

LL.M. DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY AND EXAMINATION

WHEREAS, it is necessary to adopt and implement the revised curriculum and rules formulated by the University Grants Commission (Guideline of Model Curriculum and Action Plan for Academic and Administrative Reforms DO No.F-1-2/2009(XI Plan Dated 30 March 2009), M.J.P. Rohilkhand University, Bareilly hereby adopts LL.M. Two Years (Four Semester) Degree Course of Study and frames the following general rules and regulations to be applicable from the academic year 2010-11 onwards.

1. THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS

The M.J.P. Rohilkhand University may confer the Degree of Master of Laws on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the LL.M. Degree Course, have received regular instruction in the prescribed courses of study, passed relevant examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character, have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the appropriate authorities.

2. THE CURRICULUM AND DURATION OF STUDIES

A. (i) The Curriculum of study for the LL.M. Degree shall comprise of the courses set out in Schedule A.

(ii) The Board of Studies in Law shall prescribe the content of various courses of study from time to time and report the matter to the Faculty Board for approval. All the matter regarding courses of study, examination regulation and any amendment shall be sent to the Academic council through Faculty Board as per provision of 7.06 of the first statute of M.J.P. Rohilkhand University.

B. The Curriculum of study for the LL.M. Degree shall be spread over Four Semesters.

Explanations:

(i) The Four Semesters over which the Curriculum is spread shall, respectively, be called the First,

Second, Third and Fourth Semester.

(ii) The Curriculum of study for each Semester shall ordinarily be spread over one Term of the

Academic Year.

(iii) There shall be two Terms in each Academic Year.

(iv) The First Term shall extend from the day of reopening of the University after Summer vacation to appointed day in December of the same year, and the Second term shall extend from an appointed day in December to the last working day of the concerned Academic Year.

3. REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION

A. Minimum Qualification for Admission:

(i) Admission to the LL.M. Degree Course of study shall be open to those candidates who have passed the Three Year LL.B. Degree Examination of this University or such Examination of any other University or Institution after Graduation under 10+2+3 pattern; or Five Year LL.B. Degree Course under 10+2+5 pattern as is recognized by this University as equivalent for the purposes of LL.M. Degree Course and have secured not less than 50% marks in aggregate in the LL.B. Examinations. However, for SC/ST category candidates, an exemption in the requirement of securing minimum percentage of marks shall be applicable as in other disciplines under University Rules.

- (ii) Admission to LL.M. Course may be granted in order of merit in the Entrance Test to be conducted by the University for this purpose or on the basis of marks secured by the candidates in the qualifying examination for each academic session. Admission shall be made according to merit as determined by the University and availability of seats in LL.M. Course.

B. Reservation and weightage:

- (i) Reservation and weightage shall be as per University Rules

4. Prohibition to register for two regular course of study:

No students shall be allowed to register simultaneously for LL.M. Course with any other graduate or post graduate degree run by M.J.P. Rohilkhand University or any other University or an Institute for academic or professional learning.

5. Regular Course of Study

A. Course of Study:

A candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to :

- (i) study Three Compulsory courses in First semester.
(ii) study one optional groups in second semester and one optional group in third semester other than the one offered in Second Semester from Schedule B.(Each Optional Group shall consist of three papers)
(iii) write a Dissertation in the Third and Fourth Semester (one academic year) on a subject approved by the Departmental committee in consultation with the Supervisor and study one compulsory paper in fourth semester.
(iv) **The Departmental committee referred in Para (iii) shall consist of the following:**
(a) Chairman (Head of the Department)
(b) Four other permanent members of the department by rotation for one year.

6. Prosecution of Regular Course of Study

(i) **Attendance:** No student of LL.M. Course shall be allowed to take the end semester examination, if the students concerned has not attended minimum of 75% of the classes held.

Provided that if a student for any exceptional reasons failed to attend 75% of the classes held in any subject, the Vice Chancellor on the recommendation of Head of the Department may allow the student to appear in the examination, if the student concerned attended at least 70% of the classes held.

7. Overriding Effect: The relevant UGC and state government Guidelines/Regulations/ Rules (as amended from time to time) shall be binding on the University. All disputes regarding interpretation of provisions of these rules shall be referred to Board of Faculty/ Academic Council/Examination Committee/ Admission Committee of University, as the case may be, as per U.P. State Universities Act 1973.

8. EXAMINATION

(A) General :

- (I) There shall be a University examination at the end of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Semester each and the candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to pass in all the prescribed courses within a maximum period of four years from the year of his being admitted to the First Semester.

- (II)(a) A candidate shall be examined in ten theory papers, each paper carrying one hundred marks and covering prescribed courses of study.
- (b) Examination shall be conducted by means of written papers, each carrying 80 marks and of three hours duration.
- (c) In each paper 20 marks shall be reserved for award on the basis of continuous internal assessment on the basis of performance in the class room. The criteria for internal assessment will be as follows:
- (i) Classroom discussion and seminar participation-5 marks
 - (ii) Attendance-5marks
 - (iii) Home Assignment with presentation-10 marks
- Note:** Internal assessment shall be done by the teacher who is teaching that paper. Any other Person (Retired teacher, H.O.D., Dean or any other teacher of the department who is not teaching that paper) shall not be entitled to assess the progress of the student.
- (d) Dissertation shall carry 200 marks.
- (e) The viva-voce Examination shall carry 100 marks and shall be held soon after the Fourth Semester.

(B) Examination (Pass marks, Division, Distinction, Merit and Grace Marks)

- (i) Minimum pass marks in every paper shall be 40 out of 100 and 50% in aggregate of that Semester. Division shall be awarded on the combined result of examination of all the Semester.
- (ii) Candidate securing 50% in aggregate but below 65% in aggregate, of all the Semester taken together, shall be placed in SECOND DIVISION while candidate securing 65% and/or above in the aggregate shall be placed in FIRST DIVISION.
- (iii) **Distinction:** A student who secures an average of 75% or more marks in the aggregate shall be declared to have obtained distinction.
- (iv) **Merit:** The Order of Merit shall be determined on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in the prescribed course of study for the LL.M. Degree Examination by the candidates, irrespective of the Optional Group Papers opted by them, who passed in first attempt within a period of two years from the year of their being admitted to the First Semester.
- (v) **Grace Marks:** A candidate may be given five marks as grace in an individual paper or in aggregate, as the case may be, if the grace marks enable him to pass the examination of that Semester.

9. Promotion: All candidates who have put the minimum required percentage of attendance in First Semester and filled up the examination form and appeared in the examination will be promoted to Second Semester. The same promotion rules are also applicable to the third to fourth semester; provided that for the promotion to Third Semester, the candidate must pass at least four papers of First and Second Semester with 50% marks in aggregate in the papers he/she pass in both the Semesters.

