

SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY

RAJKOT

(ACCREDITED GRADE "A" BY NAAC)



FACULTY OF LAW

Syllabus for

LL.M. (LAW)

Choice Based Credit System

With Effect From: 2019-20

Program Outcomes

LL.M. program curricula are developed according to the local, regional and national developmental needs. It also covers certain international aspects and requirements. All these reflect in program outcomes and program specific outcomes.

PO1: Research Oriented

Law plays an important role in society. Law will always be there in the one form or the other, of course, our laws must be in a position to tackle the changing situation, and this is possible only through the legal research. No society can progress without research.

PO2: Social sensitization

Sociologists consider law as a main vehicle of social engineering of modern society. Law is essentially and exclusively a social fact. Foundation of law is an essential requirement for community life. The law is without doubt a remedy for great evils. Law is framed for the administration of justice, social control, protection of weaker sections of society, minorities, welfare of society, children, women labourer, etc.

PO3: Social Transformation through Law

Change is a universal phenomenon. It is the law of nature. You may be willing or not, change will occur. Factors responsible for changes are: wants, desire, wars, ideologies, famine and diseases, environment, population shifts, cultural contacts, diffusion, industrialization, technology, etc. Law changes society and society changes the law. It is vice versa.

PO4: Sustainable Development

It is aimed at building a society as efficient as possible in which wants of maximum are satisfied with minimum of friction and waste. It involves the balancing of competing interests. Eco-friendly progress is the need of an hour.

PO5: Export oriented progress

Industrial development and export is an engine for the economic development. Over control proves counterproductive. Knowledge is the power. Professionally skilled man power is the only remedy to all impediments to progress.

PO6: Cultivation of Human Values:

Human values are certain virtues which guide a person to act or omit or behave with the human element. Human values convey a positive and effective tool, which insists a person to live together in harmony, and personally contribute to peace, to maintain human relations. Human values realise respect, acceptance, consideration, appreciation, listening, openness, affection, empathy and love towards other human beings.– even in crisis.

PSO1.

Development of the creative potential, analytical and interpretative power makes a skilled professional in the legal field.

PSO2.

Development of the learning ability, conceptual clarity and custodian of knowledge makes a model professor.

PSO3.

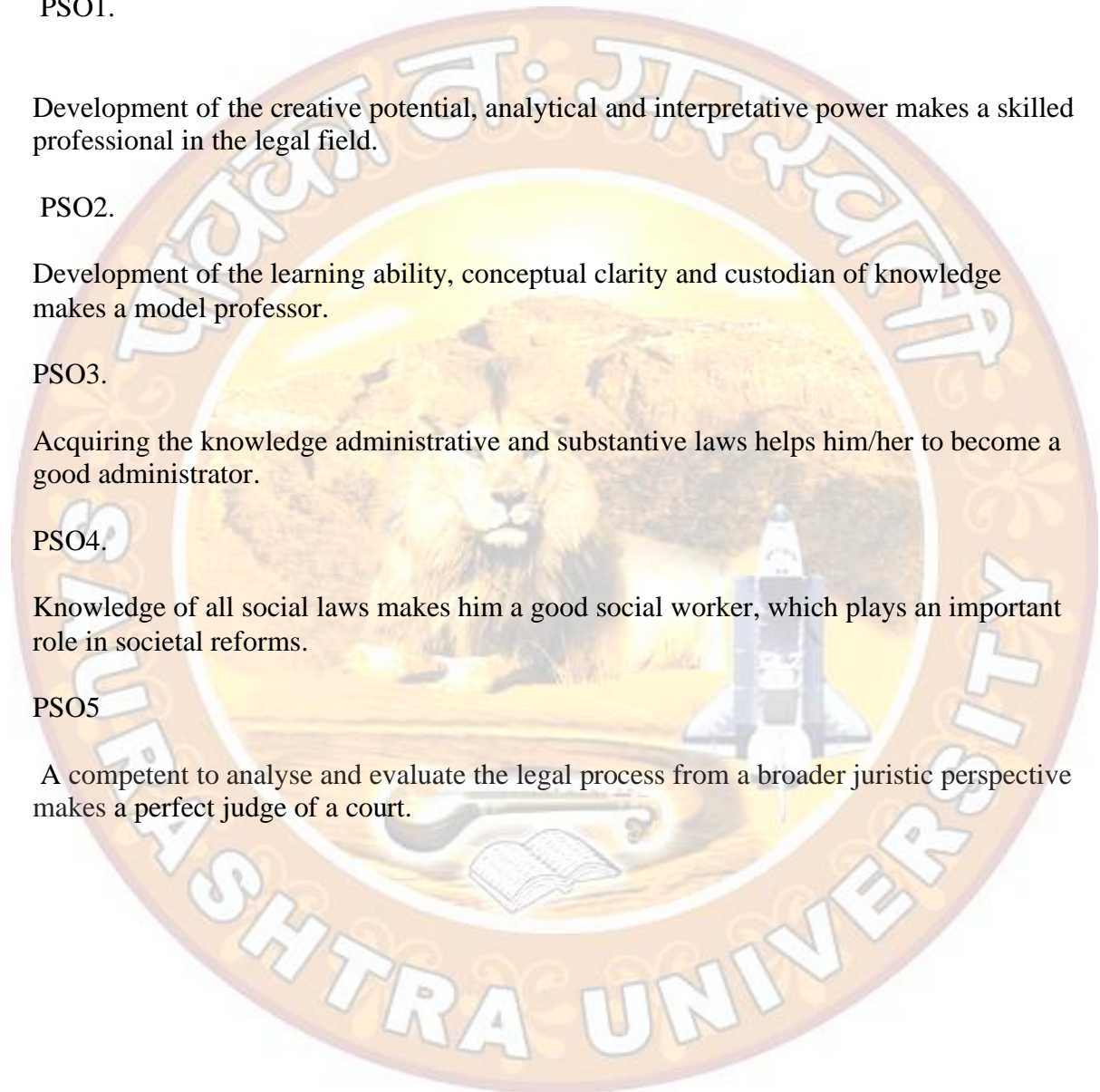
Acquiring the knowledge administrative and substantive laws helps him/her to become a good administrator.

PSO4.

Knowledge of all social laws makes him a good social worker, which plays an important role in societal reforms.

PSO5

A competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective makes a perfect judge of a court.



**SAURASHTRA UNIVERSITY
RAJKOT-360 005.**

**(Established under the Gujarat Act, No.39 of 1965)
Faculty of Law
Ordinances and Regulations for the Degree of
Master of Law(LL. M.)
(Based on CBCS)
Effective from June -2019**

O.LL.M.-1

No. candidate shall be admitted to the Degree of LL.M. unless he has passed the LL.B. (Special) examination with at least SECOND CLASS of this University or an examination of any other statutory University recognized as equivalent thereto. The Department may hold entrance test for admission with the previous approval of the Vice-Chancellor.

O.LL.M.-2

LL.M. Degree programme is of Two academic years duration consisting of four semesters, which will be required to be completed within 4 year from the date of first admission the Semester-I.

O.LL.M.-3

LL.M. two years (four semesters) Degree programme is a regular fulltime programme and therefore admitted candidate can not join any other course of study without prior permission of the University.

O.LL.M.-4

Medium of instruction & examination shall be English, Hindi or Gujarati as the case may be which will not be changed during the entire Degree programme.

O.LL.M.-5

The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) Programme of the University is a comprehensive and continuous evaluation programme and minimum attendance as per O.98 is mandatory for the students. Non-Compliance of these requirements may result into rejection of the concerned term (Semester).

O.LL.M.-6

The Head of Department shall have to take appropriate measure against Ragging & Gender problems arising in the University Department. In case of occurrence of any such

incident, the violator shall be dealt with very seriously and appropriate stringent action shall be taken by the Head of Department by observing principles of natural justice. The Head of Department may appoint a Committee to inquire in to the matter which will also observe the principle of natural justice. The Committee will submit its report to the Head of Department who will forward the same with his comment thereupon to the University Registrar, for taking further necessary action in the matter.

O.L.L.M.-7

A candidate, at an University Semester End Examination, if fails to obtain minimum marks for passing in particular course he /she will be required to reappear in that course without keeping term for that semester. The candidate will have to reappear in the Semester End Examination by paying fresh examination fee along with an application form. Such a candidate when obtains minimum or more than minimum marks for passing in the course his /her marks of reappearance will be carried forward for award of class /CGPA.

O.L.L.M.-8.

Admission granted by the University Department to any student shall be provisional till the enrolment / registration / enlistment is made by the University. In case admission is granted on the basis of provisional eligibility certificate, the conditions & instruction given by the University should be complied within the time limit fixed by the University or latest by the beginning of the next semester, otherwise term kept by the such a student will be forfeited and no fees on any account will be refunded.

O.L.L.M.-9

The Dissertation / Project shall be on one of the topics approved by the committee of post-graduate teachers teaching in the department /centre. The student will submit the same for approval to the Head of post-graduate Dept. / Centre not later than the beginning of the second semester. The topic on which candidate proposes to work for his/her dissertation, an approval should normally be communicated to the student well in advance by the P.G. Department

O.L.L.M.-10.

All admitting authorities (Including the College / University Department / Centre / Institute or centralized admission committee etc.) will have to strictly observe the provisions of reservation policy of the Govt. / U.G.C. / Rehabilitation Council of India etc. before admission process is undertaken, the authority will ascertain quota & number of seats available for reserved class candidates and allot to the eligible candidates. The data based information should also be provided to the University only after conclusion of entire process of admission.

O.L.L.M.-11.

Each of the admitting authority shall have to prepare and publish the merit list in the three fold as mentioned below :-

- (1) Candidate who have passed the qualifying examination from the Saurashtra University indicating category against each of the name in the last column such as General /S.T. / S.C. / S.E.B.C./ P.H. /Widow / Divorcee etc.

(2) Candidate who have passed the qualifying examination from the other University situated in the State of Gujarat indicating General / S.T. / S.C. /S.E.B.C. / P.H. / Window / Divorcee etc.

(3) Candidate who has passed the qualifying examination from University situated out of the Gujarat State.

Candidate who have passed National or State level entrance test conducted by the competent authority should be given priority in admission.

Regulations :

R.LL.M.-1

Candidates must forward their applications for admission to University examination section through head of the department, who may forward the same to the Controller of Examination duly signed by him on or before the prescribed date with a certificate of attendance duly signed by the Head of the Department along with the examination fees fixed by the University.

R.LL.M.-2

A student desiring to appear at the LL.M. Semester – IV Examination shall submit his/her Dissertation / Project Report not later than 20th March in the second year of his / her studies.

R.LL.M.-3

Three copies of the dissertation / Project Report shall be submitted in typewritten or printed form.

R.LL.M.-4 [Passing Standard]

(1) To pass any of the Semester Examination candidates shall be required to obtain :

(i) Not less than 40 out of total 100 marks in each course of three hours examination duration at the University examination.

AND

(ii) Not less than aggregate 50% of the total marks obtainable separately in each semester.

[Award of Class]

(2) Class shall be awarded on the basis of total marks obtained in the aggregate i.e.

(a) A successful candidate who obtains less than 70% but not less than 60% of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to IV taken together will be placed in the First Class.

(b) A successful candidate who obtains less than 60% but not less than

50 % of the total marks obtainable in the aggregate i.e. of semester – I to IV taken together will be placed in the Second class.

R.LL.M.-5

At the end of the each semester, there shall be held an examination at which a student will appear in the course for which he has kept term irrespective of whether he has passed earlier semester/s.

R.LL.M.-6

The result of semester – IV will not be declared if there is a backlog of any semester on account of failure, lack of attendance, non- submission dissertation / project work etc.

R.LL.M.-7

A candidate who fails to obtain minimum marks for passing in any of the subject / course he will have to reappear in the term end examination for the same subject / course without keeping term. When he/she passes the same subject/course his/her marks will be carried forward for determining the class.

R.LL.M.-8

If a candidate fails any of the semester end examination he / she will have to reappear in the concerned semester end examination as provided in OLL.M. 7.

R.LL.M.-9

The following are the courses for study and examination of LL.M. Semester I to IV.

