the drafting of contractual instruments. The law of Special Contracts is marked by the peculiar and mostly predictable legal relationship subsisting between the parties. The frequency of these kinds of transactions in the affairs of men has led to the development of established rules of prescriptions and prohibitions determining the implications and permissible possibilities of these kinds of contractual relations. The fundamental principles of contractual relations continue to apply the special forms of the contract unless specifically excluded as in the case of the rule of consideration in the case of a contract of agency.</p>						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Acquaint with the conceptual and operational parameters of various general principles relating to contract law. 2. Understand the applicability of contract law in day-to-day life. 3. Understand the implication of contract law to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields. 4. Acquaint with the basics of Special Contracts. 5. Grasp the nuances of the contractual transactions involving these forms of contracts. They will be able to determine the legality of the transactions and also the rights and duties of the parties thereto. 6. Deal with the disputes arising out of such contractual arrangements. 7. Understand the applicability of contract law in day-to-day life. 8. Equip with the implication of contract law to enable them to deal effectively with the various disputes related to contracts in diverse fields. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							

Unit No.	Contents	Contact Hrs.
I	Essential Elements of Contract and E-Contract, Breach of Contract, Frustration of Contract, Void & Voidable Contract, Standard form of Contract, quasi-contract, Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (With Latest Amendments)	20
II	Specific Contracts- Indemnity, Pledge, Bailment, Guarantee and Agency, Sales of Goods Act, 1930 (With Latest Amendments)	20
III	Partnership and limited liability partnership, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (With Latest Amendments)	20
IV	Company Law- Incorporation of Company, Prospectus, Shares and Debentures, Directors and Meetings, Corporate Social Responsibility	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh: *Law of Contract & Specific Relief* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2020)
2. R.K. Bangia: *Contract* (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020)
3. J. Beatson, Andrew Burrows & John Cartwright: *Anson's Law of Contract* (Oxford University Press, London, 2020)
4. H. K. Saharay: *Dutt on Contract-The Indian Contract Act, 1872* (Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2018)
5. Michael P. Furmston: *Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract* (Oxford University Press, London, 2017)
6. Pollock & Mulla (Revised & edited by Nilima Bhadbhade): *Indian Contract Act, 1872* (Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014)
7. N. C. Seddon, R. A. Bigwood & M. P. Ellinghaus: *Cheshire and Fifoot-Law of Contract* (Butterworths, London, 2012)
8. H. G. Beale and Joseph Chitty: *Chitty on Contracts: General Principles* (Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008)
9. M. Krishnan Nair: *Indian Contract Law* (Orient Longman, Hyderabad, 2005)
10. G. H. Treitel: *The Law of Contract* (Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2003)
11. Venkoba Rao (Revised by S. C. Srivastava): *Law of Agency* (Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2001)
12. T. S. Venkatesa Iyer: *Lectures on Law of Contract* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 1983)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Research Methodology, Research Design & Legal Education				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 304 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 74
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The main objective of this course is to acquaint the students of law with the scientific methods of legal research for the acquisition of knowledge. 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 to conduct research in this course. With this course the students are expected to develop a scientific approach to socio-legal problems.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get an idea about position of legal education in India and its governing authority along with history of legal education in India. 2. Gain elementary understanding of Research and application of research methods in the field of law. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Introduction- meaning and importance of research, types of research (including doctrinal and non-doctrinal research) and reflective thinking, Legal Research- Scope and Objective of legal research, the distinction between legal research and social research, various methods and techniques of legal research						20
II	Process of Research-Research methodology, Formulation of research issues, factors and criteria in the selection of research problems and development of theoretical orientation, Quantitative methods, and computer applications, Hypothesis- Meaning, Importance, criteria for judging a workable hypothesis						20
III	Legal Materials and law library: Primary and Secondary materials, statutes and rules, judicial decisions, law reports and digests, parliamentary debates, How to use and find materials from the internet by using the online database, Fact-Finding Methods, and interviewing Techniques						20
IV	System for citing documents in legal writing, rules relating to footnoting, preparation of bibliography and abbreviations.						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. K. Mony, K. Usha, *Legal Language* (Usha Publications, 2nd ed., 2016).
2. Tushar Kant Saha, *Textbook on Legal Methods, Legal Systems and Research*(Universal Law Pub., Co., 2015).
3. K. L. Bhatia, *Textbook on Legal Language and Legal Writing*, (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., 2nd ed., 2013).
4. S.R. Myneni, *Legal Language and Legal Writing* (Asia Law House, 1st ed., 2011)
5. William J. Grade and Paul K. Hatt, *Methods in Social Research* (McGraw-Hill Book Company, London, 2011).
6. S. K. Verma & M Afzal Wani (eds.), *Legal Research and Methodology* (Indian Law Institute, New Delhi, 2nd ed., 2006).
7. Bruce L. Berg, *Qualitative Research Methods for the Social Sciences* (London: Allyn and Bacon, 2001).
8. N. R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) *A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998).
9. High Brayal, Nigel Dunean and Richard Crimes, *Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in your Law School* (Blackstone Press Limited, London, 1998).
10. Vijay K. Gupta, *Decision Making in The Supreme Court of India* (A Jurimetrics Study Alternatives in Judicial Research) (Kaveri Books, Delhi, 1995).

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-I

Course Name: History and Principles of Criminal Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 305 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	Indian Penal Code is a comprehensive piece of legislation applicable to all persons and has intra territorial as well as extra territorial jurisdiction. The code lays down the general penal law of the country. Being a compulsory paper, an endeavor has been made to provide extensive knowledge of different offenses covered under this Code. The course has been designed to inculcate the quest for learning, acquiring the habit of referring to sources of law. Through internal and external evaluation coupled with preparation and presentation of project reports, related to course contents as well as inter-disciplinary topics, this paper seeks to strengthen the learning ability of the students.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Get Conceptual clarity of General Principles of Criminal Law related to the Indian Penal Code, 1860. 2. Develop the problem-solving skills. 3. Develop the analytical ability. 4. Develop the critical thinking ability. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature and definition of crime, Distinction between Moral, Civil and Criminal Wrongs. Are Crimes and Torts Complementary? Elements of Crime and Theories of Criminal Liability Human Beings. <i>Mens rea, Actus reus</i> , Injury to the human being, causation of crime, subjective and objective of theories of crimes, Mental Element in Crimes – <i>The Maxim Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi Means Sit Rea</i> , Volition, Intention, Motive, Origin and Development of <i>Means rea, Means rea and Statutory Crimes, Exceptions to Means rea</i> , Modern Trends of <i>Means rea</i> , Applicability of <i>Means rea</i> in Indian Penal Laws, <i>Means rea</i> under Indian Penal Code, 1860						15
II	Punishment – Nature, Kinds of Punishment, Theories of Punishment, Measure of Punishment, Modern View on Punishment and Penal Code, Individualization of Punishment, Compensation to the Victims, Executive Clemency, Commutation of Sentence, Suspension						15

	and Remission, Pardon, Inchoate Crimes- Abetment, Criminal Conspiracy, Attempt, Joint Liability, Vicarious Liability, Strict Liability and Liability of Corporations	
III	General Defences – Excusable, Ignorance (Mistake) of Fact, Executive and Judicial Acts, Accident, Necessity, Duress or Coercion, Infancy, Unsoundness of Mind, Intoxication, Consent, Triviality, Justifiable – Right of private Defence of Persons and property, Provocation	15
IV	The burden of proof concerning General Defences and Crimes generally, Law Relating to Culpable Homicide, Offences against Property, Defamation	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. K.D. Gaur: *Textbook on Indian Penal Code* (Universal /Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2020)
2. N.V. Paranjape: *Indian Penal Code* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019)
3. K.D. Gaur: *Commentary on the Indian Penal Code* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2019)
4. K. A. Pandey: *B.M. Gandhi Indian Penal Code* (Eastern Book Company, 2019)
5. S.R. Myneni: *Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code, 1860)* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019)
6. K. S. N. Murthy & K. V. S Sarma: *KSN Murthy's Criminal Law*, (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2017)
7. Harish Chander: *The Indian Penal Code-A Critical Commentary* (Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2017)
8. R. N. Saxena: *Indian Penal Code* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017)
9. P. S. A. Pillai: *Criminal Law-Incorporating the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013* (Lexis Nexis India, Gurugram, 2017)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Law Relating to Cyber Crimes				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 306 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	This course has its focus on and understanding primarily legal aspects related to cyber laws and cyber-crimes. Further, the course aims to acquaint the students with the latest developments in the field of Information & Communication Technology. This course gives a glimpse of the different kinds of crimes committed in the virtual world and also discusses the legal provisions enacted at the national and international levels to combat cyber crimes						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Deal firmly with basic principles of Cyber law and administration. Demonstrate a high level of understanding in the matters of cyber investigation, cyber-crimes etc. Make ethical enquiries which introduced them to the disciplines, concepts and scientific methods of cyber law and relationships with other stake holders in the same. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer-type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Fundamentals of Cyber Law <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The conceptual and theoretical perspective of cyber law ➤ Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective ➤ Information Technology Act, 2000 (as amended by the IT Amendment Act, 2008) 						15
II	Cyber Crimes – Legal Issues and Challenges, History & Evolution of Cyber Crime, Kinds of Cyber Crime- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cyber Hacking ➤ Cyber Stalking ➤ Cyber Terrorism ➤ Cyber Crime related to finance ➤ Cyber Defamation ➤ Cyber Pornography Impacts of Cyber Crime Prevention of Cyber Crime						15
III	Cyber Law: International Perspectives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Budapest Convention on Cybercrime ➤ ICANN's core principles and the domain names disputes ➤ Net neutrality and the EU electronic communications regulatory framework 						15
IV	Cyber Law – Contemporary Trends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Impact of cyber warfare on privacy, identity theft 						15