The back paper facility to reappear in a Semester examination of any one paper shall be available only as per following rules:

- i. A candidate who has failed in any one individual paper in Semester examination or a candidate who has passed in all individual papers but failed in aggregate may be allowed to reappear.
- ii. A candidate who is allowed to reappear in the examination in accordance with above rules shall appear in the next examination of those papers along with the regular examination of the Semester to which he was promoted.

- iii. However, if a candidate fails in two paper of First Semester, he may be promoted to Second Semester but he will be promoted to Third Semester only if he pass at least four papers of First and Second Semester with 50% marks in aggregate in the papers he/she pass in both the Semesters. Thus he can avail the back paper facility of First and Second Semesters in the First Semester itself. If he fails to pass at least four papers of First and Second Semester with 50% marks in aggregate in the papers he/she pass in both the Semesters, he will have to appear as ex-student next year.

10. Ex-student:

- i. A candidate who has failed in more than two papers or / and has failed to obtain minimum 50% marks in **aggregate as per Rule 9 above**, he shall be allowed to appear as an ex-student in the concerned Semester. However, such candidate may opt to retain his marks in any of the papers which he has passed in first and second semester. The marks retained in this option shall be valid to be included in the examination which he takes as Ex-student.
- ii. A candidate who has failed in the examination but is eligible for back paper facility may also be allowed to appear in the examination as ex-student. However, if he wants to appear as an ex-student or otherwise appears as an ex-student in the examination, he shall not be granted promotion to the next Semester. A candidate, who fails to clear his examination in individual paper or fails in aggregate after availing back paper facility, shall be allowed to appear in the next examination of the Semester concerned as an ex-student on the payment of full examination fee prescribed for the course under the University rules.
- iii. A candidate shall be allowed to appear as ex-student for not more than three attempts in that paper subject to the condition that he will have to clear the LL.M. in maximum of Four Years. If he fails to pass the examination during this period, he will be deemed to have abandoned the course and shall not be readmitted.

11. Improvement: A candidate, who has not availed of the back paper facility, can reappear at the rate of one paper in each Semester for improving his marks/division.

12. LL.M. Semester Examinations:

(i) Written Paper:

A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in ten papers as mentioned in Schedule A.

(ii) Dissertation:

- (a) Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination.
- (b) The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.
- (c) The Examiner shall either –
- (i) Award at least 50% marks, or
 - (ii) Return the Dissertation for revision, or
 - (iii) Reject the Dissertation.
- (d) The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.

- (e) A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- (f) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Departmental Committee write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of new Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.
- (g) A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two external examiners.
- (h) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinated as hereunder:
- (i) Each examiner shall award marks out of 100.
- (j) If the marks awarded by two examiners vary by 20 marks or more, the Dissertation shall be examined by third examiner, whose decision shall be final.
- (k) If one of the examiners returns the Dissertation for revision or rejects the Dissertation, his decision shall prevail, provided that if one of the examiners has rejected the Dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the Dissertation shall be deemed to be rejected.

(iii) Viva Voce Examination:

- (a) The Viva Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- (b) The Board shall consist of three members; at least one of them shall be an external member. The internal examiners shall be appointed for every year by rotation.
- (c) The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks. The external examiner shall evaluate the candidate out of 50 maximum marks and two internal examiners shall evaluate out of 25 maximum marks each.
- (d) The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 50 marks out of 100 total marks to pass the Viva Voce Examination.

Schedule A (Course of Study)

First Semester: 300 marks

- Compulsory Paper 1.** Indian Constitutional Law-The New Challenges: 100 Marks
- Compulsory Paper II:** Law and Social Transformation in India:100 Marks
- Compulsory Paper III** Legal Education and Research Methodology: 100 Marks

Second Semester: 300 marks

One Group from the optional Groups I to XIX. : Three Papers – 100 marks each paper.

Third Semester: 300 marks

1. **One Optional Group other than the one offered in Second Semester from the optional Groups I to XIX. : Three Papers: 100 marks each Paper**
2. **Dissertation (Topic allotment – shall continue till fourth semester)**

Fourth Semester: 400 marks

1. **Compulsory Paper IV:** Judicial Process: 100 marks
2. **Dissertation (continued):** 200 marks
3. **Viva – Voce:** 100 marks

SCHEDULE B: OPTIONAL GROUPS

With the prior permission of the Head of the Department, candidate shall be allowed to offer **one optional groups in second semester and one optional group in third semester** other than the one offered in Second Semester for which teaching facilities are made available.

Group I: Constitutional Law:

Paper I: Constitutionalism and Constitutional Development in India and England

Paper II: Comparative and Cooperative Federalism

Paper III: Civil and Political Rights - Comparative Study of Selected Constitutions

Group II: Family Law:

Paper I: Hindu Law including Hindu Jurisprudence

Paper II: Muslim Law including Muslim Jurisprudence

Paper III: Christian and Parsi Laws and Jews Laws

Group III: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection

Paper I: Development of Law of Torts and Tort actions generally

Paper II: Specific Torts

Paper III: Consumer Protection Laws

Group IV: Law of Crimes:

Paper I: Criminology and Penology/ Drug Addiction Criminal Justice and Human Rights

Paper II: Criminal Law in India/ Privileged Class Deviance

Paper III: Crimes against Social and Economic Security and Problems of their Control/
Cyber Crimes/ Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System.

Group V: International Law:

Paper I: Law of Treaties/ Diplomatic and Consular Relations/ Law Relating to Outer
Space

Paper II: International Court of Justice / Law of Seas/ International Arbitration

Paper III: India and International Law

Group VI: Contract and Insurance:

Paper I General Principles of Contract/ Law of Export & Import Regulation

Paper II: Specific Contracts/ Corporate Finance

Paper III: Insurance/ Banking Law

Group VII: Administrative Law:

Paper I: Administrative Law in India I

Paper II: Administrative Law in India II/ Local Self Government Law

Paper III: Comparative Administrative Law

Group VIII: Business Administration:

Paper I: Business Organization

Paper II: Business Management (Company Management & Administration)

Paper III: Law Relating to Multinational Corporation.

Group IX: Labour Management Relations:

Paper I: Regulation of Labour Management Relations/Comparative Study of the Law
Relating to

Trade Unions

Paper II: Law Relating to Employment and Non-Employment

Paper III: Law Relating to Terms of Employment and Conditions of Service

Group X: Taxation:

Paper I: Constitutional and Administrative Law Problems relating to Taxation

Paper II: Tax on Business and Industry

Paper III: Current Tax Problems/Tax Accountancy Group

Group XI : Regulated Economy

Paper I: Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprise

Paper II: Regulation of Labour Management Relations

Paper III: Corporate Finance/Tax Accountancy

Group XII: Administration of Justice

Paper I: Law relating to Jurisdiction and Systems of Courts in India

Paper II: Law relating to Procedure and Proof

Paper III: Law relating to Relief

Group XIII Human Rights

Paper I: International Law of Human Rights

Paper II: International Humanitarian Law/ Human Rights and the Refugees

Paper III: Human Rights in India

Group XIV: Environmental Law

Paper I: International Environmental Law

Paper II: Natural Resources and the Law in India

Paper III: Pollution Control Law in India

Group: XV: Intellectual Property

Paper I: Copy Right: National and International Perspective

Paper II: Trade Marks, Designs and Geographical Indications

Paper III: Patents and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights

XVI: Law, Science and Technology

- Paper I: Law, Technology, Biotechnology and Medicine
Paper II: Information Technology and Legal Order
Paper III: Nuclear Technology: Dilemmas of Legal Controls.