1. One Course shall usually consist of 90 periods spread over 17 weeks, at the rate of 6 Lectures per week, thus one course will earn 6 credits.
2. LL.M. Teaching Scheme

Semester- I

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Maximum Marks	Teaching Hours
1.	CLW-1001	Law & Social Transformation in India Compulsory (Core Course-1)	06	100	90
2.	CLW-1002	Judicial Process Compulsory (Core Course-2)	06	100	90
3.	CLW-1003	Human Rights & Duties	06	100	90
4.	ELW-1001	Elective Course-1 Forensic Science	06	100	90
	OR				
	ELW-1002	Law of Export Import Regulation		100	
		Sub-Total	24	400	360

Semester- II

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Maximum Marks	Teaching Hours
1.	CLW-2001	Indian Constitutional Law : New Challenges Compulsory (Core Course-3)	06	100	90
2.	ELW-2001 OR	Elective Course-2	06	100	90
3.	ELW-2002	Penology: Treatment of Offenders / Law of Industrial & Intellectual Property			
4.	ELW-2003 Or	Elective Course-3	06	100	90
5.	ELW-2004	Juvenile Delinquency/ Prevention and Control of Pollution			
6.	ELW-2005 Or	Elective Course-4	06	100	90
7.	ELW-2006	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System/ Corporate Finance			
		Sub-Total	24	400	360

Semester- III

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Maximum Marks	Teaching Hours
1.	CLW-3001	Legal Education & Research Methodology Compulsory (Core Course-4)	06	100	90
2.	CLW-3002	Compulsory (Core Course-5) Practical	06	100	90
3.	ELW-3001 Or	Elective Course-5	06	100	90
4.	ELW-3002	Comparative Criminal Procedure / Law of Insurance			
5.	ELW-3003 Or	Elective Course-6	06	100	90
7.	ELW-3004	Privileged Class Deviance/ Banking Law			
		Sub-Total	24	400	360

Semester- IV

Sr. No.	Course Code	Course Title	Credit	Marks SEE	Guidance Hours

1.	CLW-4001	Compulsory (Core Course-6) (Dissertation / Project Report Writing / Viva, Presentation	18 06		225 45
		Sub-Total	24	200	360
		Grand Total	96	1400	1350

Annexure "B"

Saurashtra University, Rajkot
LL.M. Programme – 2019
Semester – 1

No.	Course Code	Course Title	C	EM	TM
1.	1904010002010100	Law & Social Transformation in India	6	100	100
2.	1904010002010200	Judicial Process	6	100	100
3.	1904020202010300	Human Rights & Duties	6	100	100
4.	1904020102010400	Forensic Science	6	100	100
5.	1904020102010500	Law of Export Import Regulation	6	100	100

C = Credits
IM=Internal Marks
EM=External Marks
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Sill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

Annexure "B"

Saurashtra University, Rajkot
LL.M. Programme – 2019
Semester – 2

No.	Course Code	Course Title	C	EM	TM
1.	1904010002020100	Indian Constitutional Law : New Challenges	6	100	100
2.	1904020202020200	Penology : Treatment of Offenders	6	100	100
3.	1904020102020300	Law of Industrial & Intellectual Property	6	100	100
4.	1904020202020400	Juvenile Delinquency	6	100	100
5.	1904020102020500	Prevention and Control of Pollution	6	100	100
6.	1904020202020600	Collective Violence and	6	100	100

		Criminal Justice System			
7.	1904020202020700	Corporate Finance	6	100	100

C = Credits
IM=Internal Marks
EM=External Marks
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Sill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

Annexure "B"

Saurashtra University, Rajkot
LL.M. Programme – 2019
Semester – 3

No.	Course Code	Course Title	C	EM	TM
1.	1904010002030100	Legal Education & Research Methodology	6	100	100
2.	1904010002030200	Legal Education & Research Methodology (Practical)	6	100	100
3.	1904020202030300	Comparative Criminal Procedure	6	100	100
4.	1904020102030400	Law of Insurance	6	100	100
5.	1904020202030500	Privileged Class Deviance	6	100	100
6.	1904020102030600	Banking Law	6	100	100

C = Credits
IM=Internal Marks
EM=External Marks
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Sill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

Annexure "B"

Saurashtra University, Rajkot
LL.M.) Programme – 2019
Semester – 4

No.	Course Code	Course Title	C	EM	TM
-----	-------------	--------------	---	----	----

1.	1904010002040000	Dissertation / Project Report Writing / Viva, Presentation	6	200	200
----	------------------	---	---	-----	-----

C = Credits
IM=Internal Marks
EM=External Marks
TM=Total Marks

CCT=Core Course
SO=Sill Oriented Course
ICT=Interdisciplinary Course
SS=Self Study Course
DP=Dissertation / Project Work
ECT=Elective Course

.....

Course Grade Point = $\frac{\text{Marks obtained}}{\text{Max. Marks}}$

Course Credit Point = Credits x Grade Point

Total SGPA = $\frac{\text{Credit Points}}{\text{Total Credits}}$

The examination duration for each of the theory paper shall be of two hours duration.

5. The question paper shall be set in the following form :

Question No.	Type	Weightage (Marks)
1	Short Essay- 2	20 (10 each)
2,3, 4 & 5	Long Essay – 4	80(20 each)
	Total	100

R.L.L.M.-11 PROMOTION, RE-ADMISSION RULES & MAXIMUM TIME FOR COMPLETION OF COURSE

11.1 Rules of promotion shall be as under:

A candidate having enrolled for semester -I shall be eligible for admission up to semester- IV provided his/her term is sanctioned by the department irrespective of passing or appearing in and registered for Semester End Examination & examination seat number is allotted to the candidate for all respective semesters.

The result of semester IV shall be declared only when he/she has cleared all the courses of semester I to III and obtained minimum credits and percentage of marks in each of the course as prescribed in the syllabus.

- 11.2 Rules and the Procedure for granting Re-admission to the student shall be as under,
- 11.2.1. Who had not put in the required attendance in a Course in the concerned Programme or a semester and thus detained, or
- 11.2.2. Who had not cleared the required number of Courses and thus detained; where applicable or
- 11.2.3. A student who had put in not less than 75% of attendance in a Semester and not registered for the examination shall be considered for the re-admission in the same semester.
- 11.2.4. The student, who after completing the first two semesters of the Programme if opts out of the Programme, then he or she shall be eligible to rejoin the Programme, subject to the time period elapsed has not exceeded two years.
- 11.2.5. Such readmissions shall be granted by the Head of the concerned Department directly, subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions :
- a) The concerned teachers have granted the attendance of the Courses in each semester.
 - b) The student shall complete the Programme within 4 years from the year of the original admission.
 - c) No readmission shall be granted after the first four weeks of the Semester in which he/she is seeking admission.

Note :

The provisional grade card will be issued at the end of the every semester end examination indicating the courses completed successfully. Upon successful completion of Masters Degree Program a Final Grade card, which shall consist of grades of all courses will be issued by the Controller of Examinations of the University.

MARKING SCHEME

Every paper shall carry 100 marks and shall be evaluated externally. Dissertation carrying 200 marks and Project carrying 100 marks shall be evaluated externally.

.....

MONSOON SEMESTER
[SEMESTER – 1]
Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	1	Core	1604010002010100	Law & Social Transformation in India	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE-1: LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION IN INDIA.

(Core Course)

Course Outcomes:

This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with
Cos1. awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and
Cos2. a spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law.
Cos3. The endeavour is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Law and Social change.

- 1.1. Law as an instrument of social change.
- 1.2. Law as the product of traditions and culture.
- 1.3. Criticism and evaluation of the introduction of common law system and institutions in India and its impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.

Unit - 2. Modernisation and the Law.

- 2.1 Modernisation as a value : Constitutional perspectives

reflected in the fundamental duties.

- 2.2. Modernisation of social institutions through law.
 - 2.2.1. Reform of family law.
 - 2.2.2. Agrarian reform – Industrialisation of agriculture.
 - 2.2.3. Industrial reform : Free enterprise v. State regulation.
 - 2.2.4. Industrialisation v. environmental protection.
- 2.3. Reform of court processes.
 - 2.3.1. Criminal law : Plea bargaining ; compounding and payment of compensation to victims.
 - 2.3.2. Civil law :(ADR) Confrontation v. Consensus; mediation and conciliation; lok adalats.
 - 2.3.3. Prison reforms.
- 2.4. Democratic decentralization and local self-government.

Unit - 3. Religion and the Law.

- 4.1. Religion as a divisive factor.
- 4.2. Secularism as a solution to the problems.
- 4.3. Reform of the law on secular lines: Problems.
- 4.4. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion.
- 4.5. Religious minorities and the law.

Unit - 4. Language and the Law.

- 5.1. Language as a divisive factor: formation of linguistic States.
- 5.2. Constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.
- 5.3. Language policy and the Constitution: Official language; Multi-language system.
- 5.4. Non-discrimination on the ground of language.

Unit - 5. Caste and the Law.

- 6.1. Caste as a divisive factor.
- 6.2. Non-discrimination on the ground of caste.
- 6.3. Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices.
- 6.4. Protective discrimination : Scheduled castes, tribes and backward classes.
- 6.5. Reservation; Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

Unit - 6. Regionalism and the law.

- 7.1. Regionalism as a divisive factor.
- 7.2. Concept of India as one unit,
- 7.3. Right of movement, residence and business; impermissibility of state or regional barriers.
- 7.4. Equality in matters of employment; the slogan “Sons of the soil” and its practice.
- 7.5. Admission to educational institutions : preference to residents of a State.

Unit - 7. Women and the Law.

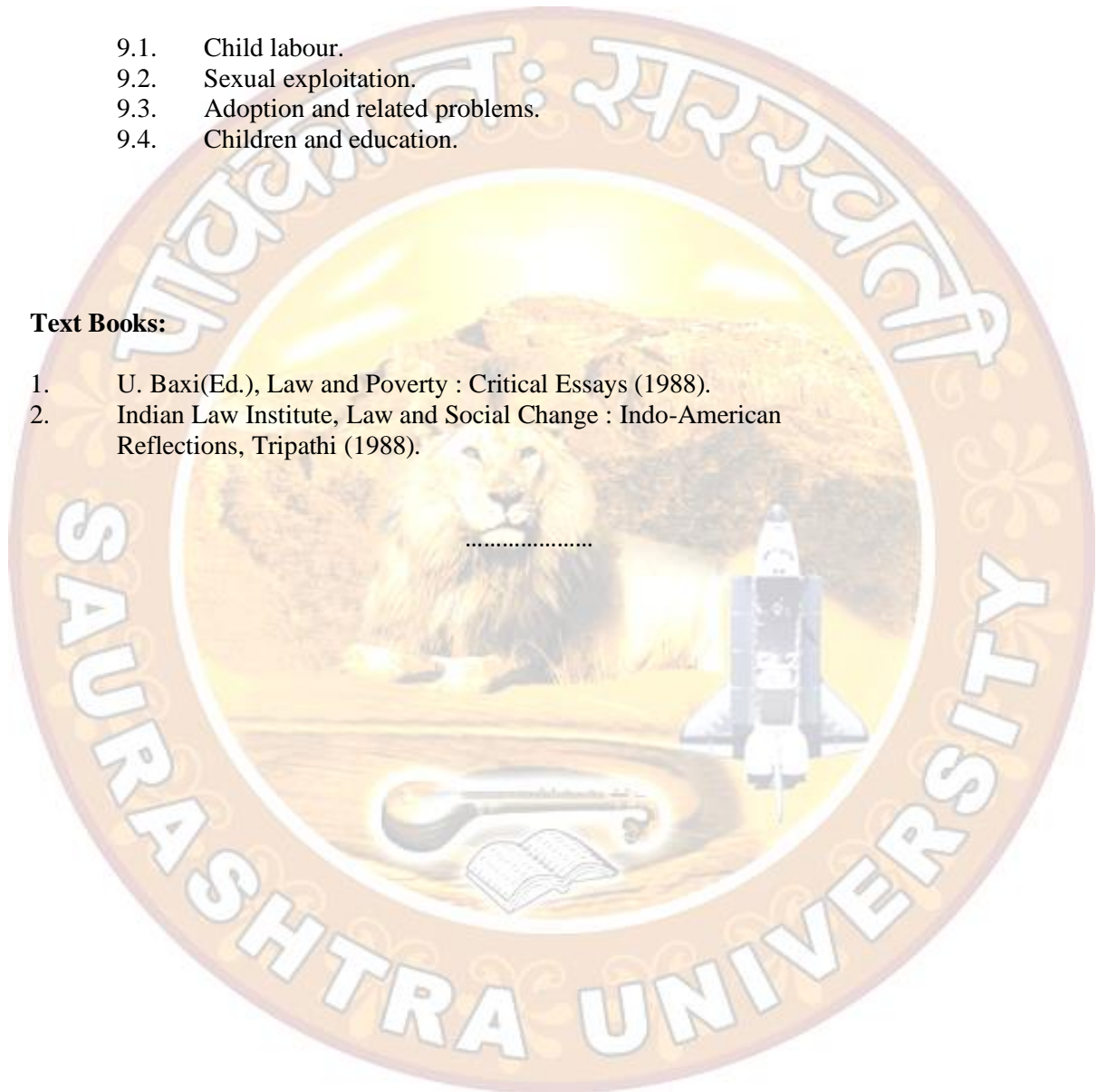
- 8.1. Crimes against women.
- 8.2. Gender injustice and its various forms.
- 8.3. Women's Commission. Empowerment of women : Legal Provision apart from Constitutional.