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|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ International law governing Censorship, online privacy, copyright regulations➤ Online Intermediaries in the governance of the Internet➤ Social Networking Sites vis-à-vis Human Rights | |
|--|--|--|

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. M. Dasgupta, *Cyber Crime in India: A Comparative Study*, (Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2016)
2. Yatindra Singh, *Cyber Laws* (Universal Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 2016)
3. Pavan Duggal, *Text Book on Cyber Law*, (Universal Law Publishing, 2014)
4. Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Law: A Exhaustive Section-wise Commentary on the Information Technology Act along with Rules and Regulations*, (Universal Law Publishing, 2014)
5. Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Frauds, Cyber Crimes and Law in India*, (Universal Law Publishing, 2014)
6. Manish Kumar Chuabey, *Cyber Crimes and Legal Measures*, (Regal Publications, 2013)
7. R.K. Chaubey, *An Introduction to Cyber Crime and Cyber Law* (Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2009)
8. Nandan Kamath, *Law relating to Computers, Internet and E-Commerce - A Guide to Cyber Laws and Information Technology Act, 2000 (with Rules, Regulations and Notifications)* (Universal Law Publishing Company, Delhi, 2007)
9. Farooq Ahmad, *Cyber Law in India - Law on Internet* (Pioneer Books Publication, New Delhi, 2005)
10. P.M. Bakshi and S.K. Suri, *Handbook of Cyber and E-Commerce Laws* (Bharat Publishing House, New Delhi, 2002)
11. Pavan Duggal, *Cyber Law - The Indian Perspective* (Saakshar Law Publication, New Delhi, 2002)
12. V.D. Dudeja, *Cyber Crime and the Law* (Commonwealth Publication, New Delhi, 2002)
13. Parag Diwan, and Shammi Kapoor, *Cyber and E-Commerce Laws (with Information Technology Act, 2000)* (Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 2000)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-II

Course Name: Corporate Law and Management				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 307 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks:100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	To study the legal and quasi-legal problems connected with the corporate sector with particular references to the laws, regulations and administrative framework relating to the organization and working of joint-stock enterprises and the regulations of the capital market in India. To give an appreciation of the significance of the law of corporate enterprises in industrializing of India and comprehension of the economic and social values of which economy and evaluation of the Indian Company law and practice in that context. To study and evaluate the relevant case law with a view to the evolution of a sound code of company practice, and to make a comparative study of the law and practice in other countries on an important aspects of Company law and its administration.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Learn the basics of laws governing a company. 2. Understand the concepts and features of companies, Rights, duties & Liabilities or promoters, classification of companies, Pre & Post- incorporation stages, lifting of corporate veil, memorandum of Association and Articles of Association. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	History of jurisprudential aspects of company Legislation in India, Concept of corporate personality and limited liability advantages of Incorporation; Doctrine of Piercing the Corporate Veil, Corporation and Fundamental Right, Kinds of companies and other forms of Business Organization, Registration and in-corporation, Memorandum of Association, Doctrine of Ultra Vires, Articles of Association, the doctrine of constructive notice and Indoor management, Promoters- position, importance, duties and liabilities, National Company Law Tribunal-Constitution, Powers and Functions						15
II	Prospectus, Liability for misstatements, Shares- Meaning and Nature, Kinds, Allotment, Transfer and Transmission, Effects of irregular Allotment, Right issues, Bonus Shares, Purchase of its own shares, Borrowing Powers of Companies- Debentures, Kinds of Debentures, Charges, Classification of Charges, Regulation of Charges, Securities and						15

	Exchange Board of India Act, 1992- Salient Features, Dividend- Meaning and Nature, power to pay a dividend, mode of payments, Limitations on payments, Charitable and political contributions by companies	
III	Meetings- Meaning and kinds of meeting, Procedure and conduct of meeting- Notice; quorum, Voting Resolutions and Minutes, Directors- Concepts of Directors and its evolution, Philosophy for the emergence of Board of Directors, Position and status of directors, kinds of directors, Appointment of Directors and their retirement, Directors- qualifications, disqualifications, powers and duties including fiduciary obligations, removal of directors, Managing Director, Whole-time Directors and Manager appointment, Powers and Functions, Managerial Remuneration; Statutory Limits and Restrictions, Investigation and inspection-powers of Central Government and National Company Law Tribunal	15
IV	Control- Share-holders control over the management and Government Control over management, Majority powers and Minority rights, oppression and mismanagement, Winding up and distribution- Meaning and scope, kinds of winding up, Effects of Liquidation proceedings on the company and its organs, members, creditors and workers, Liquidator and official liquidator- position, power, and duties	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh: *Company Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2019)
2. J. P. Sharma: *Corporate Laws* (Ane Books Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2019)
3. Munish Bhandari: *Professional Approach to Corporate Laws and Allied Laws* (Best word publication pvt. Ltd, Delhi, 2019)
4. Rodney D. Ryder: *Drafting Corporate & Commercial Agreements*, (Universal Law Publishing Co., Delhi, 2017)
5. Eilis Ferran, Look Chan Ho: *Principles of Corporate Finance Law* (Oxford University Press, 2014)
6. A.K. Majumdar: *Company Law and Practice*, (Taxmann Publications Private Limited, New Delhi, 2012)
7. Satya Prasad B. G: *Kulkarni P V, Financial Management* (Himalaya Pub. House-New Delhi, 2011)
8. Tripathi B K: *Company Law and Corporate Finance* (Sumit Enterprises, New Delhi, 2010)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Law of Contractual Transactions				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 308 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks:100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The students would be expected to be well conversant with the general principles of contracts and the law relating to specific contracts in India. They should also be well familiar with the evolution of law, leading judicial decisions (English and Indian) with important comparative developments elsewhere.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Define, distinguish and apply the basic concepts and terminology of the law of contract. 2. Define and distinguish amongst the various processes involved in contract performance. 3. Identify the relevant legal issues that arisen on a given contract.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Genesis and Philosophy of Contracts and its importance in a commercial developing society, Freedom of Contract- Nature and basis of contractual obligation, Formation of Contract-Agreement and Contract, Intention to create legal obligation; Requirements of valid contract, Proposal and Acceptance- Essential elements, communication and revocation, proposal and invitation for proposal standing offer, Tenders and Auction sale, Standard Forms of Contract- Exclusion clauses and their effects, Unilateral and bilateral contracts, Capacity to Contract- Meaning and Scope, Contractual Capacity of a Minor, Corporation, Government, Consequences of Minor's Agreement and Stopple, Ratification, Contract by a person of unsound mind- Legal effects, Other Legal disabilities, Free consent- Meaning and Scope- Vitiating Elements- Coercion, Fraud, Mis- representation, Undue influence and Mistake, Distinction between Fraud and Innocent Misrepresentation, Coercion and Duress, Mistake of Law and Mistake of Fact, Common, Mutual and Unilateral Mistake, Remedies available when agreement is vitiated by Mistake						15
II	Consideration- <i>Nudum pactum</i> - Its need, Meaning and Essentials, Adequacy of consideration, privity of contract and consideration- Exceptions, Past, Executed and Executory Consideration, Doctrine of Consideration and Promissory Estoppels, Essentiality of consideration with exceptions, Legality of objects and consideration- Unlawful consideration and objects, void, voidable and unlawful agreements and their effects, Concept of immoral and Public Policy, Consideration against Public Policy, Void Agreements, Agreement in restraint of Marriage, Agreement in restraint of Trade Agreement in restraint of legal proceedings, Uncertain Agreement and Wagering						15