Group XVII: Jurisprudence

- Paper I: Theories of Law (including Feminist Theory)
Paper II: Theories of Justice
Paper III: Theories of Rights

Group XVIII: New Economic Law: WTO in Context

- Paper I: Development and Regulation of International Trade
Paper II: Legal Regulations of Economic Enterprises
Paper III: Legal Regulations of International Trade

Group XIX: Alternate Dispute Resolution System

- Paper I: Domestic and International Commercial Arbitration.
Paper II: Enforcement of Foreign Award and Conciliation in India.
Paper III: Mediation, Lok Adalats and Consumer forum.

COMPULSORY PAPERS

First Semester

Compulsory Paper: Indian Constitutional Law- The New Challenges

1. Indian Federalism: Conceptual position of Federalism. Nature of the Indian Constitution. Cooperative Federalism. Relationship of trust and faith between center and state. Challenges before the Indian Federalism.
2. Distribution of Legislative Powers: The Scheme of the distribution of legislative powers in India the judicial approach and the present position. Recommendation of Sarkaria Commission & Venkatachaliah Commission.
3. The Judiciary: The Supreme Court of India. Jurisdiction and Powers. Its role as guardian of the Constitution.
4. Right to Equality: Scope of the right to Equality. New approach of Article 14. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and in admission to educational institutions.
5. Freedom of Speech and Expression: The area of freedom and its limitation. Freedom of Press and challenges of new scientific development.
6. Emerging regime of new Fundamental Rights: The changing dimension of right to life and Personal Liberty. Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental rights.
7. Right to Freedom of Religion: The scope of the freedom and the State Control. Secularism and religious fanaticism.
8. Working of the Constitution: Achievements and failures. Areas of concern and challenges before the Constitution. The perception of National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution.

First Semester

Compulsory Paper: Legal Education and Research Methodology.

Part-A: Legal Education. (25%)

1. Objectives of Legal Education.
2. Lecture method of teaching. Merits and Demerits.
3. Discussion method and Seminar method of Teaching.
4. Examination system and problems in evaluation.

Part B: Research Methodology (75%)

1. Meaning and objectives of Research. Importance of Research, Kinds of Research. Criteria of good research. Problems of Researchers in India.
2. Importance of Research Methodology. Procedural guidelines regarding the Research Process. Formulation of the Research problem. Different Steps.
3. Survey of the literature. Working Hypothesis. Determination of Sample Design. Collection of Data and its analysis. Test of Hypothesis.
4. Different Steps in writing of Research Report: Layout of Research Writing. Preliminary. Main Text. Conclusion and Observation.
5. Mechanics of writing a Research Report. Practical aspect. Physical design. Treatment of quotation. Footnotes. Documentation style. Abbreviations. Bibliography. Index etc.

First Semester

Compulsory Paper: Law and Social Transformation in India.

1. Interaction of Law and Social Sciences
2. Impact of Social Development of Law
3. Law as an instrument of Social Change
4. Legal Idealism and the Sociological approach to Law
5. Social Morality and Legal Order
6. Role of Law, the individual and the welfare state
7. Role of Law and the function of lawyer
8. Economic, Social and Political Reforms and the Law: Modernization and the Law.

Fourth Semester

Compulsory Paper: Judicial Process

1. The concept of justice and relation between Law and Justice. the concept of 'Dharma' in Indian thought. 'Dharma' as the foundation of legal ordering. Various theories of justice in the Western thought.
2. The nature of Judicial Process. Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. Judicial process and creativity in law. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedents.
3. Judicial Process in India. Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review. Danger signals and New challenges before the Indian Judiciary.
4. Independence of judiciary and the nature of judicial process. Provisions of the Indian Constitution guaranteeing Independence of judiciary. Attitude of confrontation with the Legislature & Executive. Appointment & transfer of judges and its effect on independence of judiciary.
5. Judicial Activism and Constitutional obligations of the court. Evolution of the concept. Reasons in defense of judicial activism. Constitution of India and judicial activism. Role played by the Supreme Court of India. The tools and techniques of the judicial activism. Need for care and caution.
6. Decision making in the Supreme Court of India: Nature of participation- Dissent, concurrence, unanimity and voted with majority etc.

OPTIONAL GROUPS

Optional Group I : Constitutional Law

Paper I: Constitutionalism and Constitutional Development in India and England.

1. What is a Constitution? Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism. Concept of Limited Government and limitations on government power. Conventions of constitutionalism- Law and conventions. Historical evaluation of constitutional government in India and England.
2. Rule of Law. Concept and new horizons; Separation of powers. Concept and its applicability in India and England.
3. Sovereignty of British Parliament, Powers and Functions Privileges of the Parliament and Courts- Indian and British position.
4. The King of England. Prerogatives of the Crown. Position of the King in England. Cabinet System of government in India and England.
5. The Judicial system in England. Crown Proceeding Act 1947. Judicial Review and Constitutionalism in India. Prerogative writs.

Paper II: Comparative and Cooperative Federalism.

1. Concept of Federalism. Requisite conditions of federalism Patterns of federal government of U.S.A. and Australia. Federal Control vs. State autonomy.
2. Indian Federal Constitution and its present shape.
3. The changing dimension of modern federal Constitutions New trends in federalism. National supremacy. Cooperative Federalism.
4. The scheme of the distribution of legislative powers in India and a comparative study of the scheme of U.S.A. and Australia. The specific legislative powers: Defence & External affairs.
5. Emergency provisions. Effect of Emergency on the federal structure. Judicial approach. Indian and American experiences.
6. Judicial Review for federal Umpiring. Scope of judicial review in the federal Constitutions. The approach of Indian & American Supreme Court.
7. Scope of Constituent power. Amending process and process in action. Judicial response. The direction of the Indian constituent power.