Unit - 8. Children and the Law.

- 9.1. Child labour.
- 9.2. Sexual exploitation.
- 9.3. Adoption and related problems.
- 9.4. Children and education.

Text Books:

1. U. Baxi(Ed.), Law and Poverty : Critical Essays (1988).
2. Indian Law Institute, Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections, Tripathi (1988).



Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	1	Core	1604010002010200	Judicial Process	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 2 : JUDICIAL PROCESS.

(Core course)

Course Outcomes:

Cos 1. A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum.

Cos 2. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.

Cos 3. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.

Cos 4. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.

Cos 5. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.

Cos 6. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice.

Course Contents:

Unit-1. Nature of Judicial Process.

- 1.1. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering.
- 1.2. Judicial process and creativity in Law – Common law model – Legal reasoning and growth of law – Change and stability.

- 1.3. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent.
- 1.4. Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.

Unit - 2. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications.

- 2.1. Notion of Judicial Review.
- 2.2. 'Role' in constitutional adjudication – various theories of judicial role.
- 2.3. Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication.
- 2.4. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism.
- 2.5. Problems of accountability and judicial law-making.

Unit - 3. Judicial Process in India.

- 3.1. Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review.
- 3.2. The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial process.
- 3.3. Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court : the tools and techniques of creativity.
- 3.4. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges.
- 3.5. Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism- scope and limits.

Unit - 4. The Concepts of Justice.

- 4.1. The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought.
- 4.2. Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian Thought.
- 4.3. The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought.
- 4.4. Various theoretical bases of justice : The liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

Unit - 5. Relation between Law and Justice.

- 5.1. Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class.
- 5.2. Dependency theories – For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law.
- 5.3. The independence of justice theories – means to end relationship of law and justice – The relationship in the context of the Indian constitutional ordering.
- 5.4. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.

Text Books:

1. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.

.....

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	1	Core	1604010002010300	Human Rights & Duties	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 3 : HUMAN RIGHTS & DUTIES

(Core course)

Course Outcomes:

Protection of Human Rights (HR) became an important issue after the second world war and after the acceptance of Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Cos 1. To create awareness for Protection of Human Rights

The growth of HRs Laws and jurisprudence thereafter was spontaneous and continuous. The changes in the global scenario bring new concept of HR protection against violation. In one sense, HR can be said as the rights which the nature has endowed with human beings. However, they are not mere privileges given to the subjects by the ruler but are liberties permitted to the 'citizens' in a democracy. Manifestly a law that violates human rights is no law at all. Probably this perspective may give an impression that human rights are not different from natural rights envisaged by the natural law school.

Cos 2. To make the perception clear about Human Rights

Indian polity adopted Fundamental Duties in the Constitution after a long time. it is beyond doubt that every human being has responsibilities and obligation not only towards the other fellow beings, but also towards the society at large.

Cos 3. To make understand this right-duty relationship. Only when a society is aware of this can there be any meaning to human rights.

Human rights are the rights of all human beings. Violation of these rights in human rights violations. Due to frequent violations to particular groups in disadvantageous position, new categories of human rights have emerged. These groups are of people such as women, children, prisoners and dalits. Violation of human rights of these groups is of great concern of every nation today. The officials of the state like the police force commit such violations. This is only an illustration. There are several other categories of violations.

Cos 4 This course is intended to clear the concept of human rights, understand the importance duties in our society making a responsible citizen of the nation

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Concept and Development of Human Rights.

Unit – 2. International Instruments on Human Rights.

Unit – 3. Indian Constitution and Human Rights.

- 3.1. Constitutional Philosophy – Preamble.
- 3.2. Fundamental Rights.
- 3.3. Directive Principles of State Policy.
- 3.4. Fundamental Duties.

Unit- 4. Emerging Human Rights.

- 4.1. Rights of Women.
- 4.2. Children.
- 4.3. Dalits.
- 4.4. Tribals.
- 4.5. Minorities.
- 4.6. Disabled.
- 4.7. Prisoners.
- 4.8. Refugees.
- 4.9. Aids victim.
- 4.10. Unorganized Labour.

Unit-5. Enforcement of Human Rights.

- 5.1. Formal Mechanism.
 - 5.1.1. Protection of Human Rights Act.
 - 5.1.2. Commissions of Human Rights.
 - 5.1.3. Role of Courts in India.
 - 5.1.4. Role of International Course.

Unit-6. Human Duties.

.....

Group - A - Criminal Law

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	1	Elective Course	1604020202010400	Forensic Science	6	100	-	Three Hours

**MODULE -2A : FORENSIC SCIENCE - [Multi-disciplinary]
(Elective Course)**

Course Outcomes:

Crime in the society is as old as human race. With the advancement of science and technology types and methods of crime have undergone a radical change. Intelligent criminal has been quick to exploit science and technology for commission of crime.

COs. 1. To acquire the knowledge of technology, methods of crime adopted by the criminals

Present scenario of criminal justice system is sad large percentage of criminals goes scot free. These frequent acquittals not only waste the huge amount of public money and precious time but embolden the criminals, escalate crime and multiply criminals.

COs.2. to make aware of this sad situations and how to get rid of this

Now a days old technique of criminal investigation has become obsolete. Use of third degree does not find favour with the new generation of administrators, judges and the public at large.

Forensic Science has proved a very useful tool for identification of the crime, criminal and victim.

COs.3.The syllabus is designed to make aware the students of this new science and technology.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Principles & Perspectives.

- 1.1. Need.
- 1.2. Function.
- 1.3. Development.
- 1.4. Principles.
- 1.5. Tools & Techniques.
- 1.6. Problems of Proof.

Unit - 2. The Forensic Psychology.

- 2.1. Importance.
- 2.2. Nature.
- 2.3. Classification.
- 2.4. Collection of Evidence.
- 2.5. Hypnosis.
- 2.6. Truth Serum.
- 2.7. Brain Printing.
- 2.8. Case Law.

Unit – 3 Road Accidents.

- 3.1. Scientific investigation and evaluation of clue, materials, Arson
- 3.2. Scientific investigation and evaluation of materials trace Analysis.
- 3.3. Nature, Location, Collection and evaluation of trace materials.

Unit – 4 Nature, Identification, Classification, Collection, Location of Narcotics clue materials.

- 4.1. Opium, Morphine, Heroin, Pathadin, Barbiturates.
- 4.2. Cocaine, Amphetmines, Methaquinon.
- 4.3. Cannabis, LSD, DMT.
- 4.4. Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages.

Unit - 5. Nature, Classification and mode of action of poison their symptoms, fatal dozes etc.

- 5.1. Sodim hydroxide, Annonium Hydroxide and Potassium hydroxide.
- 5.2. Mercury, Arsenic, Lead, Copper, Zink.

- 5.3. Sulphuric acid, Nitric Acid, Hydrochloric acid.
- 5.4. Phenol, Phosphorous, Chlorine, Iodine.
- 5.5. Castor oilseed, Cotton seeds, Dhatura, Oleander seed, Abrus precatitions seeds.
- 5.6. Barbiturates, Opium, charas, Ethyl alcohol, methyl alcohol, Chloroforms, ether, Snake Venom, DDT, Endrin, Deldrin, Aldrin, B.H.C. (Gammoxene, Parathion, Malathion and Diazinon).

Unit - 6. Micro traces.

- 6.1. Importance.
- 6.2. Nature.
- 6.3. Location.
- 6.4. Collection.
- 6.5. Forensic Problems.
- 6.6. Individual Micro traces.
 - 6.6.1. Plant material. Wood, Leaves, Flowers, Seeds, Starch.
 - 6.6.2. Dusts.
 - 6.6.3. Soils, Glass.
 - 6.6.4. Biological Materials.
Hair & Fibre, Blood, Semen & other body fluids
(Saliva, Urine, Faeces, Sweat, Nasal secretions, Tears)

Unit – 7 Elementary Forensic Medicine.

- 7.1. Investigation of death.
- 7.2. Injuries.
- 7.3. Age determination of living person.
- 7.4. Insanity

Unit – 8 Evaluation of skeletal remains formage, height, sex, time of death, mode of death, and identification including skull and site marks.

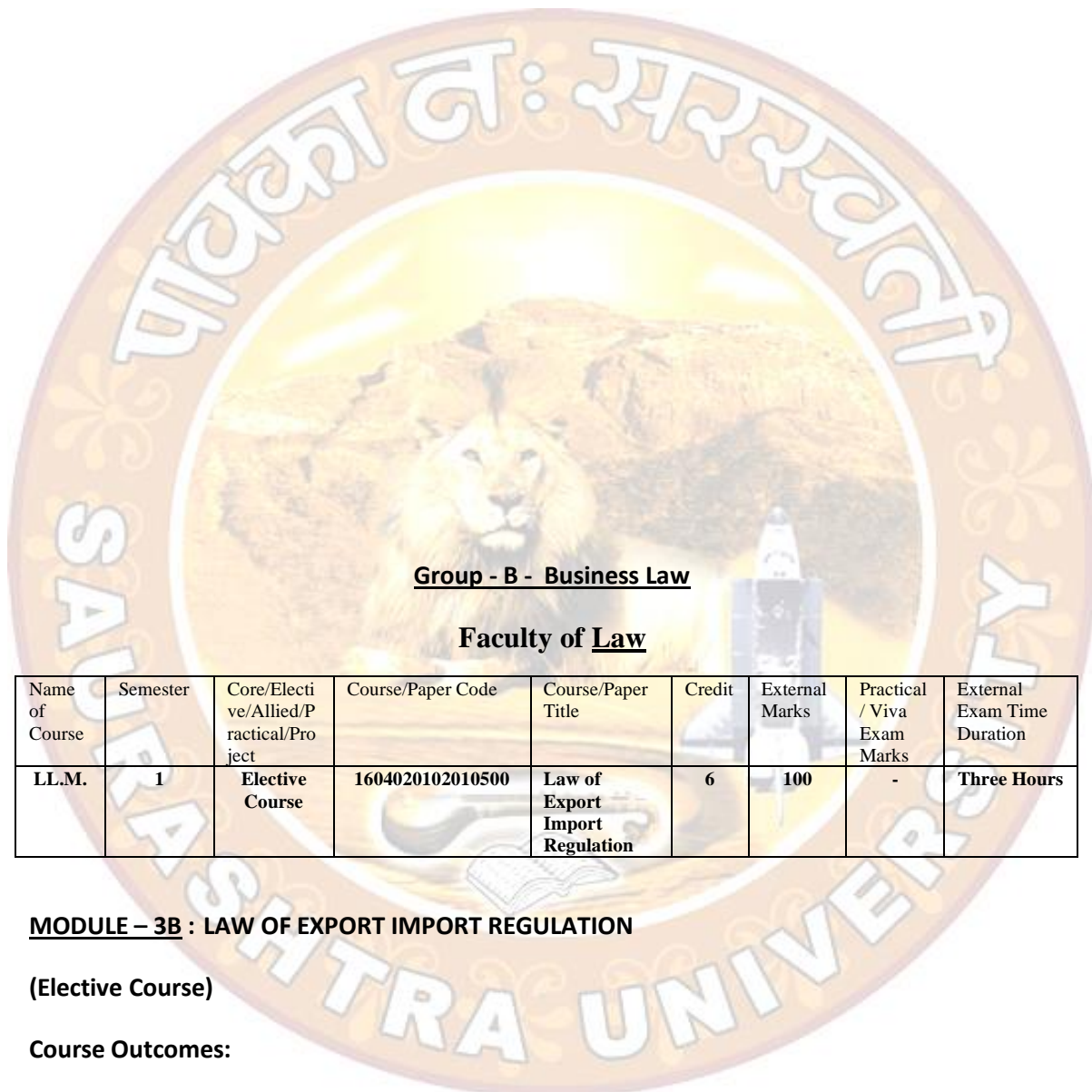
Unit – 9 Finger Prints & Foot Prints and Hand writings & Documents Marks and Scratches.

**Unit – 10 Alcohol and Drivers.
Nature, Location, Preservation, Collection, Identification, Comparison, Recording, etc.**

Book Recommended :

Sharma B.R. : Forensic Science.

.....