	Agreement, Contingent Contract- Meaning and scope, Reciprocal Promises, Discharge of Contract- Meaning and modes of discharge; performance and Tender- place and time of performance, time as essence of contract performance of joint promises, Discharge by Agreement- Novation Remission of performance, Accord and Satisfaction, Discharge by Impossibility of performance and Frustration- Nature and scope of the doctrine of Frustration, Specific ground of frustration	
III	Restitution, Quasi-Contracts or certain relation resembling those created by contract, Breach of contract and remedies, Meaning of breach and Anticipatory breach, Damages- Meaning and Nature, Kinds, Rule in Hadly v. Baxendale- Remoteness of Damage, Contract of Indemnity- Definition and Nature, the distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee, Rights of the Indemnity Holder, Contract of Guarantee- Definition and scope, Specific and Continuing Guarantee; Creditors Right against Principal Debtor and Surety, Discharge of Surety; Surety's Rights against the principal debtor and Co-surety, Principal of Contribution by co-surety	15
IV	Bailment- Definition and Essential Features, Bailment for Reward and gratuitous Bailment, Right and duties of Bailor and bailee, Finder of lost goods- Rights and Duties of finder; Rights and Liabilities of the owner, Pledge- Definition, Nature and Scope; who can pledge, Rights and duties of pawnor and pawnee, Kinds of Agents- Factory, Brokers, Auctioneers, Del-Cordere agents, etc., Agency- Nature, Distinction from other transactions; Contractual basis of Agency, Modes of Creation of Agency- Express, implied, ratifications by operation of law, Scope of Agent's Authority; Rights and Liabilities of the Agent as against principal and third party, Rights and Liabilities of Principal and third party as against each other and as against agent, Delegation by Agent- Sub-agent and substituted Agent- Distinction and Legal Effects, Termination of Agency, modes of termination, Agency couple with interest	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh: *Law of Contract & Specific Relief* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2020)
2. R.K. Bangia: *Contract* (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2020)
3. J. Beatson, Andrew Burrows & John Cartwright: *Anson's Law of Contract* (Oxford University Press, London, 2020)
4. H. K. Saharay: *Dutt on Contract-The Indian Contract Act, 1872* (Eastern Law House, Kolkata, 2018)
5. Michael P. Furmston: *Cheshire, Fifoot & Furmston's Law of Contract* (Oxford University Press, London, 2017)
6. Pollock & Mulla (Revised & edited by Nilima Bhadbhade): *Indian Contract Act, 1872* (Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2014)
7. N. C. Seddon, R. A. Bigwood & M. P. Ellinghaus: *Cheshire and Fifoot-Law of Contract* (Butterworths, London, 2012)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-III

Course Name: Mass Media and Constitutional Democracy				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 309 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	<p>Mass media such as press; radio , television, films, books and internet/websites and others communicate messages in mass volume to the huge ‘masses’ of people through industrialised process of creation, communication and distribution of messages. In the Constitution of India, the freedom of press or media has been premised on the citizen’s right freedom of speech and expression. [Article 19 (1) a]. The right to freedom of expression of individual is the empirical and philosophical basis of a democratic society. The press or mass media facilitate the democratic process of forming, holding, developing, shaping and expressing the consent of masses in the form of election of the government of their choice and formulation of law and polices of their choice.</p> <p>The course aims to introduce broader constitutional mechanism protecting and regulating the freedom of press in India. The course will expose the students to various theories of media and democracy and also the discourse of freedom of speech. The covers various contemporary contentious issues on media freedom like sedition, obscenity, privacy, paid news, regulation of media ownership, piracy and various others.</p>						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know about the various forms of governance in the world and the advantages and disadvantages of each type of governance. 2. Get Knowledge about the legislative framework and administration machineries about Mass Media. 3. Know the scope of freedom of the press in India. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	<p>Form of Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Presidential ➤ Parliamentary form of Government under the Constitution ➤ Executive Power <p>Parliament/State Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Composition of Two Houses ➤ Qualifications/disqualifications Legislative Procedure 	15
II	<p>Election Commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Constitution of Election Commission-Powers and Functions. ➤ Electoral Reforms-Need <p>Parliamentary Privileges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nature and Extent Courts and Parliamentary Privileges 	15
III	<p>Relation of Executive and Legislature</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Executive Control of the Legislature ➤ Role of the Legislature ➤ Scrutiny of the Administration, Control over the legislation Legislative Committees 	15
IV	<p>Mass Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Ownership ➤ Monopoly- Private and Government <p>Freedom of the Press</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Provisions of the Constitution ➤ Article 19(1)(a) ➤ Reasonable Restrictions- Scope <p>Role of the Mass Media</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Accountability ➤ Press Council of India, Press and Parliamentary Privileges 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. V.N. Shukla, *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, 12th Edition, 2013)
2. Durga Dass Basu, *Commentary on the Constitution of India* (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 2011)
3. M.P. Jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* (Lexis Nexis Butterworths Wadhwa, 6th Edition, 2010)
4. P.K. Saini, R. K. Gupta, *Right to Information Act, 2005: Implementation and Challenges* (Deep and Deep Publications, 2009)
5. Madabhushi Sridhar, *Madabhushi Sridhar Acharyulu's Right to Information* (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
6. Umar Sama, *Law of Electronic Media* (Deep & Deep Publication Pvt. Ltd., 2007)
7. Vikram Raghavan, *Communications Law in India (Legal Aspects of Telecom, Broadcasting and Cable Services)*, (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
8. Eric Barendt, *Freedom of Speech* (Oxford University Press, 2006)
9. Madhavi Divan, *Facets of Media Law* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2006)
10. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (Universal Law Publishers, 2005)
11. Robertson and Nicol, *Media Law* (Sweet & Maxwell, 4th edition, 2002)
12. V.Nelson, *The Law of Entertainment and Broadcasting* (Sweet & Maxwell, 2nd Edition, 2000)
13. Soli. J. Sorabjee, *the Law of Press Censorship in India* (N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd., 1976).

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Public Utilities and Welfare State				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 310 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aim to impart knowledge about the public utilities and welfare shall in the contemporary era. Further, the course aims to highlight about the framework of public utilities, liabilities and bureaucratic set up in India.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Know the importance of stability in the provision of Public Utility Services. 2. Get in depth knowledge about the economic democracy through directive principles of state policy. 3. Get critical analyses of fundamental rights and privatization of public utilities. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of a Welfare State <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Preamble ➤ Concept of a Modern State Directive Principles of State Policy: Economic Democracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nature, non-enforceability ➤ Different Directive Principles- Contents. ➤ The difference with Fundamental Rights. ➤ Implementation-Article 31C ➤ Incorporation in fundamental rights- A judicial Technique. 						15
II	Fundamental Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Utilitarian Approach of Fundamental Rights. ➤ Restrictions on fundamental rights for General Welfare Power of Eminent Domain <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Right to Property ➤ Police Power 						15
III	Public Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A framework of Public Utilities- Departmental Statutory, Govt. Co's etc. ➤ Status of the Employees, Control on Public Utilities- Govt. and Judicial Privatization of Public Utilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Efficiency in Public Utilities ➤ Accountability 						15

	Liabilities of Public Utilities ➤ Contractual, Tortious, Criminal	
IV	Bureaucracy ➤ Union and State Services ➤ Doctrine of Pleasure ➤ Constitutional Safeguards	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu & S P Sen Gupta: *Administrative Law* (Kamal Law House, Kolkata, 2019)
2. Durga Das Basu: *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, (LexisNexis, India, 2019)
3. J. J. R. Upadhaya: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2019)
4. M.C. Jain Kagzi: *The Constitutional of India* (India Law House, New Delhi, 2019)
5. Durga Das Basu: *Shorter Constitution of India* (Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2018)
6. M. P. Jain: *Indian Constitutional Law* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018)
7. U. P. D. Kesari: *Administrative Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
8. David E. McNabb, *Public Utilities, Old Problems, New Challenges* (2nd Edition, Elgar, 2016)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-IV

Course Name: Law of Marriage in India				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 311 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5 Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
<i>Course Objectives</i>	Family is the basic unit of Indian society. Family members live together with certain rights and duties towards one another as well as towards society. The subject of family law is important to understand those rights and obligations, to regulate the family matters through the law and thus minimize conflicts within the family. This subject is also important to understand the various reliefs in family disputes.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Prepare for judicial services Examinations. 2. Prepare for various other competitive examinations. 3. Participate in Mediation and conciliation of family disputes. 4. Go for practice as specialized Advocate in Family matters.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Sources of Hindu Law, Sources of Muslim Law, Sources of Other Personal Laws, Schools of Law, Migration, Domicile, Residence and Problem of Conflict of Personal Laws,						15
II	Kinds of Marriage, Conditions/ Requisites of Marriage, Solemnization and Ceremonies of Marriage, Concept of Uniform Civil Code						15
III	Marriage Laws in India- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, (With latest Amendments), Muslim Law, The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, (With latest Amendments), The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936, (With latest Amendments), Application of Law, Evolution of Institution of Marriage						15
IV	The Special Marriage Act, 1954, (With latest Amendments), Registration of Marriage, NRI Marriages						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Basant K. Sharma: *Hindu Law* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2020)
2. Paras Diwan: *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2020)
3. Kusum: *Family Law Lectures–Family Law- I* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2019)
4. M. A. Qureshi: *Muslim Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
5. Poonam P. Sexena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018)
6. Paras Diwan & Pyushi Diwan: *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018)
7. Poonam P. Saxena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2018)
8. S. R. Myneni: *Hindu Law (Family Law I)* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2017)
9. U. P. D. Kesri: *Modern Hindu Law*, (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015)
10. Satyajeet A. Desai: *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II*, (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2013)
11. Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume 2: Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Litigation*, (Oxford University Press, New Delhi, 2012)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Law of Matrimonial Reliefs in India				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 312 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week:4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
<i>Course Objectives</i>	The course aims to create awareness and educate the students about rights and duties of members of family towards each other. Further, it give overview to the students and enhance their understanding on the current laws on divorce, restitution of conjugal rights and validity of marriage. It also aims to give practical exposure to students about the matrimonial disputes and matrimonial reliefs.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Practice in law courts as specialized matrimonial lawyer. 2. Join Research Houses, especially on issues relating to women and children at domestic and international level. 3. Participate in the cases of arbitration and conciliation related to matrimonial disputes.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Restitution of Conjugal Rights and its Constitutionality, Choice of Matrimonial Home, Judicial Separation						15
II	Nullity of Marriage, Void Marriage, Voidable, Irregular Marriage, Difference between Void and Voidable Marriages						15
III	Theories of Divorce- Fault Theory, Irretrievable Breakdown Theory, Consent Theory, Difference between Judicial Separation and Divorce						15
IV	Grounds of Divorce/ Dissolution of Marriage, Fair Trial to Marriage Rule, Alternative Relief in Divorce Proceedings, Remarriage of Divorced Persons						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Kusum, *Family Law Lectures-Family Law I* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019)
2. Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan: *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018)
3. M. A. Qureshi: *Muslim Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
4. Poonam P. Saxena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2018)
5. G.V. Subba Rao & Dr. Vijender Kumar: *G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family Law in India* (S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad, 2018)
6. B.R. Verma: *Commentaries on Mohammedan Law in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh* (Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Allahabad, 2017)
7. Kahkashan Y. Danyal: *Muslim Law of Marriage, Dower, Divorce and Maintenance* (Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2015)
8. Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume 2: Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Litigation*, Oxford University Press, 2012)
9. Flavia Agnes, *Law, Justice and Gender: Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India* (Oxford University Press, 2011)
10. Paras Diwan: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011)
11. Kumud Desai: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1982)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-V