Paper III: Civil and Political Rights: Comparative Study of Select Constitution (India, United States of America and United Kingdom)

1. Constitutional basis for protection of Individual rights. Balance between individual liberty and social needs. To whom and against whom Rights are available. Suspension of Rights.
2. Right to Equality. General principles. Protective discrimination with special references to emerging judicial response to the problems of group inequalities. Comparative study of the decisions of the Indian and American courts.
3. Freedom of Speech and Expression: Special attention will be paid to the liberty of Press as interpreted by the Indian Supreme Court and to the interpretation of the freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment of the American Constitution.
4. Right to life and Personal Liberty: Judicial determination of the scope of the term "personal liberty", "procedure established by law" and the American expressions "liberty" and "due process". Radical changes in judicial thinking in this area.
5. Freedom of Religion Judicial interpretation of the freedom under the Constitution of India and of the United States.
6. Amendment of Rights: Adaptability of the Constitutional law to the changing needs of the society. Power and Procedure for amendments of these rights under the American and Indian constitution.
7. Elections and the Franchise: Constitutional foundation of the right to vote. The voting rights Acts. Judicial supervision of Elections.

OPTIONAL GROUP II- Family Law

Paper I: Hindu Law including Hindu Jurisprudence

1. Basic Principle of Hindu Jurisprudence
2. Sources of Hindu Law
3. Concept of Marriage under Hindu Law
4. Matrimonial Remedies
 - a) Nullity of Marriage
 - b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - c) Judicial Separation
 - d) Divorce
5. Changing Concept of Adoption: From religious to secular
6. Inheritance
 - a) Historical perspective
 - b) Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
 - c) Devolution of Interest in Mitakshara Coparcenary under the Hindu Succession Act.1966.
 - d) Succession of property of Hindu female dying intestate.
 - e) General principle of Succession.
7. Minority & Guardianship under the Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956.
8. Maintenance of wife, children, Parents.
9. Joint family & coparcenary

Paper II- Muslim Law including Muslim Jurisprudence

1. Basic Principle of Muslim Jurisprudence
2. Sources of Muslim Law
3. Schools of Muslim Law
4. Law of Marriage
5. Law of Dower
 6. Maintenance
7. Divorce under Muslim Law
8. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage
9. Paternity & legitimacy
10. Law of Inheritance
11. Uniform Civil Code

Paper III Christian & Parsi and Jews Laws

Christian & Parsi Law of Marriage , Divorce and Successions

1. Essentials of Marriage
2. Divorce
3. Nullity of marriage
4. Judicial Separation
5. Alimony
6. Custody of Children
7. Intestate succession of Parsis
8. Intestate succession other than Parsis

Optional Group III: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection

Paper I: Development of Law of Torts and Tort actions generally

1. Evolution of Law of Torts:
 - (i) England - forms of action - specific remedies from case to case
 - (ii) India - Principles of justice equity and good conscience - uncodified character advantages and disadvantages
2. Definition, nature, scope and objects :
 - (i) A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people generally (in rem)
 - (ii) The concept of unliquidated damages
 - (iii) Changing scope of law of torts : expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexities of modern society
 - (iv) Objects- prescribing standards of human conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, proscribing unlawful conduct by injunction.
3. Principles of liability in torts :
 - (i) Fault
 - (a) Wrongful intent
 - (b) Negligence
 - (iv) Liability without fault
 - (v) Violation of ethical codes
 - (vi) Statutory liability
 - (vii) Place of motive in torts
4. Justification in Tort :
 - (i) Volenti non fit injuria
 - (ii) Necessity, private and public
 - (iii) Plaintiff's default
 - (iv) Act of God
 - (v) Inevitable accident
 - (vi) Private defense
 - (vii) Statutory authority
 - (viii) Judicial and quasi-judicial acts
 - (ix) Parental and quasi-parental authority
5. Extinguishment of liability in certain situations :
 - (i) Actio personalis moritur cum persona - exceptions
 - (ii) Waiver and acquiescence
 - (iii) Release
 - (iv) Accord and satisfaction
 - (v) Limitation
6. Standing:
 - (i) Who may sue - aggrieved individual - class action - social action group
 - (ii) Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups
 - (iii) Who may not be sued ?
7. Vicarious liability
 - (i) Basis, scope and justification
 - (a) Express authorization
 - (b) Ratification
 - (c) Abetment
 - (ii) Special Relationships:
 - (a) Master and servant - arising out of and in the course of employment - who is master? the control test - who is servant? - borrowed servant - independent

- contractor and servant, distinguished
- (b) Principal and agent
- (c) Corporation and principal officer
- 8. Doctrine of sovereignty and its relevance in India.
- 9. Absolute and Strict liability
- 10. Legal Remedies
 - (i) Award of damages- simple, special, punitive
 - (ii) Remoteness of damage- foreseeability and directness
 - (iii) Injunction
 - (iv) Specific restitution of property
 - (vi) Extra-legal remedies- self-help, re-entry on land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant and abatement of nuisance.

Paper II. Specific Torts

1. Assault, battery
2. False imprisonment
3. Defamation
4. Malicious prosecution
5. Trespass to land, trespass ab initio, dispossession
6. Movable property: Trespass to goods, detinue, conversion.
7. Torts against business interests: Injurious falsehood, mis-statements, passing off
8. Negligence:
 - (a) Basic concepts
 - (b) Theories of negligence
 - (c) Standards of care, duty to take care carelessness, inadvertence
 - (d) Doctrine of contributory negligence
 - (e) Res ipsa loquitur and its importance in contemporary law
 - (f) Liability of common causes for negligence.
9. Nervous shock.
10. Nuisance: definition, essentials and types
11. Acts which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways, pollution of air, water, water, noise, and interference with light and air.

Paper III- CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

1. Consumer movements: historical perspectives
 - (i) Common law protection
 - (ii). Consumerism in India: food adulteration, drugs and cosmetics - essential Commodities
 - (iii). Criminal sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterated substances, false weights and measures. Use of unsafe carriers
2. Consumer, the concept
 - (i) General Perspectives
 - (ii) Statutory and government services: to be included or not?
 - (iii) Definition and scope: the Consumer Protection Act 1986 (CPA)
 - (iv) Who is not a consumer?
3. Unfair Trade Practices
 - (i) Misleading and false advertising
 - (ii) Unsafe and hazardous products
 - (iii) Disparaging competitors
 - iv) Business ethics and business self-regulation
 - (v) Falsification of trade marks.