Group - B - Business Law

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	1	Elective Course	1604020102010500	Law of Export Import Regulation	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 3B : LAW OF EXPORT IMPORT REGULATION

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

After independence India has embarked upon all round efforts to modernize her economy through developmental ventures. Greater and greater emphasis is placed on increase of production in both industrial and agricultural sectors. Besides, there was the ever-pressing need for raising capital for investment in certain basic and key industries. All these required a considerably high rate of investment of capital.

The process of modernization necessitated the adoption of newer technologies for industry and agriculture. These technologies had to be borrowed from other developed countries.

This, in turn, needed foreign exchange which could be earned by the increased exports of goods and raw materials from India.

COs.1 This course is designed to acquaint the students about the parameters of legal controls on imports and exports.

COs 2. To develop the professional and entrepreneur skill in the students

COs 2. To understand the global scenario of export and import of goods and services

Course Contents:

Unit – 1 INTRODUCTION :

- 1.1. State control over import and export of goods -from rigidity to liberalization.
- 1.2. Impact of regulation on economy.

Unit - 2. The Basic Formalities of Export and Import Trade.

- 2.1. Registration.
- 2.2. Selection of Product & Market.
- 2.3. Documentation.
- 2.4. Methods of Payment.

Unit - 3. International Regime.

- 3.1. WTO – objectives;
- 3.2. Functions
- 3.3. WTO agreement.
- 3.4. WTO and tariff restrictions.
- 3.5. WTO and non-tariff restrictions.
- 3.6. Anti-dumping.
- 3.7. Countervailing Duties.
- 3.8. Safeguards.
- 3.9. Pre-shipment Inspection
- 3.10. Technical Business to Trade.
- 3.11. Sanitary & Phyto-sanitary Measures.

Unit – 4. General Law and Policy Control of Imports and Exports.

- 4.1. General scheme-Foreign Trade Policy.
- 4.2. Legislative control.
 - 4.2.1. Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1992.
 - 4.2.2. COFEPOSA.
 - 4.2.3. Quality Control Act.

- 4.2.4. Customs Act, 1962.
- 4.2.4.1. Prohibition on importation and exportation of goods.
- 4.2.4.2. Control of smuggling activities in export-import trade.

Unit – 5 Exim policy : Changing Dimensions.

- 5.1. Promotion of foreign trade.
- 5.2. Agricultural products.
- 5.3. Textile and cloths.
- 5.4. Jewellery.
- 5.5. Service sector.

Unit – 6 Pre-Shipment and Post-Shipment formalities.

Unit – 7 Law relating to customs.

- 7.1. Levy of and exemption from customs duties.
- 7.2. Clearance of imported goods and export goods.
- 7.3. Conveyance and warehousing of goods.

Unit – 8 Regulation of Foreign Currency:

- 8.1. Conservation of foreign exchange.
- 8.2. Foreign exchange management.
- 8.3. Currency transfer.
- 8.4. Investment in foreign countries.
- 8.5. Borrowing and Lending of money and foreign currency.

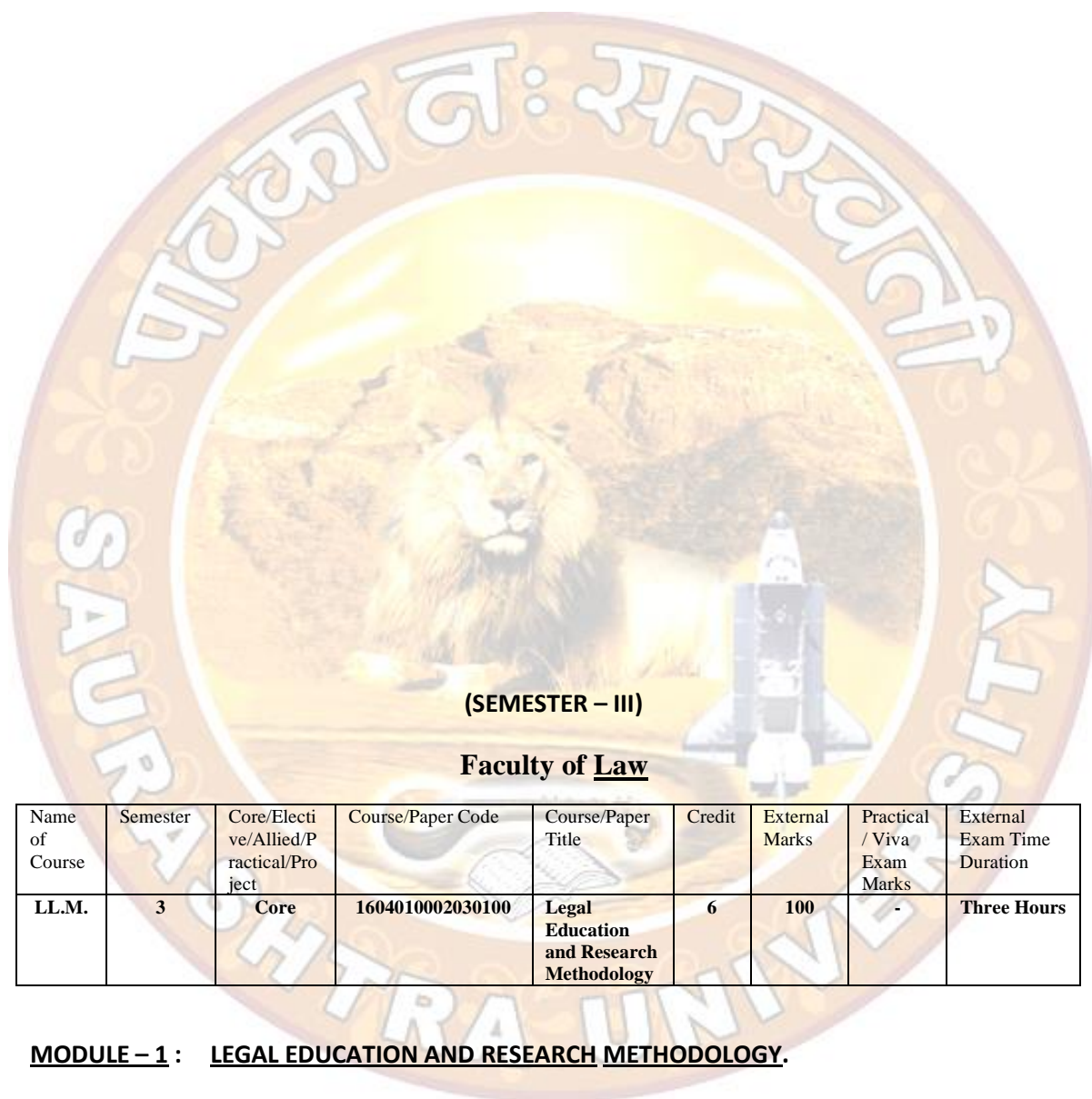
Unit – 9 Technology transfer.

- 9.1. Collaboration Agreement for Technology Transfer.
- 9.2. Restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements.
- 9.3. Joint venture.

Text Books:

1. **Government of India, Handbook of Import Export Procedures, (Refer to the latest edition).**
2. **Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act 1992 and Rules.**
3. **Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999.**

.....



(SEMESTER – III)

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	3	Core	1604010002030100	Legal Education and Research Methodology	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 1 : LEGAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.

Core Course

Course Outcomes:

COs. 1 A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education.

COs 2. To expose students to programmes like organisation of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

COs 3. Law is taught in different ways in different countries. The LL.M course, being intended also to produce lawyers with better competence and expertise, it is imperative that the student should familiarise himself with the different systems of legal education.

COs 4. The lectures method both at LL.B level and LL.M level has many demerits. The existing lacunae can be eliminated by following other methods of learning such as case methods, problem method, discussion method, seminar method and a combination of all these methods.

The student has to be exposed to these methods so as to develop his skills.

COs 5. Growth of legal science in India depends on the nature and career of legal research. The syllabus is designed to develop also skills in research and writing in a systematic manner.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Objectives of Legal Education.

Unit - 2. Lecture Method of Teaching – Merits and Demerits.

Unit - 3. The Problem Method.

Unit - 4. Discussion Method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching.

Unit -5. The Seminar Method of teaching.

Unit - 6. Examination system and problems in evaluation – external and internal assessment.

Unit - 7. Student participation in law school programmes – organization of seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers.

Unit - 8. Clinical legal education – legal aid, arbitration, mediation.

Unit - 9. Research Methods.

- 9.1. Socio Legal Research.
- 9.2. Doctrinal and non-doctrinal.
- 9.3. Relevance of empirical research.
- 9.4. Induction and deduction.

Unit - 10. Identification of Problem of research.

- 10.1. What is a research problem ?
- 10.2. Survey of available literature and bibliographical research.
 - 10.2.1. Legislative materials including subordinate legislation, notifications and policy statements.

- 10.2.2. Decisional materials including foreign decisions : methods of discovering the “rule of the case” tracing the history of important cases and ensuring that these have not been over-ruled; discovering judicial conflict in the area pertaining to the research problem and the reasons thereof.
- 10.2.3. Juristic writings – a survey of juristic literature relevant to select problems in India and foreign periodicals.
- 10.2.4. Compilation of list of reports or special studies conducted relevant to the problem.

Unit - 11. Preparation of the Research Design.

- 11.1 Formulation of the Research problem.
- 11.2. Devising tools and techniques for collection of data : Methodology.
 - 11.2.1. Methods for the collection of statutory and case materials and juristic literature.
 - 11.2.2. Use of historical and comparative research materials.
 - 11.2.3. Use of observation studies.
 - 11.2.4. Use of questionnaires / interview.
 - 11.2.5. Use of case studies.
 - 11.2.6. Sampling procedures – design of sample, types of sampling to be adopted.
 - 11.2.7. Use of scaling techniques.
 - 11.2.8. Jurimetrics.
- 11.3. Computerized Research – A study of legal research programmes such as Lexis and West law coding.
- 11.4. Classification and tabulation of data – use of cards for data collection – Rules for tabulation. Explanation of tabulated data. Analysis of data.

Text Books:

1. S.K. Agrawal (Ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay.
2. N.R. Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
3. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology.



Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	3	Core	1604010002030200	Legal Education & Research Methodology [Practical]	6	100	00	100	--

PAPER – 2 : PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

Course Outcomes:

- COs 1.Learning while doing
- COs 2.Sensitize the students for research
- COs 3.Sensitize the students for teaching
- COs 4.Sensitize the students for social work

The practical examination shall be held at the end of the third semester on Legal Education and Research Methodology. Teaching and Clinical work. There shall be 25 Marks each for doctrinal research and for non doctrinal research and 25 marks each for law teaching and clinical work.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Research Methodology.

i) Doctrinal research (25 marks).

Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be evaluated by a team of faculty members.

ii) Non-doctrinal research (25 marks).

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

Unit-2. Clinical work (25 marks).

The modalities can be evolved by the law school. One method is that the legal aid clinic of the law school can involve itself with other legal aid programmes in the area. Students are encouraged not only to work with the clinic but also to acquaint with court proceedings, working of a business organization, tackling of labour disputes, family disputes, drafting of business or other deeds and with public interest litigation. The initiative and potential of the student and the actual work turned out by him shall be assessed by a team of Faculty members.

Law Teaching (25 marks)

A topic is assigned to the student in advance. He is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. Where LL.B. programme co-exists with LL.M. programme, the students may be asked to teach the LL.B. students. They can select any of the methods of teaching. In legal education practical, the LL.M. students are evaluated by a team of Faculty members.



MODULE – 2B : COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

Criminal Procedure is being taught as a compulsory paper at the level of LL.B. today.

COs 1. To make students aware that a jurisprudential thrust has to be given to this subject at the post-graduate level as this is a subject which has constitutional undertones and jurisprudential importance.

COs 2. A study of comparative criminal procedure helps students to develop an ecumenical approach and broadens their vision. It inspires them renew and revise their laws to be in tune with developed systems.

COs 3. To have a comparative study with reference to India, England, France and China

Course Contents:

Unit -1. Organisation of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies.

- 1.1. Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction.
 - 1.1.1. Nyaya Panchayats in India
 - 1.1.1.1. Panchayats in tribal areas.
- 1.2. Organisation of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals.
 - 1.2.1. Prosecutors and the police.
- 1.2. Withdrawal of prosecution.

Unit -2. Pre-trial Procedures.

- 2.1. Arrest and questioning of the accused
- 2.2. The rights of the accused.
- 2.3. The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police.
- 2.4. Right to counsel.
- 2.5. Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation

Unit-3. Trial Procedures.

- 3.1. The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system.
- 3.2. Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial.
- 3.3. Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence.
 - 3.3.1. Expert evidence.
- 3.4. Appeal of the court in awarding appropriate punishment.
- 3.5. Plea bargaining.