Course Name: Concept and Development of Human Rights				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 313 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aims to provide a rigorous and integrated academic study of human rights law, principles and practices recognizing the strong inter-relationship and dependencies of the elements. The course further aims to indicate ways of extending human rights practice and apply human rights theory to quickly evolving situations.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To acquire an understanding of the principles and institution of human rights law including their origin, assumptions, contents, limits and potentials. 2. Have an advanced and integrated knowledge of international and development legal and institutional frameworks for the protection and promotion of human rights. 3. Understand and critically examine the inter-relationship between international, regional and domestic histories, philosophies, policies and practices of human rights law. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Human Rights – Origin, Development, Nature and concept, Evolution of the concept of Human Rights in the Indian tradition: ancient, medieval and modern, Human Rights in the western tradition, Development of Natural Rights, Human Rights in International Law and National Law						15
II	Classification of Human Rights- First, second and third generations: Historical development, Human rights, Politics and Society– Colonization, imperialism and Human Rights; Power, practices imperialism and Human Rights, Power, practices, accountability and transparency, liberalization, privatization and globalization, Human duties, responsibilities and obligations						15
III	Codification of Human rights at the international and national level in India, Human Rights under the Criminal laws of India						15

IV	Human Rights under the labour Laws of India: Human Rights of Prisoners and victims of war, Human Rights of women and children with special reference to employees	15
<p>SUGGESTED READINGS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Rhona K. M. Smith: <i>Textbook on International Human Rights</i> (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2019) 2. H. O. Agarwal: <i>A Concise book on International Law and Human Rights</i> (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017) 3. S. K. Kapoor: <i>Human Rights under International Law & Indian Law</i> (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017) 4. Richard Stone: <i>Textbook on Civil Liberties & Human Rights</i> (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2017) 5. Rakesh Kumar Singh: <i>Textbook on Public International Law</i> (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016) 6. S. R. A. Rosedar: <i>Public International Law</i> (Lexis Nexis, India, Gurugram, 2016) 7. V. K. Ahuja: <i>Public International Law</i> (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2016) 8. Jyoti Rattan & Dr. Vijay Rattan: <i>Public International Law: United Nations & Human Rights</i> (Bharat Law House, Jaipur, 2016) 9. V. S. Mani, S Bhat: <i>Recent Developments in International Space Law and Policy</i> (Lancer Books, New Delhi, 2015) 10. Ian Brownlie & James Crawford: <i>Brownlie's Principles of Public International Law</i> (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2013) 11. Rashee Jain: <i>Textbook on Human Rights Law and Practice</i> (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013) 12. S. K. Verma: <i>An Introduction to Public International Law</i> (Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2012) 13. Upendra Baxi: <i>The Future of Human Rights</i> (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012) 14. S. R. Myneni: <i>Human Rights</i> (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2012) 15. N. K. Jaya Kumar: <i>International Law and Human Rights</i> (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011) 16. Ian Brownlie Guy S. Goodwin-Gill: <i>Brownlie's Documents on Human Rights</i> (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010) <p>Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.</p>		

Course Name: Human Rights and International Order				Course Code: SL LAW 02 03 314 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: III	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The Course aims to institutionalize framework for cross-national professional collaboration and the exchange information. The further aim of the course is to deal constructively and in an orderly way with politically and legally complex issues even information on them is in complete.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: 1. Indicate ways of extending human rights practice and apply human rights theory to quickly evolving situation. 2. Demonstrate self-direction and originality in tackling and solving problems and in collecting and commenting on complex information. 3. Acquire an improved ability to conduct research on human right.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Role of the International organization of Human Rights, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948, Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, 1966 Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966, ILO, and other Conventions and Protocols dealing with Human Rights.						15
II	European Convention on Human Rights. European Commission on Human Rights. American Convention on Human Rights, African Convention on Human Rights.						15
III	International Commission of Human Rights- Amnesty International, Non-Governmental Organizations: United Nations, Division of Human Rights, International Labour Organization, UNESCO UNICEF, WTO, WFO						15
IV	National and State Human Rights Commissions- Role of International Court of Justice and Regional Institutions, International Criminal Courts and NGOs at the International level						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Jack Donnelly & Daniel J. Whelan, *International Human Rights* (Routledge, 2020)
2. H.O. Agarwal, *International Law and Human Rights* (22nd ed., Central Law Publications, 2018)
3. H.O. Agarwal, *A Concise Book On International Law And Human Rights* (Central Law Publications, 2014)
4. Michael Haas, *International Human Rights: A Comprehensive Introduction*, (2nd ed., Routledge, 2013)
5. Philip Alston & Ryan Goodman Benedetto, *International Human Rights*, (Oxford University Press, 2013)
6. Micheal K. Addo, *International Law of Human Rights*, (Taylor & Francis Ltd, 2006)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

SEMESTER-IV

Sr. No	Course Nomenclature	Course Code Core	Lecture	Tutorial	Practical	Credit
1	Dissertation	SL LAW 02 04 401C 003015	0	0	30	15
2	International Environmental Law & Sustainable Development	SL LAW 02 04 402 C 4105	4	1	0	5
Total Credits						20
Elective Course (s)						
(The Student is required to opt the same One (01) group, out of the above Five (05) groups, which he/she has opted in 3rd Semester.)						
1. Criminal Law						
1	Criminology	SL LAW 02 04 403 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Penology	SL LAW 02 04 404 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2. Business Law						
1	Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments	SL LAW 02 04 405 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Law of Industrial and Intellectual Properties	SL LAW 02 04 406 E 4004	4	0	0	4
3. Constitution and Legal Order						
1	Constitutionalism: Power of Judicial Review	SL LAW 02 04 407 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Federalism: Union-State Relations	SL LAW 02 04 408 E 4004	4	0	0	4
4. Family Law						
1	Law of Maintenance	SL LAW 02 04 409 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Hindu Law of Joint Family and Inheritance	SL LAW 02 04 410 E 4004	4	0	0	4
5. Human Rights Law						
1	International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law	SL LAW 02 04 411 E 4004	4	0	0	4
2	Human Rights of Disadvantaged Groups: Problems and Issues in the Protection and Environment	SL LAW 02 04 412 E 4004	4	0	0	4
Total Credits						08

Course Name: DISSERTATION				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 401 C 003015			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			0	0	30	15	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 150		<i>Dissertation</i>					
<i>Course Objectives</i>	The course aims to examine the current status of the contemporary socio-legal problems. The further aim of the course is to develop the habit of analytical and critical behavior about the research problem. The course also aims to study about the technique to reply the why, what, where, when and how about a situation/topic/problem.						
<i>Course Outcomes</i>	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gather, form and acquire critique knowledge from research studies. 2. Identify and investigate a research problem. 3. Apply an appropriate research design and associated methods rigorously. 4. Conduct the research project in an ethical fashion. 						