4. Consumer of goods
 - (i) Meaning of defects in goods.
 - (ii) Standards of purity, quality, quantity and potency
 - (iii) Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods.
 - (iv) Common law: decision of courts
 - (v) Price control
 - (vi) Administrative fixation
 - (vii) Supply and distribution of goods
5. Supply of essential commodities
 - (i) Quality control
 - (ii) Sale of goods and hire purchase law
 - (iii) Prescribing standards of quality - BIS and Agmark, Essential commodities law.
6. Consumer Safety
 - (i) Storing, distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products.
 - (ii) Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances
7. Service
 - (i) Deficiency - meaning
 - (ii) Professional services
 - (a) Medical Services
 - (b) How to determine negligence
 - (c) Violation of statute
 - (d) Denial of medical service: violation of human rights
 - (e) Lawyering services: duty-towards-court and duty-to-client dilemma, break of confidentiality - negligence and misconduct.
 - (iii) Public Utilities
 - (a) Supply of electricity
 - (b) Telecommunication and postal services
 - (c) Housing
 - (d) Banking
8. Commercial services
 - (i) Hiring
 - (ii) Financing
 - (iii) Agency services
9. Enforcement of consumer rights
 - (i) Consumer forum under CPA: jurisdiction, powers and functions
 - (ii) Execution of orders
 - (iii) Judicial review
 - (iv) PIL
 - (v) Class action
 - (vi) Remedies

Optional Group IV: Crimes:

Paper I: Criminology and Penology

I. Criminology- Definition, Nature, Scope and utility

II. Methods of Criminological Studies

III. Schools of Criminology: Classical, Biological Cartographic, Sociological and Socialist.

IV. Theorising Criminal aetiology :Lombroro and Neo- Lombrosian, Psycho-analysis, Differential Association, Anomie Tradition; Critical Criminology with reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflict Theory

- V. A brief discussion on Modern Trends in Criminology: Phenomenology, Postmodernism and Feminism Crime and Feminism.
- VI. Punishment: Concept and Theories
- VII. Death Sentence
- VIII. Treatment of offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole
- IX. Victimology.

OR

Paper I: DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

1. Introductory :Basic conceptions, Drugs “narcotics” “psychotropic substances”, “dependence,” “addiction”, “Crimes without victims. “Trafficking” in “drugs” “Primary drug abuse”.
 2. How Does One Study the Incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse?
Self reporting, Victim-studies, Problems of comparative studies
 3. Anagraphic and Social Characteristics of Drug Users : Gender, Age, Religiousness, Single individuals/cohabitation, Socio-economic level of family, Residence patterns (urban/rural/urban), Educational levels, Occupation, Age at first use, Type of drug use, Reasons given as cause of first use, Method of intake, Pattern of the – Use, Average Quantity and Coast, Consequences on addict’s health (physical/psychic)
- NOTE: Since no detailed empirical studies exist in India, the students should be sensitized by comparative studies. The principal objective of this discussion is to orient the students to a whole variety of factors, which interact in the ‘making’ of a drug addict.
4. The International Legal Regime : Analysis of the background, text and operation of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, 1972, Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972, International collaboration in combating drug addiction. The SARC, and South-South Cooperation, Profile of international market for psychotropic substances
 5. The Indian Regulatory System: Approaches to narcotic trafficking during colonial India, Nationalist thought towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage, The penal provisions (under the IPC and the Customs Act), India’s role in the evolution of the two international conventions, Judicial approaches to sentencing in drug trafficking and abuse. the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, Patterns of resource investment in India: policing adjudication, treatment, aftercare and rehabilitation.
 6. Human Rights Aspects: Deployment of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics, The problem of juvenile drug use and legal approaches, Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative prosecutory powers, Bail, The problem of differential application of the Ugal Regimes, especially in relation to the resource less.
 7. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction : Profile of Community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction (e.g. de addiction and aftercare), The role of educational systems, The role of medical profession, The role of mass media, Initiatives for compliance with regulatory systems, Law reform initiatives.

Paper II: Criminal Law in India.

1. Crime and Criminal Law
2. Elements of Crime: External and Internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence; Relevance of Motive; Strict Liability.
3. Joint and Constructive Liability
4. Preliminary offences: Attempt; Criminal conspiracy; Abetment
5. Defences:

- i) Mistake
- ii) Necessity
- iii) Intoxication
- iv) Unsoundness of mind
- v) Consent
- vi) Compulsion by Threat
- vii) Superior order
- viii) Private Defence

6. Offences Against Human Body

- i) Culpable Homicide and Murder ii) Kidnapping and Abduction

7. Offences Against Property:

- i) Theft ii) Robbery

8. Offences Against Marriage:

- i) Bigamy ii) Adultery

9. Offence against Morals: Obscenity.

10. Offence against state: Sedition.

OR

Paper II: Privileged Class Deviance

A. Introduction:

1. Conceptions of white-collar crimes
2. Indian approaches to socio-economic offences
3. Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development.
4. Typical forms of such deviance
5. Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats)
6. Professional deviance: journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers
7. Trade union deviance (including teachers, lawyers/urban property owners)
8. Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance)
9. Police deviance
10. Deviance on electoral process (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices)
11. Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful.

B. Official Deviance

1. Conception of Official deviance- permissible limit of discretionary powers.
2. The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission- in 1959 and 1971.
3. The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair
4. The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon
5. The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs
6. The Maruti Commission Report
7. The Ibakkar-Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax.

C. Police Deviance

1. Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India
2. Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police.
3. "Encounter" killings
4. Police atrocities
5. The plea of superior orders
6. Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and para-military forces.
7. Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commission

D. Professional Deviance

1. Unethical practices at the Indian bar
2. The Lentin Commission Report
3. The Press Council on Unprofessional and Unethical journalism
4. Medical malpractice.
- E. Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes
 1. Vigilance Commission
 2. Public Accounts Committee
 3. Ombudsman
 4. Commissions of Enquiry
 5. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947
 6. The Antulay Case.

Paper III: Crimes Against Social & Economic Security and Problems of their Control.

1. The concept of Social and Economic Offences.
2. The Distinction between Traditional Offences and the Socio Economic Offences.
 - a. Principles of Traditional Criminal Jurisprudence.
 - b. Special features of Socio-Economic
 - c. Offences. Socio Economic offences and white collar crimes.
3. Prevention of Socio Economic Crimes and Major constraints in the Implementation of Law Relating to Socio Economic Offences.
4. Dowry As a Social Evil.
 - i. Origin and Social causes of Dowry in Indian Subcontinent.
 - ii. Post Independence phenomenon. Expansion and growth of Dowry system in India.
 - iii Criminal off shoots of Dowry – Dowry Crimes.
5. The Dowry (Prohibition Act 1961.)
 - i. Definition of Dowry
 - ii. Offence of Giving and Taping Dowry
 - iii. Offence of Demanding Dowry
 - iv. Offences of Non-transfer of Dowry
 - v. Dowry Agreements,
 - vi. Nature of Dowry Offences under the Act. 6. Dowry Prohibition (Gift to Bride & Bride Groom) Rules 1985.
7. Problems of Control of Dowry System in India
 - (a) Socio Economic Factors
 - (b) Failure of Legislative Enactments.

OR

Paper III: Cyber Crimes

1. Meaning, Definition, Nature of Cyber crimes
2. Historical Genesis and Evolution of Cyber Crimes
3. Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India:
 - a) Indian Penal Code
 - b) Indian Evidence Act.
 - c) Information Technology Act.
4. Cyber Crimes Laws of USA, U.K. and Canada: A Comparative Study.
5. Specific Cyber crimes
 - a) Cyber Stalking
 - b) Cyber Terrorism
 - c) Child Pornography
 - d) Computer viruses
6. Investigation and Jurisdiction over Cyber crimes.