Unit-4. Correction and Aftercare services.

- 4.1. Institutional correction of the offenders.
- 4.2. General Comparison – After – care services in India and France.
- 4.3. The role of the court in correctional programmes in India.

Unit-5. Preventive Measures in India.

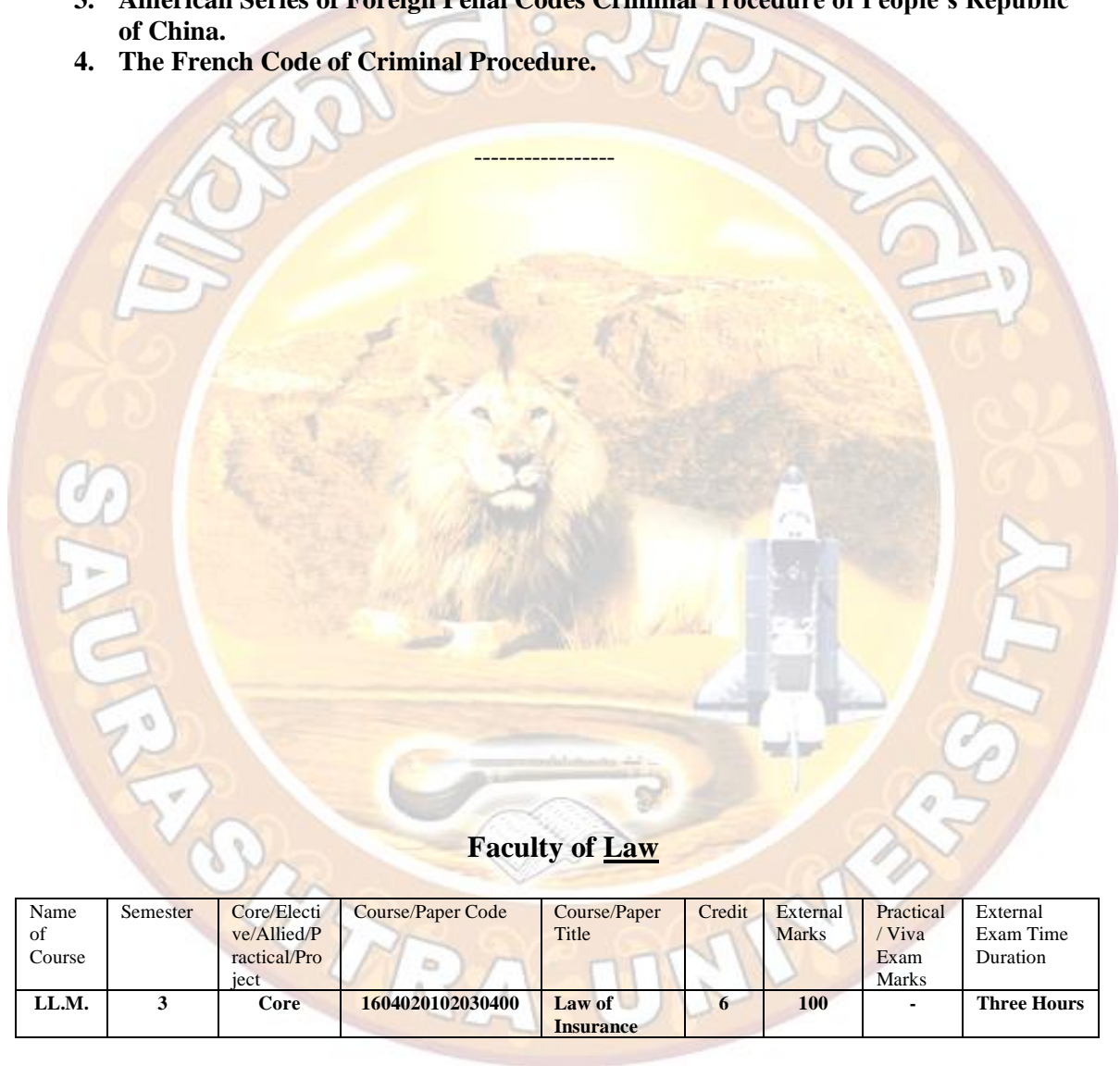
- 5.1. Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code.
- 5.2. Special enactments.

Unit-6. Public Interest Litigation.

6.1. Directions for criminal prosecution.

Text Books:

1. Celia Hampton, Criminal Procedure.
2. Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England.
3. American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure of People's Republic of China.
4. The French Code of Criminal Procedure.



Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	3	Core	1604020102030400	Law of Insurance	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 2B : LAW OF INSURANCE

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

COs 1 . To provide the operational framework of insurance idea by the general principles of contract.

COs 2. To make student aware about the insurance policy, being a contract, is subject to all the judicial interpretative techniques. Besides, the insurance idea has a compensatory justice component. This brings it in the arena of the law of tort as well. It is even suggested that a fully grown and developed law of insurance may, if not totally displace, decrease the significance of the law of tort.

COs 3. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of insurance law in the context of the development of the general principles of law and judicial interpretation to inform the students about the use of law for the establishment of "just" order in insurance and to develop the appreciative and evaluative faculties of the students.

Course Contents:

Unit -1. Introduction.

- 1.1. Nature of insurance contract, various kinds of insurance, proposal, policy, parties, consideration, need for utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity.
- 1.2. Insurance policy, law of contract and law of torts- future of insurance : need, importance and place of insurance.
- 1.3. Constitutional perspectives the entries 24, 25, 29, 30, 47 of list I Union List; 23, 24 of list III.

Unit - 2. General Principles of Law of Insurance.

- 2.1. Definition, nature and history.
- 2.2. The risk – commencement, attachment and duration.
- 2.3. Assignment and alteration.
- 2.4. Settlement of claim and subrogation.
- 2.5. Effect of war upon policies.

Unit - 3. Indian Insurance Law : General.

- 3.1. History and development.
- 3.2. The Insurance Act 1938 and the Insurance Regulatory Authority Act 2000.
- 3.3. Mutual insurance companies and cooperative life insurance societies.
- 3.4. Double insurance and re-insurance.

Unit - 4. Life Insurance.

- 4.1. Nature and scope.
- 4.2. Event insured against life insurance contract.
- 4.3. Circumstances affecting the risk.
- 4.4. Amounts recoverable under life policy.

- 4.5. Persons entitled to payment.
- 4.6. Settlement of claim and payment of money.

Unit - 5. Marine Insurance.

- 5.1. Nature and Scope.
- 5.2. Classification of marine policies.
 - 5.2.1. The Marine Insurance Act, 1963.
 - 5.2.2. Marine insurance.
 - 5.2.3. Insurable interest, insurable value.
 - 5.2.4. Marine insurance policy – condition – express warranties, construction of terms of policy.
 - 5.2.5. Voyage – deviation.
 - 5.2.6. Perils of the sea.
 - 5.2.7. Assignment of policy.
 - 5.2.8. Partial laws of ship and of freight, salvage, general average, particular charges.
 - 5.2.9. Return of premium.

Unit - 6. Insurance Against Accidents.

- 6.1. The Fatal Accidents Act, 1855.
 - 6.1.1. Objects and reasons.
 - 6.1.2. Assessment of compensation.
 - 6.1.3. Contributory negligence.
 - 6.1.4. Apportionment of compensation and liability.
- 6.2. The Personal Injuries (Compensation insurance) Act 1963.
 - 6.2.1. Compensation payable under the Act.
 - 6.2.2. Compensation insurance scheme under the Act- Compulsory insurance.

Unit - 7. Property Insurance.

- 7.1. Fire insurance.
- 7.2. The Emergency Risks (Factories) Insurance.
- 7.3. The emergency Risks (Goods) Insurance.
- 7.4. Policies covering risk of explosion.
- 7.5. Policies covering accidental loss, damage to property.
- 7.6. Policies covering risk of storm and tempest.
- 7.7. Glass-plate policies.

- 7.8. Burglary and theft policies.

- 7.9. Live stock policies.
- 7.10. Goods in transit insurance.
- 7.11. Agricultural insurance.
- 7.12. The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.
- 7.13. Liability Insurance.

Unit - 8. Insurance Against Third Party Risks.

- 8.1. Nature and scope.
- 8.2. Effect of insolvency of death on claims of insolvency and death of parties, certificate of insurance.
- 8.3. Claims tribunal : Constitution, functions, application for compensation, procedure, powers and award.
- 8.4. Nature and kinds of such insurance.
- 8.5. Public liability insurance.
- 8.6. Professional negligence insurance.

Unit - 9. Miscellaneous Insurance Schemes : New Dimensions.

- 9.1. Group life insurance.
- 9.2. Mediciam, sickness insurance.

Text Books:

Banerjee, Law of Insurance (1994), Asia Law House, Hyderabad.

.....

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	3	Core	16040202030500	Privileged Class Deviance	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE -3A : PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

This course focuses on the "Criminality of the "Privileged classes". The definition of "privileged classes" in a society like India should not pose major problem at all; the expression nearly includes wielders of all forms of state and social (including religious) power.

COs 1 . To understand the relation between privilege power and deviant behaviour

COs 2. To make aware about the traditional approaches which highlight "white-collar offences", "socio-economic offences" or "crimes of the powerful" deal mainly with the deviance of the economically resourceful.

The dimension of deviance associated with bureaucracy, the new rich (nouveau riche), religious leaders and organizations, professional classes and the higher bourgeoisie are not fully captured here.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Introduction.

- 1.1. Conceptions of white collar crimes
- 1.2. Indian approaches to socio-economic offences
- 1.3. Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development.
- 1.4. Typical forms of such deviance
 - 1.4.1. Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats) Professional deviance : Journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects & publishers.
 - 1.4.3. Trade union deviance (including teachers, lawyers/urban property owners)
 - 1.4.4. Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance)
 - 1.4.5. Police deviance
 - 1.4.6. Deviance on electoral process (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices)
 - 1.4.7. Gender-based aggression by socially, Economically and politically powerful.

Unit - 2. Official Deviance.

- 2.1. Conception of official deviance – permissible limit of discretionary powers.
- 2.2. The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission – in 1959 and 1971.
- 2.3. The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair
- 2.4. The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon.
- 2.5. The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs.

- 2.6. The Maruti Commission Report
- 2.7. The Ibakkar –Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax.

Unit - 3. Police Deviance.

- 3.1. Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India.
- 3.2. Unconstitutionality of “third-degree” methods and use of fatal force by police.
- 3.3. “Encounter” killings.
- 3.4. Police atrocities
- 3.5. The plea of superior orders
- 3.6. Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces.
- 3.7. Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions.

Unit - 4. Professional Deviance.

- 4.1. Unethical practices at the Indian bar.
- 4.2. The Lentin Commission Report.
- 4.3. The Press Council on unprofessional and unethical Journalism.
- 4.4. Medical malpractices.

Unit - 5. Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes.

- 5.1. Vigilance Commission
- 5.2. Public Accounts Committee
- 5.3. Ombudsman
- 5.4. Commissions of Enquiry
- 5.5. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947.
- 5.6. The Antulay Case.

Text Books:

B.B. Pande, 'The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance' in the Other Side of Development 136 (1987; K.S. Shukla ed.)

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	3	Core	1604020102030600	Banking Law	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 3B : BANKING LAW.

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

A vitally important economic institution the banking system is deeply influenced by socio-political and economic changes.

COs 1. To aware about the emerging changes in India, particularly after the initiation of the planning process as an instrument of rapid economic development had moulded and affected the banking structure, policies, patterns and practices.

A significant development in the banking system is diversification in banks financing. The commercial banks entered into the field of wide ranging financial assistance to industry, both large and small scale, requiring the need for social control of the banking system eventually leading to the nationalization of banks.

COs 2. This course is designed to acquaint the students with the conceptual and operational parameters of banking law, the judicial interpretation and the new and emerging dimensions of the banking system.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Introduction.

- 1.1. Nature and development of banking.
- 1.2. History of banking in India and elsewhere – indigenous banking – evolution of banking in India – different kinds of banks and their functions.
- 1.3. Multi-functional banks – growth and legal issues.

Unit - 2. Law Relating to Banking Companies in India.

- 2.1. Controls by government and its agencies.
 - 2.1.1. On management.
 - 2.1.2. On accounts and audit.
 - 2.1.3. Lending.
 - 2.1.4. Credit policy.
 - 2.1.5. Reconstruction and reorganization.
 - 2.1.6. Suspension and winding up.
- 2.2. Contract between banker and customer : their rights and duties.

Unit - 3. Social Control over Banking.

- 3.1. Nationalization.
- 3.2. Evaluation : private ownership, nationalization and disinvestment.
- 3.3. Protection of depositors.
- 3.4. Priority lending.
- 3.5. Promotion of underprivileged classes.