Course Name: International Environmental Law & Sustainable Development				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 402 C 4105			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 5
			4	1	0	5	Total Hrs.: 75
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The International Environmental Law (IEL) is a newly emerging branch of International Law. It focuses on the relations and agreements among nations to secure a healthy state of the Environment and guarantee sustainable and equitable use of Natural Resources. It intends to fix the liability for environmental pollution and degradation of natural resources. This course will introduce the structure of international environmental law and governance. It aims to acquaint the students with the sources, principles, institutions and processes of IEL. This course will develop the students to critically examine the strategies for addressing the problem of environmental degradation by exposing them to various principles of environmentalism and environmental justice. It will expose the students to many environmental issues like Climate Change, Hazardous Waste Management, Biodiversity and others.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Examine critically the relevance of human rights and procedural rights to the development and implementation of international environmental law. 2. Outline the historic development of international environmental law and to identify and describe its basic principles and rules. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Introduction and Challenges of International Environmental Law (IEL) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ What is IEL? Nature and Scope ➤ International Environmental Problems, Causes and Legal Responses ➤ Sources of IEL: Treaties, Custom, General Principles, and Judicial Decisions; Hard Law and Soft Law ➤ Environmentalism and Environmental Justice ➤ Human Rights and Environment ➤ Environmental Politics: North vs South ➤ Environmental Crimes 						20
II	The Fundamental Principles of IEL <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State Sovereignty ➤ Right to Development ➤ Common Heritage (The Global Commons) and Common Concern of Humankind (<i>Erga</i> 						20

	<p><i>Omnes</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Inter-generational and Intra-generational Equity ➤ State Responsibility and Liability ➤ Obligation Not to Cause Environmental Harm ➤ Common But Differentiated Responsibilities ➤ The Polluter Pay Principle ➤ The Absolute Liability ➤ Good Neighbourliness- Duty to Cooperate and Duties to Provide Prior Notification and to Consult in Good Faith ➤ Sustainable Development ➤ Right to Development ➤ Right to Clean, Healthy Environment ➤ Prevention Principle ➤ Precautionary Principle ➤ Duty to Assess Environmental Impact ➤ Public Participation 	
III	<p>Sustainable Development: International Environmental Governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State of Environmental Law Before the Stockholm (1972) ➤ Environmental Law and Policy from the Stockholm via Rio to Johannesburg and Beyond ➤ International Environmental Governance: UNEP and Multilateral Environmental Governance, International Environmental Institutions ➤ Resolution of Environmental Disputes 	15
IV	<p>Some Issues of International Environmental Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Global Climate Change and Human Rights: Montreal Protocol, The UNFCCC, The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement; Cause, Consequences, Strategies and Problems ➤ Biodiversity and Human Rights: Convention on Biological Diversity and Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety; Biotechnology and Plant Genetic Resources; Trade in Endangered Species; Wetlands ➤ Hazardous and Radioactive Waste: The Basel Convention ➤ International Trade and the Environmental Protection ➤ War and Environment 	20

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. David Hunter, James Salzman & Durwood Zaelk, *International Environmental Law and Policy Treaty Supplement: 2016 (University Casebook Series)*, (Foundation Press, 2016)
2. James R. May and Erin Daly, *Environmental Constitutionalism: Two Volume Set (The International Library of Law and the Environment Series)* (Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 2016)
3. Michael Bowman, Peter Davies and Edward Goodwin *Research Handbook on Biodiversity and Law* (Edward Elgar Publishing Ltd., 2016)
4. P Leelakrishnan, *Environmental Law in India* (Lexis Nexis, 2016)
5. Navroz K. Dubas, *Handbook of Climate Change and India: Development, Politics and Governance* (Routledge, 2015)
6. Pierre-Marie Dupuy and Jorge E. Viñuales, *International Environmental Law* (Cambridge University Press 2015)
7. Shawkat Alam, Sumudu Atapattu, Carmen G. Gonzalez and Jona Razzaque (eds.) *International Environmental Law and the Global South* (Cambridge University Press, 2015)
8. Alexander Gillespie, *International Environmental Law, Policy, and Ethics* (Oxford University Press, UK 2014)
9. James Salzman & Barton Thompson Jr, *Environmental Law and Policy (Concepts and Insights)* (Foundation Press 4th Edition, 2013)
10. Ramin Jahanbegloo, *Talking Environment: Vandana Shiva in Conversation with Ramin Jahanbegloo* (Oxford University Press India, 2012) Christine Shearer, *Kivalina: A Climate Change Story* (Haymarket Books, 2011)
11. Thilo Marauhn and Ulrich Beyerlein, *International Environmental Law* (Hart Publishing, 2011)
12. Daniel Bodansky, *The Art and Craft of International Environmental Law* (Harvard University Press, 2010)
13. Cairo A. R. Robb, *International Environmental Law Reports Set: Volume 1-5*, (Cambridge University Press, 2009).
14. David Archer and Stefan Rahmstorf, *The Climate Crisis: An Introductory Guide to Climate Change* (Cambridge University Press, 2009)
15. David E. Newton, *Environmental Justice: A Reference Handbook* (Contemporary World Issues) (ABC-CLIO, 2009)
16. Elli Louka, *International Environmental Law: Fairness, Effectiveness, and World Order* (Cambridge University Press, 2006)
17. John Kenneth Galbraith, 'The Affluent Society: Updated with a New Introduction' (Penguin, UK, 1999)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-I

Course Name: Criminology				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 403 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The Course aims to exhibit the ability to apply criminological theory, research methods and appropriate technology to assess, evaluate and address issues in the practices of criminology. The course further aims to cultivate a fundamental commitment to ethical analysis, research and practice. The course also aims to enhance the ability of students to think critically and to speak and write effectively within the field.						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically apply fundamental criminology principles to situations related to crime, criminal justice and related fields. 2. Effectively communicate in writing and speaking in the presentation of ideas and their application to issues and situation related to criminology. 3. Conduct a research study, grading suitable research questions, methodology and analysis to draw valid, ethical, empirically bases conclusion. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition, Nature and Scope of Criminology, Schools of Criminology, Classical School, Cartographic school, Socialistic School, Typological school- Italian or Positive School, Mental Testers School, Psychiatric School, Sociological School, Multifactor School						15
II	Sociological Theories of Criminal Behavior, Differential Social Organization, Crime and Social Processes, The Home and Family in relation to Crime						15
III	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System, Violence –Nature and Kinds, Contributory Factors, Constitutional and Criminal Speech: Speech as Incitement to Violence, Terrorism – Location, Growth and Legal Response, Communal Violence in India, Violence against Depressed Classes, Violence against Women						15
IV	Privileged Class Deviance- concept of white-collar crime, Indian approaches to socio-economic offenses, Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development, Typical terms of deviance i.e., Professional deviance,						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Dr. S.S. Srivastava, *Criminology, penology and victimology* (1st ed., Central Law Agency, 2021)
2. N V Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology (including Victimology)* (18th ed., Central Law Publications, 2019)
3. Aida Y. Hass, Chris Moloney, William J. Chambliss, *Criminology: Connecting Theory, Research and Practice* (2nd ed., Routledge, 2017)
4. Walklate Sandra, *Criminology: The Basics* (3rd, Taylor & Francis Ltd, 2016)
5. B. Rao, *Criminology* (Discovery Publishing Pvt. Ltd, 2012)
6. Ram Ahuja, *Criminology*, (Rawat Publications, 2000)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Penology				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 404 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The Course is designed to introduce the students to the concepts of penology and acquaint them with the study of law from this perspective. The course also aims to provide to students an understanding of the theory of punishment, penal reforms, prison reforms etc.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: 1. Understand the various dimensions of the various aspects of the Indian Law related to penology. 2. Understand the various aspects of the Indian legal structure like that of the concept of plea-Bargaining, probation, Parole and Pardon. 3. Demonstrate a theoretical and conceptual knowledge of penal laws and the various Indian Cases particularly in its application to real law problem.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Definition, nature and scope of Penology, Variation in Punitive Policies, Theories of Punishment						15
II	Capital Punishment ➤ Constitutionality of Capital Punishment ➤ Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment ➤ Law Reform Proposals ➤ Retention or Abolition of Capital Punishment ➤ Approaches to Sentencing and Alternatives to Sentencing The Sentencing of offenders ➤ Kinds of Sentences ➤ Judicial Discretion in Sentencing Offenders ➤ Pre-sentence Hearing ➤ Habitual Offenders and Enhanced Punishment ➤ Summary Punishment ➤ Plea –Bargaining						15
III	Probation, Parole, Release from Prison, Pardon, Indeterminate Sentence, Good time Laws						15
IV	Prison System ➤ The State of India's Jails Today ➤ The Disciplinary Regime of Indian Prisons						15

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|--|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Classification of Prisoners ➤ Rights of Prisoner and Duties of Custodial Staff ➤ Deviance by Custodial Staff ➤ Open Prisons ➤ Judicial Surveillance –Basis, Development Reforms ➤ Recidivism, Prevention of Crime | |
|--|--|--|

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Dr. S.S. Srivastava, *Criminology, penology and victimology* (1st ed., Central Law Agency, 2021)
2. N V Paranjape, *Criminology and Penology (including Victimology)* (18th ed., Central Law Publications, 2019)
3. J. P. S. Sirohi: *Criminology and Penology*, (Allahabad Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014)
4. Deepa Singh and K P Singh: *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, (The Bright Law House, New Delhi, 2013)
5. S. M. A. Qadri: *Criminology, Penology and Victimology*, (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2009)
6. Rajendra Kumar Sharma: *Criminology and Penology*, (Atlantic Publishers & Dist., New Delhi, 1998)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-II