OR

Paper III : Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System

A. Introductory

1. Notions of "force", "coercion", "violence"
2. Distinction: "Symbolic" violence, "Institutionalized" violence, "Structural violence"
3. Legal order as a coercive normative order
4. Force-monopoly of modern law
5. "Constitutional" and "criminal" speech: Speech as incitement to violence
6. "Collective political violence" and legal order
7. Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression"

B. Approaches to Violence in India

1. Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based.
2. Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India.
3. Gandhiji's approach to non-violence
4. Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle
5. Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period.

C. Agrarian Violence and Repression

1. The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 centuries India.
2. Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political (agrarian) violence
3. The Telangana struggle and the legal order
4. The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre
5. Violence against the Scheduled Castes

D. Violence against the Scheduled Castes

1. Notion of Atrocities
2. Incidence of Atrocities
3. Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities
4. Violence Against Women.

E. Communal Violence

1. Incidence and courses of "communal" violence
2. Findings of various commissions of enquiry
3. The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence
4. Operation of criminal justice system tiring, and in relation to, communal violence.

Note: Choice of further areas will have to be made by the teacher and the taught.

Optional Group V: International Law

Paper I: Law of Treaties

The course shall comprise:

Concept of treaty in International Law

Nature, Scope and Importance of treaty.

Historical Background of the Law of Treaty.

Capacity

Conclusion and Entry into Force.

Reservation

Problem of Unequal Treaty

Interpretation

Jus cogens

Amendment

Invalidity

Termination and Suspension

Rebus Sic Stantibus
Succession.

OR

Paper I: Diplomatic and Consular Relations

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, definition, evolution and development of diplomatic and consular law.
2. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.
 - (a) The inviolability of the premises of the diplomatic mission.
 - (b) Diplomatic immunities- personal and property.
 - (c) Waiver of immunity.
3. Consular privileges and immunities: The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, 1963.
4. The Convention on Special Missions, 1969.
5. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.
6. The Immunities of international organizations.
7. Internationally protected persons.
8. Diplomatic law and Indian State practice

OR

Paper I- Law Relating to Outer Space

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. The concept, substance and subject matter of International space law.
2. The History and development of space law.
3. Sources of international space law.
4. Fundamental principles of International space law.
5. Legal status of space objects
6. Liability convention.
7. The Moon Treaty.
8. The regulation of various aspects of space activities include remote sensing, space communication, direct television broadcasting satellites.
9. Protection of the outer space environment
10. Outer space law and India.

Paper II- International Court of Justice

1. International adjudication in a historical perspective.
2. International Court of Justice- a principal organ and principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
3. Organization and Structure of the ICJ.
4. The jurisdiction of the Court-general5. Contentions jurisdiction voluntary of jurisdiction compulsory jurisdiction, reservation and reciprocity . Transferred jurisdiction, forum prorogatum.
6. Sources of law, propriety and legal interest.
7. Provisional measures, non-appearance, and third party intervention.
8. The advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ.
9. Enforcement of the judgments and advisory opinions.
10. The Role of the Court.

OR

Paper II: International Arbitration

1. Growth of the idea of international arbitration and justice, difficulties of its realization.

2. History of the institution of international arbitration (since 1875).
3. The composition of arbitral Tribunals, types of disputes submitted to arbitral tribunals, procedure and rules applied by arbitral tribunals, admissibility or in admissibility of appeal.
4. Diverse fields of arbitral awards: state territory, the individual, international delinquencies, treaties.
5. The efficacy of arbitral awards.
6. The Immunities of international Organizations.
7. Internationally protected persons.
8. Diplomatic Law and Indian State practice.

OR

Paper II Law of Seas

1. Evolution and Recent Developments
2. Territorial Sea and Contiguous Zone
3. Continental Shelf:
4. Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ)
5. High Seas
6. Landlocked States
7. Exploration, Exploitation and Management of the Resources of the International Sea-bed Area
8. Protection and Preservation of Marine Environment

Paper III- India and International Law

The course is designed to acquaint the student with the Indian state practice on major aspects of international law. It comprises the following:

1. International law in ancient, medieval and British India.
2. Relationship between International law and municipal law.
3. Recognition.
4. Territorial and boundary disputes.
5. Human rights, humanitarian law and refugee protection.
6. International crimes including terrorism.
7. Use of force: validity of Indian's actions in Kashmir, Goa and Bangladesh.
8. India and WTO.

Optional Group VI – Contract and Insurance

Paper I: General Principles of Contract.

1. Formation of Contract: A critical study of offer and acceptance.
2. Doctrine of Consideration and Privity of Contract
3. Capacity to contract: Nature of minor's agreements and the doctrine of restitution.
4. Consent: Meaning, importance and the factors vitiating free consent with special reference to Fraud and Misrepresentation.
5. Standard form Contracts.
6. Void Agreements: With special reference to agreements relating to restraint of trade and wagering agreements.
7. Discharge of contracts with special reference to the doctrine of frustration.
8. Relations resembling those created by contract.
9. Remedy in the form of compensation.

OR

Paper-I: Law of Export and Import Regulation

1. Introduction: State control over import and export of goods- from rigidity to liberalization, Impact of regulation on economy.
2. The Basic Needs of Export and Import Trade: Goods, Services, and Transportation
3. International Regime: WTO agreement, WTO and Tariff restrictions, WTO and non-tariff restrictions, Investment and transfer of technology, Quota restriction and anti-dumping. Permissible regulations, Quarantine regulation. Dumping of discarded technology and goods in international market, Reduction of subsidies and counter measures.
4. General Law on Control of Imports and Exports: General scheme Legislative control, Power of control : Central Government and RBI, Foreign Trade Development and Regulation Act 1992, Restrictions under customs law, Prohibition and penalties, Export-import formulation: guiding features, Control under FEMA, Foreign exchange and currency, Import of goods, Export promotion councils, Export oriented units and export processing zones.
5. Control of Exports: Quality control, Regulation on goods, Conservation of foreign exchange, Foreign exchange management, Currency transfer, Investment in foreign countries.
6. Exim Policy: Changing Dimensions: Investment Policy: NRIs, FIIs (foreign institutional investors), FDIs, Joint venture, Promotion of foreign trade, Agricultural products, textile and cloths, Jewellery, Service sector. 7. Law Relating to Customs; Prohibition on import and exportation of goods, Control of Smuggling activities in export-import trade, Levy of and exemption from, customs duties, Clearance of imported goods and export goods, Conveyance and warehousing of goods
8. Regulation on Investment: Borrowing and lending of money and foreign currency, Securities abroad- issue of, Immovable property- purchase abroad, Establishment of business outside, Issue of derivatives and foreign securities- GDR (global depositories receipts), ADR (American Depository receipts and Euro, Investment in Indian banks, Repatriation and surrender of foreign securities.
9. Technology Transfer: Restrictive terms in technology transfer agreements, Automatic approval schemes.