Unit - 4. Deposit Insurance.

- 4.1. The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961 :
objects and reasons.
- 4.1.2. Establishment of Capital of DIC.
- 4.1.3. Registration of banking companies insured
banks, liability of DIC to depositors.
- 4.1.4. Relations between insured banks, DIC and Reserve Bank of India.

Unit - 5. The Central Bank.

- 5.1. Evolution of Central Bank.
- 5.2. Characteristics and functions.
- 5.3. Economic and social objectives.
- 5.4. The Central Bank and the State – as bankers' bank.
- 5.5. The Reserve Bank of India as the Central Bank.
 - 5.5.1. Organisational structure.
- 5.6. Functions of the RBI.
 - 5.6.1. Regulation of monetary mechanism of the economy.
 - 5.6.1.1. Credit control.
 - 5.6.1.2. Exchange control.
 - 5.6.1.3. Monopoly of currency issue.
 - 5.6.1.4. Bank rate policy formulation.
- 5.7. Control of RBI over non-banking companies.
 - 5.7.1. Financial companies.
 - 5.7.2. Non-financial companies.

Unit - 6. Relationship of Banker and Customer.

- 6.1. Legal character.
- 6.2. Contract between banker and customer.
- 6.3. Bankers' lien.
- 6.4. Protection of bankers.
- 6.5. Customers.
 - 6.5.1. Nature and type of accounts.
 - 6.5.2. Special classes of customers – lunatics, minor,
partnership, corporations, local authorities.
- 6.7. Banking duty to customers.
- 6.8. Consumer protection : banking as service.

Unit - 7. Negotiable Instruments.

- 7.1. Meaning and kinds.
- 7.2. Transfer and negotiations.
- 7.3. Holder and holder in due course.
- 7.4. Presentment and payment.
- 7.5. Liabilities of parties.

Unit - 8. Lending by Banks.

- 8.1. Good lending principles.
 - 8.1.1. Lending to poor masses.
- 8.2. Securities for advances.
 - 8.2.1. Kinds and their merits and demerits.
- 8.3. Repayment of loans : rate of interest, protection against penalty.
- 8.4. Default and recovery.
 - 8.4.1. Debt recovery tribunal.

Unit - 9. Recent trends of Banking System in India.

- 9.1. New technology.
- 9.2. Information technology.
- 9.3. Automation and legal aspects.
- 9.4. Automatic teller machine and use of internet.
- 9.5. Use of expert system.
- 9.6. Smart Card.
- 9.7. Credit cards.

Unit - 10. Reforms in Indian Banking Law.

- 10.1. Recommendations of committees a review.

Text Books:

- 1. M.L. Tannan, Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India., India Law House, New Delhi, Latest Edition.
- 2. L.C. Goyal, The Law of Banking and Bankers, Latest Edition, Eastern.

WINTER SEMESTER

(SEMESTER-II)

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	1604010002020100	Indian Constitutional Law : New Challenges	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE -1 : INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW : THE NEW CHALLENGES.

(Core Course)

Course Outcomes:

COs1. To make understand that the Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores.

COs2. To aware about the Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes.

COs3. The post graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialisation.

Course Contents:

Unit -1. Federalism.

- 1.1. Creation of new States.
- 1.2. Allocation and sharing of resources – distribution of grants in aid.
 - 1.2.1. The interstate disputes on resources.
- 1.3. Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons.
- 1.4. Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within States.
- 1.5. Directions of the Union to the State under Article 356 and 365.
- 1.6. Federal Comity : Relationship of trust and faith between Union and State.
- 1.7. Special status of certain States.
 - 1.7.1. Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.

Unit - 2. "State" : Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization.

Unit - 3. Right to equality : privatization and its impact on affirmative action.

Unit - 4. Freedom of press and challenges of new scientific development.

- 4.1 Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast.
- 4.2 Right to strike, hartal and bandh.

Unit - 5. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.

5.1. Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights.

5.1.1. Compensation jurisprudence.

5.1.2. Right to education.

5.1.2.1. Commercialisation of education and its impact.

5.1.2.2. Brain drain by foreign education market.

Unit - 6. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and State control.

Unit - 7. Secularism and religious fanaticism.

Unit - 8. Separation of powers : stresses and strain.

8.1. Judicial restraint.

8.2. PIL : Implementation.

8.3. Judicial independence.

8.3.1. Appointment, transfer and removal of judges.

8.4. Accountability of executive.

Unit - 9. Democratic process.

9.1. Nexus of politics with criminals and the business.

9.2. Election.

9.3. Election commission : status.

9.4. Electoral Reforms.

9.5. Coalition government, stability, durability, corrupt practices.

Text Books:

- 1) No specific book is suggested for this course since the course materials obviously depends upon the latest developments.
- 2) These developments in the areas specified in the course can be gathered from the recent materials such as case law, changes and amendments of laws, critical

comments, studies and reports, articles and research papers and lastly contemporary emerging ethos impacting on constitutional values.



Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
----------------	----------	--	-------------------	--------------------	--------	----------------	-----------------------------	-----------------------------

LL.M.	2	Core	16040202020200	Penology : Treatment of Offenders	6	100	-	Three Hours
-------	---	------	----------------	---	---	-----	---	-------------

MODULE -2A : PENOLOGY : TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

COs1. This course offers a specialist understanding of criminal policies It includes theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and

COs2. To aware the students about the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the 'developing' societies, a focus normally absent in law curricula so far.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Introductory.

- 1.1. Definition of Penology

Unit - 2. Theories of Punishment.

- 2.1. Retribution
- 2.2. Utilitarian prevention : Deterrence
- 2.3. Utilitarian : Intimidation
- 2.4. Behaviural prevention : Incapacitation
- 2.5. Behaviural prevention : Rehabilitation – Expiation.
- 2.6. Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment.

Unit - 3. The Problematic of Capital Punishment.

- 3.1. Constitutionality of Capital Punishment
- 3.2. Judicial Attitudes Towards Capital Punishment in India – An inquiry through the statute law and case law.
- 3.3. Law Reform Proposals.

Unit - 4. Approaches to Sentencing.

- 4.1. Alternatives to Imprisonment
 - 4.1.1. Probation
 - 4.1.2. Corrective labour
 - 4.1.3. Fines

- 4.1.4. Collective fines
- 4.1.5. Reparation by the offender/by the court.

Unit - 5. Sentencing.

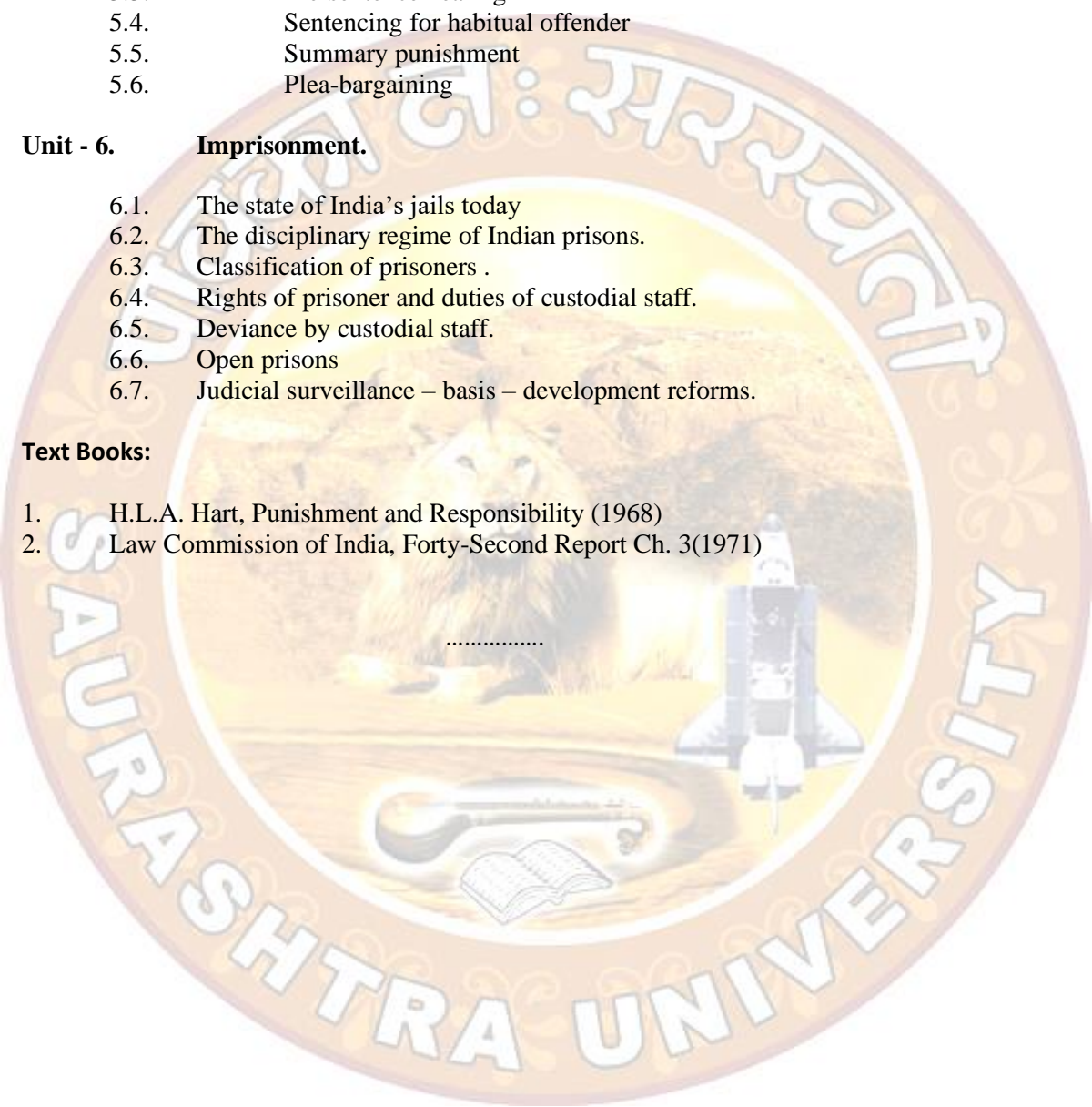
- 5.1. Principal types of sentences in the penal code and special laws.
- 5.2. Sentencing in white collar crime
- 5.3. Pre-sentence hearing
- 5.4. Sentencing for habitual offender
- 5.5. Summary punishment
- 5.6. Plea-bargaining

Unit - 6. Imprisonment.

- 6.1. The state of India's jails today
- 6.2. The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons.
- 6.3. Classification of prisoners .
- 6.4. Rights of prisoner and duties of custodial staff.
- 6.5. Deviance by custodial staff.
- 6.6. Open prisons
- 6.7. Judicial surveillance – basis – development reforms.

Text Books:

- 1. H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
- 2. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3(1971)



Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	1604020102020300	Law of	6	100	-	Three Hours

				Industrial and Intellectual Property.				
--	--	--	--	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--

MODULE – 2B : LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

The concept of intellectual property rights as developed in India cannot be divorced from the developments in the international arena as well as in the nation-to-nation relations.

COs1. The impact of IPR regime on the economic front is emphasized in this paper. In particular, greater attention would be given here to the law relating to unfair and restrictive trade practices as affecting the regime of intellectual property rights.

COs2. To aware about the new areas of development, especially plant patenting and patenting of new forms of life (biotechnology) should receive special attention.

COs3. Evidentiary aspects of infringement, and human right dimensions of the regime of intellectual property law will also be addressed.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. IPR and International Perspectives.

- 1.1. Trademarks and Consumer Protection (Study of UNCTAD report on the subject).
- 1.2. The Legal regime of Unfair Trade Practices and of Intellectual Industrial Property.
- 1.3. Special Problems of the Status of Computer Software in Copyright and Patent Law: A Comparative Study.
- 1.4. Intellectual Property and Human Rights.

Unit - 2. Patent Search, Examination and Records:

- 2.1. Concept of Patent.
 - 2.1.1. Term of Patent.
- 2.2. Provisional and Complete Specification.
 - 2.2.1. Content of Specification.
 - 2.2.2. Opposition to the Patent.
- 2.3. Patent Addition.
- 2.4. Restoration of Patent.
- 2.5. Surrender and Revocation of Patent.
- 2.6. Compulsory License.

- 2.7. Infringement of Patent.
- 2.8. Offences and Penalties.
- 2.9. Biotechnology Patents.
 - 2.9.1. Nature and types of biotechnology patents.
 - 2.9.2. Patent over new forms of life: TRIPS obligations.
 - 2.9.3. Plant patenting.
 - 2.9.4. *Sui generic* protection for plant varieties.
 - 2.9.5. Multinational ownership.
 - 2.9.6. Regulation of environment and health hazards in biotechnology patents.
 - 2.9.7. Indian policy and position.