Course Name: Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 405 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
The Course Aims to	The course aims to equip students with skills to work as legal advisors to banking and financial Companies. Train students in identifying legal issues and challenges faced in the Banking sector that needs further research. Discuss and analyse important principles governing the Banking sector. Familiarize students with the working of the banking sector especially transactions that require legal assistance.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Draft arguments for and against Banking and Non-Banking Financial Companies. 2. Undertake Research Projects related to Banking related laws and policies. 3. Draft arguments in matters covering technology-related legal issues. 4. Draft policies related to the banking sector. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Nature and Development of banking; Nationalization of Bank, Relationship of Banker and customer; Banking Business; Banker's Lien, Type of Accounts, Social control of Banking Institution, Banking Regulation Act, 1949- Applicability to Banking Companies and Public Sector Banks, Business of Banking Companies, Control over Management; Prohibition of Certain Activities in Relation to Banking Companies Acquisition of the Undertaking of Banking Companies in certain cases, Winding up of Banking Companies, Special provision for speedy disposal of winding up proceedings, Banking Regulation Act as applicable to certain co-operative Banks						15
II	Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 - Purpose and scope, the organizational structure of RBI; Powers and Functions of RBI- Incorporation, Capital, Management and Business, Central Banking Business, Provision relating to non-banking institutions receiving deposits and Financial Institutions, Prohibition of Acceptance of deposits by unincorporated bodies, State Bank of India Act, 1955- Objectives and purposes, Incorporation and Share Capital of SBI, Establishment of SBI, Authorized Capital, Issued Capital, Management; Business of State						15

	Bank of India- State Bank as an agent of Reserve Bank, Business which SBI may or may not transact, Power of Acquisition of Business of other Banks	
III	The Negotiable Instruments Act- Purpose and object, Historical development of the law relating to Negotiable Instruments, Definition, kinds of negotiable instruments, promissory note, kinds of crossing and their effect, holder and holder in due course; payment in due course, inland and foreign instruments; Ambiguous instruments, Inland and Foreign instruments, Parties to Negotiable Instrument, Capacity to make, Maker, drawer and acceptor principal; Negotiable Instrument without consideration; the position of Minor, agency and Legal representative	15
IV	Negotiation and Liability, Negotiation and assignment; Negotiation by delivery and by Indorsement; Kinds of Indorsement- Indorsement in blank and Indorsement in full, restrictive Indorsement, Indorsement sans recourse, conditional Indorsement, Partial. Indorsement, Liability of Parties- Liability of acceptor, maker, drawer, Drawee, Discharge from liability by cancellation, delay in presenting material alternation, negotiation back, allowing more than 48 hours to accept; Presentation for acceptance and payment, presentment to agent, etc, Time and place of presentment, when presentment unnecessary, Dishonour and notice of dishonour, noting and protests, Acceptance and payment for honour and reference in case of need, Special rules of evidence- Presumptions and estoppel, penalties for the dishonour of certain cheques for insufficiency of funds in the account	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Avtar Singh, *Banking and Negotiable Instruments* (Eastern Book Company, 2018)
2. Surendra Malik And Sudeep Malik, *Supreme Court on Dishonour of Cheques And Negotiable Instruments (1950-2016)* (Eastern Book Company, 2016)
3. A. B. Srivastava and K. Elumalai: *Seth's Banking Law*, (Law Publisher's India (P) Limited, Allahabad, 2014)
4. M. L. Tannan (Revised by C. R. Datta & S. K. Kataria): *Banking Law and Practice*, (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2012)
5. R. K. Gupta: *Banking: Law and Practice*, (Modern Law Publications, Allahabad, 2011)
6. Prof. Clifford Gomez: *Banking and Finance-Theory, Law and Practice*, (PHI Learning Private Limited, New Delhi, 2011)
7. L. C. Goyle: *Law of Banking and Bankers*, (Eastern Law House, New Delhi, 2010)
8. Lord Chorley and P. E. Smart: *Leading Case in the Law of Banking*, (Bharat Law House, New Delhi, 1990)
9. Herbert P. Sheldon: *Practice and Law of Banking*, (Macdonald & Evans Ltd., United Kingdom, 1972)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Law of Industrial and Intellectual Properties				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 406 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The process of globalization and liberalization have brought considerable awareness towards improving the competitive process in developing economies such as India. Until recently most the developing countries operated without a structured competition policy, and have justified the intervention by the state over economic activities. India owing to its WTO obligations enacted Competition Act, 2002. The course seeks to provide fundamentals of the market economy and extensive knowledge of the application of competition policy in India.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide students with an understanding of Competition law, together with the ability to subject it to critical, legal and economic analysis. 2. To apply Competition Law principles to the given cases. 3. Rationalize and suggest solutions to the fundamental issues of competition law. 4. To identify anti-competitive agreements and suggest remedies. 5. To explain pricing strategies and abuse of dominant position. 6. To analyze and apply economic theory and the COMPAT/NCLAT to determine and resolve complex Competition Law issues legal requirements of CCI. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Meaning and concept of Intellectual property; National and International protection of intellectual property, an overview of TRIPS Agreement, WTO and WIPO, Paris Convention for Protection of Industrial Property, The Trade Marks Act, 1999- Object and scope of the Act; The concepts of the mark, trademark, registered trademark; certification trademark, deceptively similar mark; goods and services. Registration of trademark- conditions for registration; procedure for registration and Duration of registration; fact of Registration, Assignment and Transmission of registered trademark and unregistered trademark; Infringement of trademark and remedies						15
II	Object and purpose of Copyright Law, International Conventions on Copyright; Berne Convention, WIPO Copyright Convention and Phonogram Treaty, The Copyright Act, 1957 with the latest Amendments, Object and Scope of the Act; The concept of author, work, literary work, artistic work, musical work, Cinematography film, work of sculpture,						15

	reprography, computer programmer, copyright and adaptation Copyright office, Term of copyright, Registration of copyright, infringement of copyright and remedies	
III	Object and purpose of Patent Law; the value of patent system; the International character of patents, Advantage of Patent to Inventor; Rights and obligations of parental, The Patents Act, 1970 with the latest amendments- Object and scope of the Act; Concept of patent, invention, patented article and patented process. Registration of patents; inventions not patentable' infringement of patents and remedies.	15
IV	Industrial Design and Geographical Indications- Scope and purpose, the subject matter of protection, The Design Act, 2000- Object and scope of the Act, Concept of design, proprietor of a new or original design; Registration of Design; Copyright in a registered design, piracy of Designs and remedies, Geographical Indications of Goods Act, 2002- object and scope of the Act; concept of Geographical Indications; conditions for registration; procedure and duration of Registration, Effect of Registration	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. S. R. Myneni: *Law of Intellectual Property Rights in Pharma Industry* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2019)
2. S. Venkateswaran: *The Law of Trade Marks and Passing-off* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018)
3. P. Narayanan: *Copyright and Industrial Designs* (Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2017)
4. P. Narayanan: *Patent Law* (Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2017)
5. V. K. Ahuja: *Intellectual Property Rights in India* (Lexis Nexis, Gurugram, 2017)
6. Mathew Thomas: *Understanding Intellectual Property* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2013)
7. David Bainbridge: *Intellectual Property* (Pearson Education, Delhi, 2012)
8. Dr. B. L. Wadehra: *Law relating to Patents, Trademarks, Copyright, Design and Geographical Indications* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011)
9. Paul Torremans: *Holyoak & Torremans-Intellectual Property Law* (Oxford University Press, New York, 2010)
10. Ashwani Bansal: *Law of Trade Marks in India with an introduction to Intellectual Property Laws* (Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, 2009)
11. Alka Chawla: *Copyright and Related Rights: National and International Perspectives* (Macmillan India Ltd., Delhi, 2007)
12. P. Narayanan: *Intellectual Property Law in India* (Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad, 2007)
13. Elizabeth Verkey: *Law of Patent* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2005)
14. Latha R. Nair & Rajendra Kumar: *Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2005)
15. W. R. Cornish: *Intellectual Property: Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., Delhi, 2003)
16. P. Narayanan: *Intellectual Property Law* (Eastern Law House, Calcutta, 2001)
17. Catherine Colston: *Principles of Intellectual Property Law* (Sweet & Maxwell, London, 1999)
18. Hilary Pearson & Clifford Miller: *Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property* (Blackstone Press, London, 1990)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-III

Course Name: Constitutionalism: Power of Judicial Review				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 407 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The aim of this course is to highlight jurisprudence of the constitution and involve students to participate in socio-political and constitutional matters. To focus on the emerging constitutional issues and to examine how far a goal of Constitutionalism are being achieved in the Indian Legal System and what are the challenges to Constitutionalism in the Contemporary Indian Society.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this Course, the student would be able to: 1. Understand and interpret constitution to address the emerging complex issues. 2. Explore the various functional theories, doctrines and Constitutional principles working in the backdrop and its interplay with the emerging issues. 3. Examine the boundaries, limitations of Constitution from different perspectives.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of Constitutionalism ➤ Common-Law ➤ Indian Concept: Before Independence ➤ Present Constitutionalism Independence of Judiciary ➤ The doctrine of Separation of Powers ➤ Rule of Law ➤ Independence of Judiciary in India Judiciary in India ➤ Appointment of Judges ➤ Jurisdiction and Powers of the Supreme Court and the High Court						15
II	Power of Judicial Review ➤ Supremacy of the Constitution ➤ The doctrine of Ultra Vires						15