Paper II: Specific Contracts

1. Contract of Indemnity.
 - (a) Definition and nature of contract of indemnity
 - (b) Extent and commencement of liability
2. Contract of Guarantee
 - (a) Meaning and Essentials of Contract of Guarantee
 - (b) Extent of Surety's Liability
 - (c) Discharge of Surety's Liability
 - (d) Rights of Surety
3. Contract of Bailment & Pledge
 - (a) Meaning and Essentials of Contract of Bailment.
 - (b) Duties of Bailor and Bailee
 - (c) Rights of Bailee.
 - (d) Meaning and Essentials of Pledge and persons entitled to pledge.

4. Contract of Agency

- (d) Nature and Essentials of Contract of Agency.
- (e) Creation of Agency: Implied Agency and Agency of Necessity.
- (f) Agency by Ratification.
- (g) Termination of Agency.

OR

Paper II- Corporate Finance

1. Introduction: Meaning, importance and scope of corporation fiancé, Capital needs- capitalization- working capital – securities-borrowings-deposits debentures, Objectives corporation finance- profit maximization and wealth maximization, 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: Share capital, Prospectus- information disclosure, Issue and allotment, Shares without monetary consideration, Non-opting equity shares
3. Debt Finance: Debenture, Nature, issue and class, Deposits and acceptance, Creation charges, Fixed and floating charges, Mortgages, Convertible debentures.
4. Conservation of Corporate Finance: Regulation by disclosure, Control on payment of dividends, Managerial remuneration, Payment of commissions and brokerage, Inter corporate loans and investment, Payback of shares, Other corporate spending.
5. Protection of creditors: Need for creditor protection, Preference in payment, Rights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests, Creditor self-protection, Incorporation of favourable terms in lending contracts, Right to nominate directors, Control over corporate spending.
6. Protection of Investors: Individual share holder right, corporate membership right, Derivative actions, Qualified membership right, Conversion, consolidation and re-organization of shares, Transfer and transmission of securities, Dematerialization of securities.

Paper III : Insurance

1. Nature and definition of Contract of Insurance.
 - (a) Definition of Contract of Insurance.
 - (b) Contract is 'Aleatory'
 - (c) Contract of utmost good faith.
 - (d) Contract of indemnity.
 - (e) Contract of Wager.
2. Insurable interest:
 - (a) Nature of insurable interest
 - (b) Time or duration of interest
 - (c) Insurable interest and Life insurance.
 - (d) Insurable interest and Fire insurance.
3. The Risk:
 - a) Meaning of risk
 - b) Scope of risk
 - c) Application of rule in various classes of insurance
 - d) The elements of risk
 - e) The alteration of the risk
4. The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority:
 - a) Establishment
 - b) Composition
 - c) Duties, powers and functions.

OR

Paper-III: Banking Law

1. Introduction: Nature and development of banking. History of banking in India and elsewhere-indigenous banking-evolution of banking in India-different kinds of banks and their functions, Multi-functional banks- growth and legal issues.
2. Law relating to Banking Companies in India: Controls by government and its agencies. On management, On accounts and audit, Lending, Credit policy, Reconstruction and reorganization, Suspension and winding up, Contract between banker and customer; their rights and duties.
3. Social Control over Banking: Nationalization, Evaluation: private ownership, nationalization and disinvestments, Protection depositors, Priority lending, Promotion of under privileged classes.
4. Deposit Insurance: The Deposit Insurance Corporation Act 1961: Objects and Reasons, Establishment of Capital of DIC, Registration of banking companies insured banks, liability of DIC to depositors, Relations between insured banks, DIC the Reserve Bank of India.
5. The Central Bank: Evolution of Central Bank, Characteristic and functions, Economic and social objectives, The Central Bank and the State as bankers' bank, The Reserve Bank of India as the central Bank, Organizational structure, Functions of the RBI, Regulation monetary mechanism of the economy, Credit control , Exchange control, Monopoly of currency issue, Bank rate policy formulation, Control of RBI over non-banking companies, Financial companies, Non-financial companies.
6. Relationship of Banker and Customer: Legal character, Contract between banker and customer, Banker's lien, Protection of bankers, Customers, Nature and type of accounts, Special classes of customers-lunatics, minor, partnership, corporations, local authorities Banking duty to customers, Consumer protection: banking as service.
7. Negotiable Instruments: meaning and kinds, Transfer and negotiations, Holder and holder in due course, Presentment and payment, Liabilities of parties.
8. Lending by Banks: Good lending principles, Lending to poor masses, Securities for advances, Kinds and their merits and demerits, Repayment of loans: rate of interest, protection against penalty, Default and recovery, Debt recovery tribunal.
9. Recent Trends of Banking System in India: New technology, Information technology, Automation and legal aspects, Automatic teller machine and use of internet, Smart card, Use of expert system, Credit cards.
10. Reforms in Indian Banking Law: Recommendations of committees: a review

Optional Group VII: Administrative Law

Paper I: Administrative Law in India

- (1) Importance and Scope of Administrative Law;
- (2) Rule of Law;
- (3) Separation of Powers;
- (4) Delegated Legislation:
 - a. Constitutionality;
 - b. Judicial Control;
 - c. Parliamentary Control;
 - d. Procedural Control
- (5) Ombudsman in India
- (6) The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.



Paper II: Administrative Law in India-II

- (1) Judicial Review of Discretionary Power;
- (2) Writ of Mandamus;
- (3) Writ of Certiorari;
- (4) Writ of Prohibition
- (5) Writ of Quo-warranto
- (6) Nature Justice: Bias, Opportunity of Hearing;
- (7) Administrative Tribunals;
- (8) Domestic Inquiries;
- (9) Administrative Finality;
- (10) Role of Declaratory Decree as Public Law Remedy;
- (11) Role of Injunction as Public Law Remedy;

OR

Paper II: Local Self Government Law

1. Historical Perspectives: Early period, Gram Swaraj-the Gandhian concept
2. Constitutional Scheme: Directive Principles, Structure and powers of local bodies
3. Legislative Powers: Direct democracy and grass root planning, Municipalities and corporation, gram Sabha
4. Quasi-legislative Powers: Rule making power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws
5. Financial Powers: Levying taxes, Licensing power, Financial resources and powers
6. Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies
7. Election to Local Bodies
8. Conduct of Meetings – Corporation, Municipal Council, Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha
9. Institutional and Judicial Control

Paper III: Comparative Administrative Law

- (1) Merits of French Administrative Law, Remedies available under French Administrative Law;
- (2) Availability of Judicial Review in the United States-
 - a. Doctrine of Primary Jurisdiction;
 - b. Doctrine of Exhaustion of Administrative Remedies;
 - c. Doctrine of Standing;
 - d. Doctrine of Ripeness;
- (3) Government liability for torts committed by its employees in Great Britain, France and India;
- (4) Promissory Estoppel in Great Britain and India;
- (5) Right to Information Act, 2005.
 - a. State privilege to refuse Production of documents in Courts in Great Britain and India;
 - b. The Official Secrets Act, 1923 (Indian)
 - c. The Freedom of Information Act, 2002.
- (6) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation in India and Great Britain.