Unit - 3. Trade Mark.

- 3.1. Concept.
- 3.2. Registration.
 - 3.2.1. Procedure, Duration and Effect.
- 3.3. Use of Trade Mark and Registered Users.
- 3.4. Rectification and Correction of the Register.
- 3.5. Collective Marks.
- 3.6. Certification of Trade Mark.
- 3.7. Assignment and Transmission.
- 3.8. Appellate Board.
- 3.9. Offences and Penalties.

Unit - 4. Copyright.

- 4.1. Concept of Copyright.
- 4.2. Term and Registration Copyright.
- 4.3. Statutory Exception.
- 4.4. International Copyright.
- 4.5. Assignment of Copyright.
 - 4.5.1. Mode of Assignment of Copyright.
- 4.6. Copyright Board.
- 4.7. Copyright Society.
- 4.8. Infringement of Copyright.
 - 4.8.1. Remedies against Infringement of Copyright.
- 4.9. Author Special Right.
- 4.10. Offences and Penalties.

Unit - 5. Design.

- 5.1. Concept.
- 5.2. Article.
- 5.3. Registration.
 - 5.3.1. Application for Registration.
 - 5.3.2. Effect of Registration.
 - 5.3.4. Copyright on Registration.
- 5.4. Piracy of Design.
 - 5.4.1. Piracy of registered design.
- 5.5. Infringement of registered design.
- 5.6. Offences and Penalties.

Unit - 6. Geographical Indication of Goods.

- 6.1. Geographical Indication.
 - 6.1.1 Registration of Geographical Indication.
 - 6.1.2. Application for Geographical Indication.
 - 6.1.3. Duration of registration.
- 6.2. Statutory exception for registration of Geographical Indication.
 - 6.2.1. Prohibition of registration of Geographical Indication as Trademark.
- 6.3. Assignment and Transmission.
- 6.4. Infringement of Geographical Indication.
- 6.5. Offences and Penalties.

Text Books:

1. Terence P. Stewar (ed.), The GATT Uruguay Round : A Negotiating History (1986-1994) The End Game (Part-1)(1999), Kluwer.
2. David Bainbridge, Software Copyright Law (1999), Butterworths.
3. W.R. Cornish, Intellectual Property Law (1999), Sweet and Maxwell.

.....

Faculty of Law

Name	Semester	Core/Electiv	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper	Credit	External	Practical	External
------	----------	--------------	-------------------	--------------	--------	----------	-----------	----------

of Course		e/Allied/Practical/Project		Title		Marks	/ Viva Exam Marks	Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	1604020202020400	Juvenile Delinquency	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE -3A : JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

Juvenile delinquency is considered an important branch of criminology. The impact of juvenile delinquency upon the formation of Indian criminology tradition does not seem to be noticeable. **COs1.** To make students aware that no understanding of crimes and treatment of offenders can be complete without a sure grasp of causes, carrots, and cures of juvenile delinquency

COs2. To make them realize that young offenders require a wholly different centre of criminal justice system and should not be treated in the same way as the adult offenders.

COs3. To know that Juvenile Justice System, although a part of the criminal justice system has now its own autonomous characteristics.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. The Basic Concepts.

- 1.1. The conception of 'child' in Indian Constitution and Penal Code.
- 1.1. Delinquent juvenile
- 1.2. "Neglected" juvenile
- 1.3. The overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crimes by and against children)

Unit - 2. Determining Factors of Juvenile Delinquency.

- 2.1. Differential association
- 2.2. Anomie
- 2.3. Economic pressure
- 2.4. Peer group influence
- 2.5. Gang sub-culture
- 2.6. Class differentials

Unit - 3. Legislative Approaches.

- 3.1. Legislative approaches during the late colonial era.
- 3.2. Children's Act
- 3.3. Legislative position in various States
- 3.4. The Juvenile (Protection and Care) Act.
 - 3.4.1. Constitutional aspects.
 - 3.4.2. Distinction between "Neglected" and "Delinquent" juveniles.
 - 3.4.3. Competent authorities
 - 3.4.4. Processual safeguards for juveniles
 - 3.4.5. Powers given to government
 - 3.4.6. Community participation as envisaged under the Act.

Unit - 4. Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency.

- 4.1. The child population percentage to total sex-ratio, urban/rural/rural-urban.
- 4.2. Neglected below poverty line, physically and mentally disabled, orphans, destitute, vagrants.
- 4.3. Labourers
 - 4.3.1. In organized industries like zari, carpet, bidi, glass.
 - 4.3.2. In unorganized sector like domestic servant, shops and establishment, rag-pickers, family trade.
- 4.4. Delinquent number, sex-ratio, ratio to adult crime, types of offences committed, recidivism, rate of increase background.
- 4.5. Drug addicts.
- 4.6. Victims
 - 4.6.1. Of violence sexual abuse, battered, killed by parents
 - 4.6.2. Of criminal activities like bootlegging, drug pollution as a response of protective approach.

Unit - 5. Judicial Contribution

- 5.1. Social action litigation concerning juvenile justice.
- 5.2. Salient judicial decisions
- 5.3. Role of legal profession in juvenile justice system.

Unit - 6. Implementation

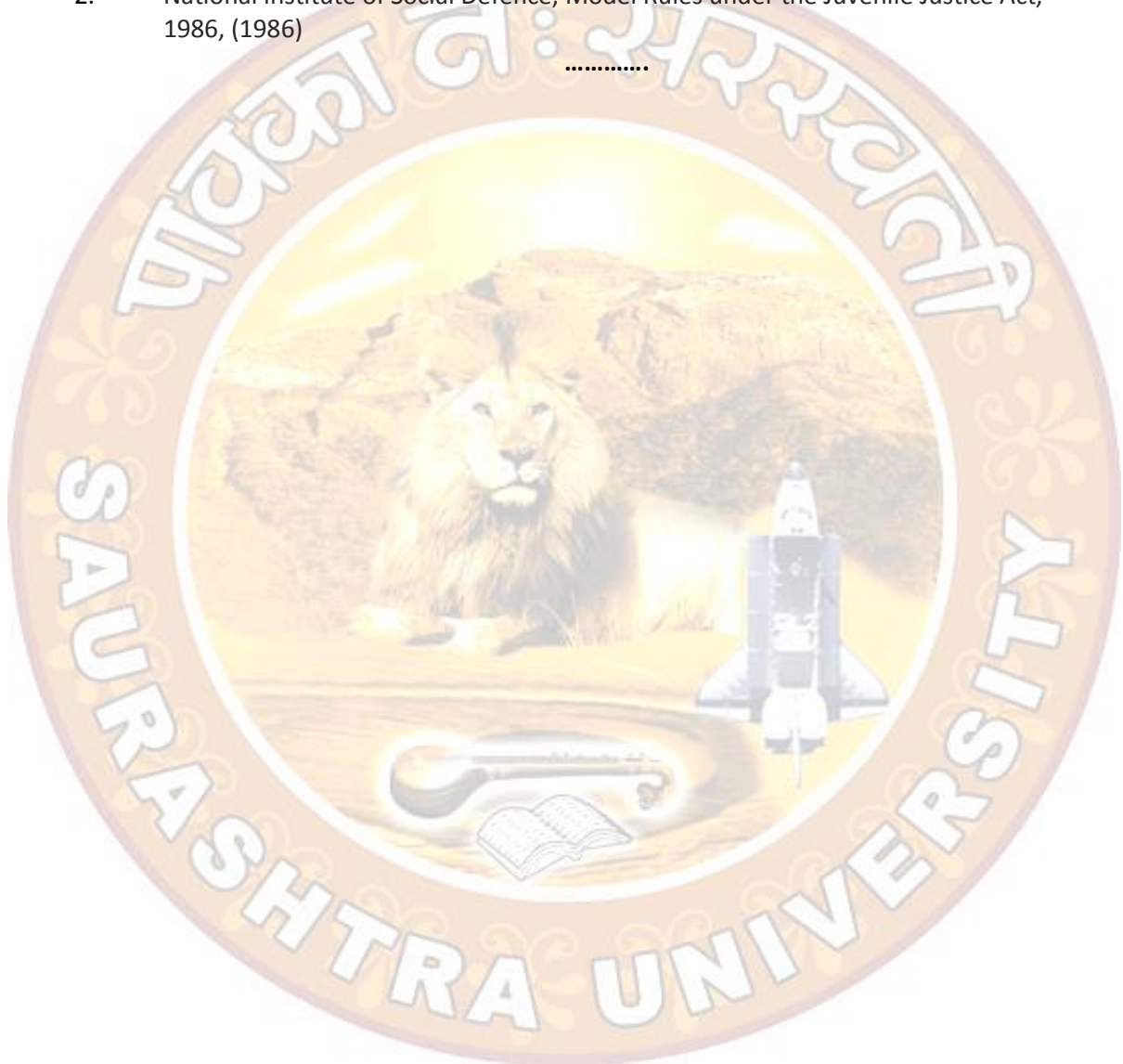
- 6.1. Institutions, bodies, personnel
- 6.2. Recruiting and funding agencies.
- 6.3. Recruitment qualifications and salaries or fund
- 6.4. Other responsibilities of each agency/person
- 6.5. Coordination among related agencies.
- 6.6. Accountability-annual reports and accessibility of public to juvenile justice institution.

Unit - 7. Preventive Strategies

- 7.1. State Welfare programmes health, nutrition, ICWS, grants-in-aid
- 7.2 Compulsory education
- 7.3 Role of community, family, voluntary bodies, individuals.

Text Books :

- 1. Myron Weiner, The Child and State in India (1990)
- 2. National institute of Social Defence, Model Rules under the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986, (1986)



Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	1604020102020500	Prevention and Control of Pollution	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 3B : PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF POLLUTION

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

Pollution hazards bring the worst harm to the environment. Legal measures are attempted to prevent or control various kinds of pollution and their aftermath.

COs1. To make students aware about land pollution hazards be presented or controlled effectively by criminal sanctions especially in a developing country like India?

COs2. To know what other legal strategies can be adopted at this level? To what extent can corporate civil liability be extended for remedying pollution maladies particularly mass disasters. One has to be a critic of the existing laws and to look forward to desirable mechanism of control over pollution hazards.

COs3. This paper aims at shedding light on these areas.

Course Contents:

Unit -1.Pollution.

- 1.1. Meaning.
- 1.2. Kinds of pollution and their impact.

Unit - 2. Pollution of Water.

- 2.1. Definition.
- 2.2. Ground water pollution.
- 2.3. Sources.
- 2.4. Critique of existing laws.
 - 2.4.1. Machinery.
 - 2.4.2. Powers.
 - 2.4.3. function.
 - 2.4.4. Offences and penalties.

Unit – 3 Pollution of Air.

- 3.1. Pollutants and effects.
- 3.2. Modalities of Control.
- 3.3. Conflicts of jurisdiction of different control.
- 3.4. Agencies.
- 3.5. Critique of the existing legal frame work.

Unit - 4. Noise Pollution.

- 4.1. Sources and effects.
- 4.2. Different legal controls.
- 4.3. Need for specific law.

Unit - 5. Disposal of Waste.

- 5.1. Kinds of wastes.
- 5.2. Disposal agencies : local bodies and other agencies.
- 5.3. Disposal and recycling of wastes.

Unit - 6. Sanctions against Pollution.

- 6.1. Efficacy of criminal and civil sanctions.
- 6.2. Corporate liability, civil and criminal.
 - 6.2.1. Should penalties be prohibitive ?
 - 6.2.2. Civil liability, compensatory and penal.
 - 6.2.3. Administrative compensation system.
- 6.3. Incentives to pollution control.

Text Books:

1. Kailash Thakur, Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India (1997), Deep & Deep Publications, New Delhi.
2. David Hughes, Environmental Law (1999), Butterworths, London.
3. Indian Law Institute, Mass Disasters and Multinational Liability : The Bhopal Case (1986).

.....

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	16040202020600	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE -4A: COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

COs1. To make the students aware that this is a crucial area of Indian development with which traditional, western, criminology is not overly preoccupied. Collective political violence (CPV) is the order of the day, whether it is agrarian (feudal) violence, or it is atrocities against untouchables, communal riots, electoral violence, police violence (encounters), political violence by militant and extremist groups, gender-based violence or violence involved in mercenary terrorism and its containment.

COs2. The emphasis of the course will be on fashioning overall democratic understanding and responses to meet this problem.