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Judicial Review of Constitutional Amendments. Legislations, Administrative Actions <p>Writ Jurisdiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Articles 32 and 226 ➤ General Conditions, Particular Writs 	
III	<p>Expanding Dimensions of Fundamental Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Interest Litigation ➤ Definition of State Action ➤ Judicial Review of Discretion ➤ Judicial Activism 	15
IV	<p>Exclusion of judicial Review</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Political Questions ➤ Express exclusion by the Constitution ➤ Judicial Self-restrain <p>Courts and Tribunals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Subordinate Judiciary ➤ Tribunals 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu: *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, (LexisNexis, India, 2019)
2. M.C. Jain Kagzi: *The Constitutional of India* (India Law House, New Delhi, 2019)
3. Durga Das Basu: *Shorter Constitution of India* (Prentice-Hall of India, New Delhi, 2018)
4. M. P. Jain: *Indian Constitutional Law* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018)
5. V. N. Shukla: *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017)
6. Prof. M. P. Singh: *V.N. Shukla's Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017)
7. M. V. Pylee: *Constitutional Amendments in India* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2017)
8. H. M. Seervi: *Constitutional Law of India* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2015)
9. J. N. Pandey: *Constitutional Law of India* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2014)
10. M. V. V. Ramana: *Inter-State River Water Disputes in India* (Orient Blackswan Private Limited, New Delhi, 2009)
11. Elizabeth Giussani: *Constitutional and Administrative Law* (Sweet & Maxwell, London, 2008)
12. Jagdish Swarup: *Constitution of India* (Modern Publications, New Delhi, 2006)
13. Shibanikinkar Chaube: *Constituent Assembly of India* (Manohar Publishers & Distributors, New Delhi, 2002)
14. Zoya Hasan & E. Sridharan (eds.): *India's Living Constitution: Ideas, Practices, Controversies* (Permanent Black Publishers, Delhi, 2002)
15. M.V. Pylee: *Our Constitution Government & Politics* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2000)
16. P. D. Mathew: *Fundamental Rights in Action* (Indian Social Institute, New Delhi, 1996)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Federalism: Union-State Relations				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 408 E 4004			
Session Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. Contact Hrs. per Week: 4 Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The course aims at giving the students an insight into the federal structure as envisaged in the constitution of India and focusing upon the educating them about the legislative, administrative and financial relation between the center and the state. The course also helps the students to understand the principles of interpretation of various lists and the doctrines in relation there to.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Understand the dynamics of Centre State Relations in India. 2. Understand why India is a holding' together federation. 3. Understand the division of powers among different levels of government in India. 4. Know the contents of the Union, State and Concurrent list. 5. Analyse different kinds and practices of federalism. 6. Explain the institutions which binds both Centre and State. 7. Interpret the administrative proximity of Centre and State.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE: 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Classical Federalism- USA, Australia, Canada, Co-operative Federalism, Essential Conditions of Federalism States of the Union ➤ Creation New States ➤ No guarantee of territorial integrity ➤ State Autonomy						15
II	Legislative and Administrative Relations ➤ Distribution of Legislative Powers ➤ Principles of Interpretation, Residuary power, Dominance of the Union Power						15
III	Financial Relations ➤ Distribution of Taxes. ➤ Tax sharing under the Constitution ➤ Finance Commission ➤ The doctrine of Immunity of Instrumentalities Inter-State Trade and Commerce ➤ Freedom of Trade and Commerce						15

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Restriction on the Freedom ➤ Authority to regulate Trade and Commerce 	
IV	<p>National Economy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need for Regulation and Development of National Economy ➤ Planning Commission <p>Review of Union-State Relations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Need for Review ➤ Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission <p>Special Status of some States</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ State of J&K (Article 370) ➤ Other States 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Durga Das Basu: *Introduction to the Constitution of India*, (LexisNexis, India, 2019)
2. M. P. Jain: *Indian Constitutional Law* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2018)
3. V. N. Shukla: *Constitution of India* (Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 2017)
4. M. V. Pylee: *Constitutional Amendments in India* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, New Delhi, 2017)
5. H. M. Seervi: *Constitutional Law of India* (Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, 2015)
6. V.M. Dandekar: *Unitary Elements in a Federal Constitution* (22 *E.P.W.* 1865, 1988)
7. Upendra Baxi: *Law, Democracy and Human Rights* (5 *Lokayan Bulletin* 4, 1987).
8. Rajeev Dhavan, “The Press and the Constitutional Guarantee of Free Speech and Expression” 28 *J.I.L.I.* 299, (1986)
9. M.A. Fazal, “Drafting A British Bill of Rights” 27 *J.I.L.I.* 423 (1985)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-IV

Course Name: Law of Maintenance				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 409 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course is designed in such a way that it covers legal aspects of family law like maintenance under various religions. Further, the course aims to cover the issues relating to protection of rights of women regarding divorce.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Understand the legal or statutory provisions relating to maintenance. 2. Solve the inter-religion disputes relating to maintenance. 3. Solve the problem of maintenance in case of inter religion marriages. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of Maintenance, Maintenance Under- The Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, (With latest Amendments), The Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956 (With latest Amendments)						15
II	Maintenance Under Chapter IX (Ss 125 to 128) of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Maintenance Under- The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936						15
III	Maintenance under The Divorce Act, 1869, (With latest Amendments), Muslim Law of Maintenance: The Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986 (With latest Amendments)						15
IV	Maintenance under The Special Marriage Act, 1954, (With latest Amendments), Maintenance under The Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 (With latest Amendments)						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Kusum, *Family Law Lectures-Family Law I* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019)
2. Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan: *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018)
3. M. A. Qureshi: *Muslim Law* (Central Law Publication, Allahabad, 2018)
4. Poonam P. Saxena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2018)
5. G.V. Subba Rao & Dr. Vijender Kumar: *G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family Law in India* (S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad, 2018)
6. B.R. Verma: *Commentaries on Mohammedan Law in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh* (Law Publishers (India) Pvt. Ltd., Allahabad, 2017)
7. Kahkashan Y. Danyal: *Muslim Law of Marriage, Dower, Divorce and Maintenance* (Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2015)
8. Flavia Agnes, *Family Law: Volume 2: Marriage, Divorce and Matrimonial Litigation*, Oxford University Press, 2012)
9. Flavia Agnes, *Law, Justice and Gender: Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India* (Oxford University Press, 2011)
10. Paras Diwan: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011)
11. Kumud Desai: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1982)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Hindu Law of Joint Family and Inheritance				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 410 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week:4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	The course aims to highlight the institution of family under Hindu Law. The course also aims to cover the importance of family law. Family is the basic unit of Indian society. Family members lived together with certain rights and duties towards each other as well as towards society. The subject of Hindu law is important to understand those rights obligations. The subject is also important to understand the various reliefs in family disputes.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Prepare himself/herself for the judicial services. 2. Prepare himself/herself for various other competitive examinations. 3. Perform better in family matters as practicing lawyers. 4. Get familiarize with the process of Mediation and conciliation of family disputes.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight.							
2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Mitakshara Joint Family, Mitakshara Coparcenary, its formation and incidents, Classification of Property under Mitakshara, Coparcenary Property, Separate Property, Dayabhaga Coparcenary, Its Formation and Incidents, Concept of Property under Dayabhaga Law, Karta of the Joint Family, his Position, Powers, Privileges and Obligations, Alienation of Property, Separate Property, Coparcenary Property, Partition- Subject Matter of Partition, Indivisible Properties, Deductions and Provisions						15
II	Persons who have a right to partition and are entitled to a share, Persons who are Entitled to a Share if Partition takes place, How Partition is Effected- Severance of Joint Status or Interest, Mode of Partition, Division of Property by Metes and Bounds, Taking of Accounts, Rules Relating to Division of Property, Re-opening of Partition, Re-union						15
III	The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Application of the Act, Definitions, Overriding Effect of Act, Intestate Succession, Devolution of Interest in Coparcenary Property, Succession to Property of a Hindu Male Dying Intestate, Concept of Women's Property, Succession of the Property of a Hindu Female Dying Intestate,						15
IV	General Rules of Succession, Special Provisions Respecting Dwelling Houses, Disqualifications Relating to Succession, Class I Heirs, Class II Heirs, Escheats, Testamentary Succession (Under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956) (Sec. 30)						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Basant K. Sharma: *Hindu Law* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2020)
2. Kusum, *Family Law Lectures-Family Law I* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2019)
3. G.V. Subba Rao & Dr. Vijender Kumar: *G. C. V. Subba Rao's Family Law in India* (S Gogia & Company, Hyderabad, 2018)
4. Paras Diwan & Peeyushi Diwan: *Family Law* (Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2018)
5. Poonam P. Saxena: *Family Law Lectures-Family Law II* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2018)
6. S. R. Myneni: *Hindu Law (Family Law I)* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2017)
7. B. M. Gandhi: *Hindu Law* (Eastern Law Agency, Allahabad, 2016)
8. Kahkashan Y. Danyal: *Muslim Law of Marriage, Dower, Divorce and Maintenance* (Regal Publications, New Delhi, 2015)
9. U. P. D. Kesri: *Modern Hindu Law* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2015)
10. Satyajeet A. Desai: *Mulla's Principles of Hindu Law, Vol. I & II* (LexisNexis, Gurugram, 2013)
11. Flavia Agnes, Law, Justice and Gender: *Family Law and Constitutional Provisions in India* (Oxford University Press, 2011)
12. Paras Diwan: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (Universal Law. Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2011)
13. Kumud Desai: *Law of Marriage and Divorce* (N.M. Tripathi Pvt. Ltd., Bombay, 1982)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Elective Course (s) Group-V