Course Contents:

Unit - 1. Introductory

- 1.1. Notions of 'force', 'coercion', 'violence'
- 1.2. Distinctions : 'symbolic' violence, "institutionalized" violence, "Structural violence"
- 1.3. Legal order as a coercive normative order Force-monopoly of modern law
- 1.4. "Constitutional" and "criminal" speech : Speech as incitement to violence.
- 1.5. "Collective political violence" and legal order.
- 1.6. Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression".

Unit - 2. Approaches to Violence in India.

- 2.1. Religiously sanctioned structural violence : Caste and Gender based
- 2.2. Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India
- 2.3. Gandhiji's approach to non-violence
- 2.4. Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle.
- 2.5. Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period.

Unit - 3. Agrarian Violence and Repression

- 3.1. The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 Centuries India.
- 3.2. Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective Political (agrarian) violence.
- 3.3. The telangana struggle and the legal order.
- 3.4. The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre.

Unit - 4. Violence against the Scheduled Castes.

- 4.1. Notion of Atrocities.
- 4.2. Incidence of Atrocities.
- 4.3. Uses of Criminal law to combat Atrocities, aftermath of Atrocities.
- 4.4. Violence Against Women.

Unit - 5. Communal Violence.

- 5.1. Incidence and causes of “communal” violence.
- 5.2. Findings of various commissions of enquiry
- 5.3. The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence
- 5.4. Operation of criminal justice system during, and in relation to, communal violence.

Select bibliography.

1. U. Baxi, “Dissent, Development and Violence” in R. Meagher (ed.), Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections 92 (1988).
2. G. Shah, Ethnic Minorities and Nation Building : Indian Experience (1984).

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	2	Core	16040202020700	Corporate Finance	6	100	-	Three Hours

MODULE – 2B : CORPORATE FINANCE.

(Elective Course)

Course Outcomes:

COs1.To make students aware about importance of corporate sector in India

COs2. To aware about the various financial resources for corporate sector

COs3.To have the knowledge of regulatory measures and authority for corporate finance

Course Contents:

1. Introduction.

- 1.1. Meaning, importance and scope of corporation finance.
- 1.2. Capital needs – capitalization – working capital - securities – borrowings – deposits debentures.
- 1.3. Objectives of corporation finance – profit maximization and wealth maximization.
- 1.4. Constitutional perspectives – the entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85 and 86 of List 1 - Union list; entry 24 of list 11 – State List.

2. Equity Finance.

- 2.1. Share capital.
 - 2.1.1. Prospectus – information disclosure.
 - 2.1.2. Issue and allotment.
 - 2.1.3. Shares without monetary consideration.
 - 2.1.4. Non-opting equity shares.

3. Debt Finance.

- 3.1. Debentures.
- 3.2. Nature, issue and class.
- 3.3. Deposits and acceptance.
- 3.4. Creation of charges.
 - 3.4.1. Fixed and floating charges.
- 3.5. Mortgages.
- 3.6. Convertible debentures.

4. Conservation of Corporate Finance.

- 4.5. Regulation by disclosure.
- 4.6. Control on payment of dividends.
- 4.7. Managerial remuneration.
- 4.8. Payment of commissions and brokerage.
- 4.9. Inter-corporate loans and investments.
- 4.10. Pay-back of shares.
- 4.11. Other corporate spending.

5. Protection of creditor

- 5.1. Need for creditor protection.
 - 5.1.1. Preference in payment.
- 5.2. Hights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests.
- 5.3. Creditor self-protection.
 - 5.3.1. Incorporation of favorable terms in leading contracts.
 - 5.3.2. Right to nominate directors.
- 5.4. Control over corporate spending.

6. Protection of Investors.

- 6.1. Individual share holder right.
- 6.2. Corporate membership right.
- 6.3. derivative actions.
- 6.4. Qualified membership right.
- 6.5. Conversion, consolidation and re-organization of shares.
- 6.6. Transfer and transmission of securities.
- 6.7. Dematerialization of securities.

7. Corporate Fund Raising.

- 7.1. Depositories – IDR (Indian depository receipts), ADR (American depository receipts), GDR (Global Depository receipts).
- 7.2. Public financing institutions – IDBI, ICICI, IFC and SFC.
- 7.3. Mutual fund and other collective investment schemes.
- 7.4. Institutional investments – LIC, UTI and banks.
- 7.5. FDI and NRI investment – Foreign institutional investments (IMF) and World bank.

8. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance.

- 8.1. Inspection of Accounts.
- 8.2. SEBI
- 8.3. Central government control.
- 8.4. Control by registrar of companies.
- 8.5. RBI control.

Select bibliography.

1. Ramaiya A, Guide to the Companies Act (Latest Edition)
2. S.C. Kuchhal Corporation Finance : Principles and problems (6th ed. 1966).
3. V.D. Kulshreshtha, Government Regulation of Financial Management of Private Corporate Sector in India (1986).

.....



(Semester-IV)

Faculty of Law

Name of Course	Semester	Core/Elective/Allied/Practical/Project	Course/Paper Code	Course/Paper Title	Credit	Internal Marks	External Marks	Practical / Viva Exam Marks	External Exam Time Duration
LL.M.	4	Core	1604010002040000	Dissertation / Project Report Writing / Viva, Presentation	6	00	200	200	Three Hours

CLW – 4001

DISSERTATION / PROJECT as decided by Head of the Department.

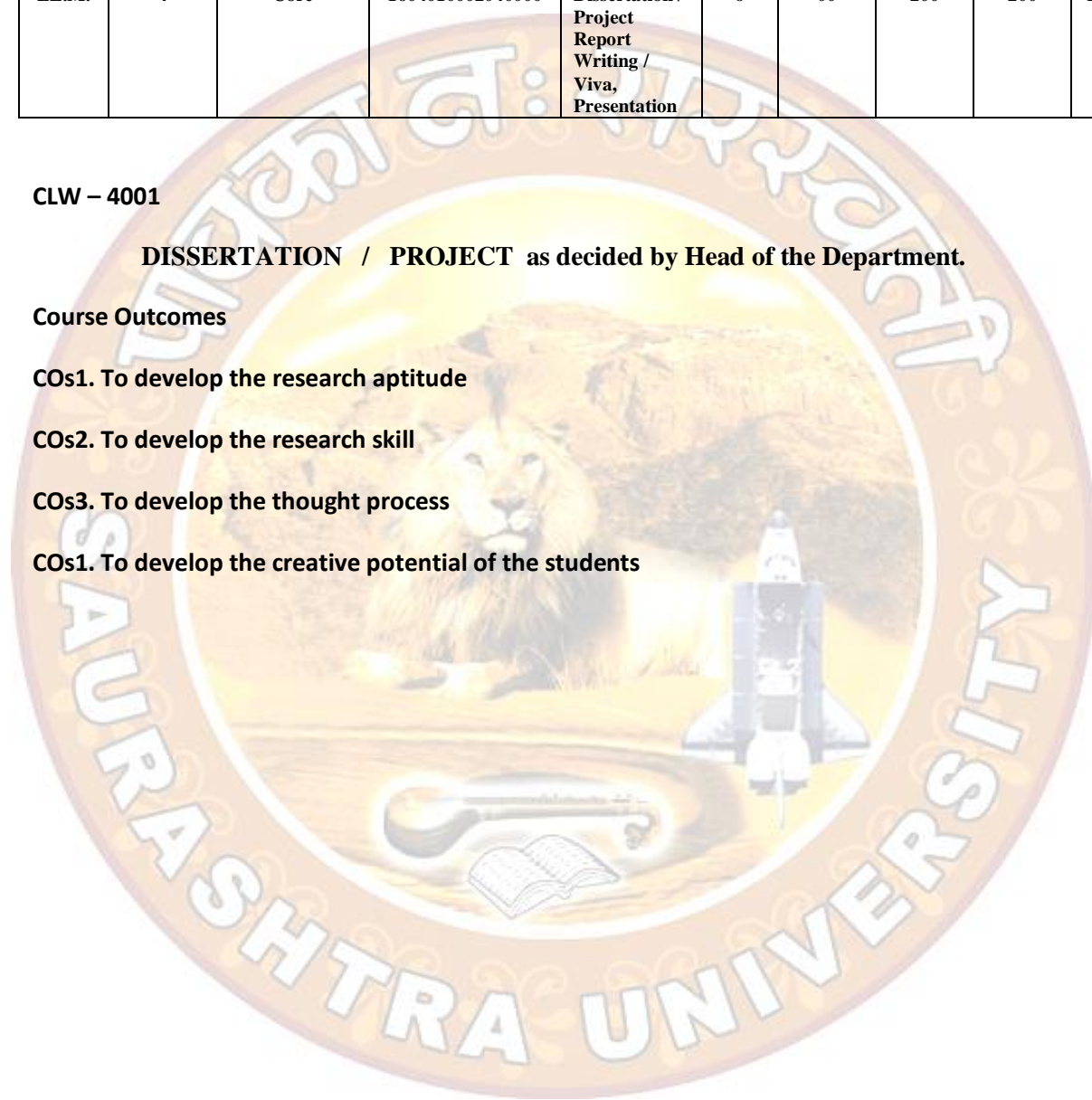
Course Outcomes

COs1. To develop the research aptitude

COs2. To develop the research skill

COs3. To develop the thought process

COs1. To develop the creative potential of the students



LL.M. – 2019
Semester - 01

નં.	સબજેક્ટ	કોર્સ કોડ વર્ષ 16	ક્રેક્ટી લો 04	વિષય કોર - 01 ઇલેક્ટીવ - 02	કોર્સ ગ્રુપ બિઝનેશ - 01 ક્રિમિનલ - 02 હ્યુમન રાઈટ - 03	લેવલ યુજ - 01 પીજી -2	સેમેસ્ટર	પેપર નંબર	વિકલ્પ
૧.	Law & Social Transformation in India	16	04	01	00	02	01	01	00
૨.	Judicial Process	16	04	01	00	02	01	02	00
૩.	Human Rights & Duties	16	04	01	00	02	01	03	00
૩.	Forensic Science	16	04	02	02	02	01	04	00
૪.	Law of Export Import Regulation	16	04	02	01	02	01	05	00

LL.M. – 2019
Semester - 02

નં.	સબજેક્ટ	કોર્સ કોડ વર્ષ 16	ક્રેક્ટી લો 04	વિષય કોર - 01 ઇલેક્ટીવ - 02	કોર્સ ગ્રુપ બિઝનેશ - 01 ક્રિમિનલ - 02 હ્યુમન રાઈટ - 03	લેવલ યુજ - 01 પીજી -2	સેમેસ્ટર	પેપર નંબર	વિકલ્પ
૧.	Indian Constitutional Law : New Challenges	16	04	01	00	02	02	01	00
૨.	Penology : Treatment of Offenders	16	04	02	02	02	02	02	00
૩.	Law of Industrial & Intellectual Property	16	04	02	01	02	02	03	00
૪.	Juvenile Delinquency	16	04	02	02	02	02	04	00
૫.	Prevention and Control of Pollution	16	04	02	01	02	02	05	00
૬.	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	16	04	02	02	02	02	06	00
૭.	Corporate Finance	16	04	02	02	02	02	07	00

LL.M. – 2019
Semester - 03

નં.	સબજેક્ટ	કોર્સ કોડ વર્ષ 16	ક્રેક્ટી લો 04	વિષય કોર - 01 ઇલેક્ટીવ - 02	કોર્સ ગ્રુપ બિઝનેશ - 01 ક્રિમિનલ - 02 હ્યુમન રાઈટ - 03	લેવલ યુજ - 01 પીજી -2	સેમેસ્ટર	પેપર નંબર	વિકલ્પ
૧.	Legal Education & Research Methodology	16	04	01	00	02	03	01	00
૨.	Legal Education & Research Methodology (Practical)	16	04	01	00	02	03	02	00
૩.	Comparative Criminal Procedure	16	04	02	02	02	03	03	00
૪.	Law of Insurance	16	04	02	01	02	03	04	00
૫.	Privileged Class Deviance	16	04	02	02	02	03	05	00
૬.	Banking Law	16	04	02	01	02	03	06	00

LL.M. – 2019
Semester - 04

નં.	સબજેક્ટ	કોર્સ કોડ વર્ષ 16	ક્રેક્ટી લો 04	વિષય કોર - 01 ઇલેક્ટીવ - 02	કોર્સ ગ્રુપ બિઝનેસ - 01 ક્રિમિનલ - 02 હુમન રાઈટ - 03	લેવલ યુજી - 01 પીજી -2	સેમેસ્ટર	પેપર નંબર	વિકલ્પ
૧.	Dissertation / Project Report Writing / Viva, Presentation	16	04	01	00	02	04	00	00

.....
End