Course Name: International Humanitarian Law & Refugee Law				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 411 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.: 60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks			Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.				
Course Objectives	<p>The United Nations Charter prohibits the threat or use of force by the States except in self-defense however the armed conflicts and war are the realities of our times. International Humanitarian Law (IHL) seeks, for humanitarian reasons, to limit the effects of armed conflict. It protects persons who are not or are no longer participating in the hostilities and restricts the means and methods of warfare. International humanitarian law is also known as the Law of War or the Law of Armed conflict. War and armed conflicts are the factors that create the problem of refugees. This course aims to give students an understanding of the evolution of the IHL, its convergence with other branches of international law, the interplay between treaties, customary law and other sources. It introduces basic principles of IHL like the Principle of Distinction between civilian and military objects, the Principle of Proportionality and the Principle of Military Necessity, and the Protection of Hors de Combat, etc. It aims to enable the students to find out the way of extending and strengthening the application of IHL to new conflict situations of mixed characters like the international war against terrorism, extra-territorial use of drone missiles and unmanned aircraft, pre-emptive self-defense, non-international armed conflicts (internalized in character), occupation without the physical presence of armed forces, self-determination movements within democratic nation-states, etc. Further, this course intends to equip the students with the awareness of the various problems of refugees and inspire them to critically evaluate the international conventions and national legislation.</p>						
Course Outcomes	<p>After the completion of this course, the student would be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Critically examine the concept and purpose of IHL and Refugee law. 2. Familiarise with the basic concepts and nature of IHL and Refugee law. 3. Familiarise with historical development and legal basis of IHL and Refugee law. 4. Identify various solutions to legal problems at hand and in addition, apply the relevant international law norms. 						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE:							
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law. 							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.

I	<p>Introduction and History of IHL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Historic Context, the law of Geneva and law of Hague, Definition of IHL ➤ Convergence With International Law of Human Rights, International Criminal law, and Public International Law ➤ Sources of IHL: Treaties, Custom, General Principle of Humanity (Martens Clause) 	15
II	<p>Application and basic Principles of IHL</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ <i>Jus in bello</i> and <i>Jus contra bellum</i> ➤ Definition of Armed Conflicts and Classification of Conflicts: War, International Armed Conflicts (Armed Struggle for Self Determination, and Occupation) and Non-International Armed Conflicts; New Emerging Conflict Situations of mixed character ➤ the Principle of Distinction between Civilian and Military Objects, the Principle of Proportionality and the Principle of Military Necessity ➤ The Legal Control of Weapons 	15
III	<p>Protection under IHL and its Enforcement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Protection of Victims of War- Hors de combat (Wounded, Sick, Shipwrecked), Prisoners of War and Civilians ➤ Protection for Civilians Under the Occupied Territories ➤ Protection of Cultural Property and the Environment ➤ The Command Responsibility ➤ Role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in the Implementation of IHL 	15
IV	<p>Protection of Refugees</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Definition of refugees and displaced persons - their problems, determination of Refugee Status under the Refugee Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967 ➤ the principle of Non-refoulement and the Right to Asylum ➤ Human Rights of the Refugees ➤ Strategies to combat refugee problem: Resettlement in Third Country, Local Integration & Rehabilitation, Voluntary or Forced Repatriation and other responses ➤ Protection of Refugee: under International Law and National Law, the Role of UNHCR Protection of Refugees and Indian Experience & Policy 	15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Laurie R. Blank & Gregory P. Noone, *International Law and Armed Conflict: Fundamental Principles and Contemporary Challenges in the Law of War* (Wolters Kluwer 2016).
2. Andrew Clapham & Paola Gaeta, *The Oxford Handbook of International Law in Armed Conflict* (Oxford Handbooks, OUP Oxford (2014).
3. Arnold Krammer, *War Crimes, Genocide, and the Law A Guide to the Issues* (Praeger 2010)
4. Gary D. Solis, *The Law of Armed Conflict IHL in War* (Cambridge University Press 2010).
5. Eric A. Heinze, *Waging Humanitarian War: Ethics, Law and Politics of Humanitarian Intervention* (SUNY Press: State University of New York Press 2009).
6. Ian Henderson, *The Contemporary Law of Targeting: Military Objectives, Proportionality and Precautions in Attack under Additional Protocol* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers 2009).
7. Howard M. Hensel, *The Legitimate Use of Military Force The Just War Tradition and the Customary Law of Armed Conflict* (Ashgate 2008).
8. Larry May, *Aggression and Crimes against Peace* (Cambridge University Press 2008)
9. Frits Kalshoven, *Reflections on the Law of War Collected Essays* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, Leiden & Boston 2007).
10. Wolff Heintschel von Heinegg Volker (IHL Facing New Challenges Symposium in Honour of Knut Ipsen) (Springer 2007).
11. Michael N. Schmitt and Jelena Pejic, *International Law and Armed Conflict: Exploring the Faultlines Essays in Honour of Yoram Dinstein* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers Leiden-Boston 2007).
12. Norbert Ehrenfreund, *The Nuremberg Legacy How the Nazi War Crimes Trials Changed the Course of History* (Palgrave Macmillan 2007)
13. Thierry Cruvellier, *Court of Remorse Inside the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda* (The University of Wisconsin Press 2006)
14. Ustinia Dolgopol & Judith Garden, *The Challenge of Conflict: International Law Responds* (Martinus Nijhoff Publishers 2006).
15. Rachel Kerr, *The International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia An Exercise in Law, Politics, and Diplomacy* (Oxford University Press 2004)
16. Knut Dormann, *Elements of War Crimes under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court: Sources and Commentary* (Cambridge University Press 2004 /ICRC)
17. Yusuf Aksar *Implementing International Humanitarian Law From The Ad Hoc Tribunals to a Permanent International Criminal Court* (Routledge Taylor & Francis Group, London & New York 2004).
18. Frits Kalshoven and Liesbeth Zegveld, *Constraints on The Waging Of War: An Introduction to International Humanitarian Law* (ICRC (2001).

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.

Course Name: Human Rights of Disadvantaged Group: Problems and Issues in the Protection and Environment				Course Code: SL LAW 02 04 412 E 4004			
Session 2022-23 onwards	Programme: LL.M. (2 Year) Course	Semester: IV	L	T	P	Credit	Contact Hrs. per Week: 4
			4	0	0	4	Total Hrs.:60
Total Evaluation Marks: 100 CIE: 30 Marks TEE: 70 Marks		Examination Duration: 3 Hrs.					
Course Objectives	The course aims for depth insight into the constitutional, statutory and institutional aspects of human right protection of disadvantaged groups. Further, the course aims to cover constitutional provisions dealing with human rights and special legislations dealing with protection of vulnerable and marginalized groups.						
Course Outcomes	After the completion of this course, the student would be able to: 1. Display a good understanding of the nature and scope of special legislations dealing with protection of human rights of marginalised and vulnerable sections. 2. Analyze complex human right problems and apply relevant provisions of human right law in India dealing with disadvantaged group. 3. Demonstrate a good understanding of the practical application of human rights to specific human rights problem and issues in the protection of human rights.						
COURSE SYLLABUS							
NOTE: 1. The question paper shall consist of Five Questions in all. The first question shall contain short answer-type questions from all the units, carrying 3.5 marks each and the student shall be required to attempt any four questions out of eight. 2. Question No. 2, 3, 4 and 5, shall be long-answer type questions from all the units and students shall be required to attempt any two out of the given three choices under each question from the individual unit. Each long answer type question shall carry 14 Marks. The Examiner will be free to set the questions either in problem forms or based on case law.							
Unit No.	Contents						Contact Hrs.
I	Concept of Disadvantaged Groups: Bonded Labour system, slavery and their abolition. Senior citizens and Human Rights; Independence of aged persons, community care, Laws relating to their life, dignity and health care with special reference to aged persons in India						15
II	Emerging Human Rights Jurisprudence and the role of the judiciary; Rights of Women. Rights of the child. Rights of Prisoners. Rights of Dalits, the tribal and other indigenous people						15
III	The mentally ill, The stateless persons, The unorganized labour, Aids victims, Rights of Minorities						15
IV	Enforcement of Human Rights; protection laws of the Disadvantaged groups; problems and issues Future perspectives of the Human Rights of the Disadvantaged						15

SUGGESTED READINGS

1. Rhona K. M. Smith: *Textbook on International Human Rights* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2019)
2. H. O. Agarwal: *A Concise book on International Law and Human Rights* (Central Law Publications, Allahabad, 2017)
3. S. K. Kapoor: *Human Rights under International Law & Indian Law* (Central Law Agency, Allahabad, 2017)
4. Richard Stone: *Textbook on Civil Liberties & Human Rights* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2017)
5. Rakesh Kumar Singh: *Textbook on Public International Law* (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2016)
6. Rashee Jain: *Textbook on Human Rights Law and Practice* (Universal Law Publishing Co Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, 2013)
7. Upendra Baxi: *The Future of Human Rights* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2012)
8. S. R. Myneni: *Human Rights* (Asia Law House, Hyderabad, 2012)
9. N. K. Jaya Kumar: *International Law and Human Rights* (LexisNexis India, Gurugram, 2011)
10. Ian Brownlie Guy S. Goodwin-Gill: *Brownlie's Documents on Human Rights* (Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2010)

Note: Students are advised to study the latest edition of the recommended books and case laws.