Optional Group VIII: Business Administration

Paper I: Business Organisation

1. Introduction: History of Company Legislation, Characteristic features of a company and Lifting the corporate veil.
2. Kinds of Companies
3. Promoter- Definition and his legal position and effects of Pre-incorporation Contracts.

4. Memorandum of Association: Contents and relation with Articles of Association, Alteration of Memorandum.
5. Prospectus; Meaning and consequences of Misstatements in prospectus.
6. Shares: Meaning, kinds and general principles and statutory provisions regarding Allotment of shares. Effect of irregular Allotment.
7. Membership of company.

Paper II: Business Management (Company Management & Administration)

1. Qualifications, Appointment and Removal of Directors, Managing Directors and Managers.
 2. Remuneration of Directors, Managing Directors and Managers.
 3. Legal position of Directors and Criminal Liability of the Officers of the Company.
 4. Meetings of the Company- Statutory Meeting, Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary Meeting.
 5. Division of powers between Company-in-General Meeting and Board of Directors. Remedies in cases of oppression and Mismanagement
1. Investigations into the affairs of the Company.
 2. Company Secretary- Appointments and his Legal position.
 3. National Company Law Tribunal and Appellate Tribunal

Paper III: Law Relating to Multinational Corporation.

1. Meaning and Definition of Multinational Corporation: Problems of Definitions and Criteria of Determination.
2. Historical perspectives of MNC in India.
3. The Concept of Doctrine of Ultra-vires:
 - a) In India b) In England and c) U.S.A. – Consequences of Doctrine of Ultra-vires.
4. U.N. Commission on Transactional Corporation – 1975.
5. National Regulation of MNC in India.
 - a) Regulation through Company Law- 1956.
 - b) Regulation through Taxation Law
 - c) Regulation through FEMA-1999.

Optional Group-IX: Labour Management Relations

Paper I: Regulation of Labour Management Relations.

1. Meaning, Nature and Philosophy of Labour Management Relations.
2. An Historical and Constitutional perspective of Labour Management Relations
3. State Regulatory process of Labour Management Relations in India.
4. Labour Management Regulatory processes in U.K. and USA- Its impact on India.
5. Labour Management Relations and collective Bargaining.
6. The New Economic policy and its impact on Labour Management Relations in India
7. Some recent trends to regulate the Labour Management Relations.

OR

Paper I: Comparative Study of the Law Relating to Trade Unions.

1. Meaning, Concept and Nature of Trade Unions.
2. Evolution origin and growth of Trade Unions
 - a) U.S.A. b) U.K. c) India
3. Legal Basis of Trade Unions
 - a) U.S.A. b) U.K. c) India
4. Collective Bargaining and its Status
 - a) U.S.A. b) U.K. c) India
5. Trade Unions and the Right to Strike
6. Recent Judicial trends in the Law Relating to Trade Unions

7. Globalisation, privatization and its impact on the working of the Trade Unions.

Paper II: Law Relating to Employment and Non Employment

1. Meaning and Concept of Employment
2. Wages and Conditions of Service
3. Termination of Employment
4. Termination of other than Dismissal
5. Dismissal for Misconduct

Paper III: Law Relating to terms of Employment and Conditions of Service

1. Meaning and concept of terms of Employment and conditions of service
2. The term of employment or the conditions of labour of any person.
 - a) continuity of service
 - b) per permanency of tenure of service
 - c) Transfer
3. Hours of Work
4. Work loads
5. Shifts
6. Promotions
7. Increments
8. Fringe benefits
9. Refusal benefits

Optional Group X: Taxation

Paper I: Constitutional and Administrative Law Problems Relating to Taxation:

1. Distinction between Tax and Fee
2. Power to levy taxes on income
3. Power to levy Excise Duties
4. Taxes on Sale or Purchase of Goods
5. Residuary Power of Taxation Under Entry 97 of the Union List
6. Role of Taxation in achieving the Objectives of Directive Principles
7. Taxation and Right to Equality
8. Taxation and Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
9. Distribution of Tax Revenues
10. Inter-Governmental Tax Immunities
11. Delegation of Taxing Powers
12. Judicial Review of the Orders of Tax Authorities.

Paper II – Tax on Business & Industry

- (1) Residence of Firms
- (2) Residence of Company
- (3) Business Connection
- (4) Profits and gains from business or Profession
- (5) Depreciation allowance
- (6) Business Expenditure Capital Gains
- (11) Income-tax authorities & their powers with special reference to search & Seizure
- (12) Procedure for assessment
- (13) Appeal & Revision.

Paper III- Current Tax Problems:

- (1) Assessment of Charitable Trusts
- (2) Service Tax
- (3) Tax on Agricultural income.
- (4) Canons of Taxation & characteristics of a good tax system.

- (5) Tax evasion & Black money- Causes & effects of Tax Evasion, Tax evasion distinguished with Tax Avoidance and Tax Planning.
- (6) Problems of Double Taxation.
- (7) Sales Tax- its effect & desirability – Value Added Tax.

OR

Paper III: Tax Accountancy

1. Introduction: Gross Total Income; Capital and Revenue Receipts; Methods of Accounting
2. Computation of Income under the head Salaries;
 - (i) Meaning of salary
 - (ii) Deductions under Section 16
 - (iii) Valuation of Perquisites:
 - (a) Valuation of Rent free accommodations
 - (b) Valuation of Accommodation provided on concessional rates
 - (c) Valuation of Motor Car facilities provided by the employer
 - (iv) Perquisites and Allowances exempted from taxation
 - (v) Taxation of Gratuity and Terminal payments:
 - (a) Received by Government employees
 - (b) Received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
 - (c) Compensations received under Industrial Disputes Act.
3. Computation of Income under the Head Income from House Property:
 - (i) Determination of Annual Value
 - (ii) Concessions for newly constructed properties
 - (iii) Annual value of self occupied House Property.
 - (iv) Deductions from income from House Property.
4. Computation of Income under the head Profits and Gains of Business or Profession:
 - (i) General principles governing assessment of business income
 - (ii) Basic principles governing admissibility of deductions under Sections 30 to 40 D
 - (iii) Computation of some specific deductions: (a) Rent, rates, taxes, repairs and insurance of building (S.30)
 - (b) Repairs and insurance of machinery, plant and furniture (S.31)
 - (c) Depreciation Allowance (S.32)
 - (d) Rehabilitation Allowance
 - (e) Expenditure on Scientific Research
 - (f) Expenditure on acquisition of patent rights or copy rights.
5. Computation of Income under the head Capital Gains:
 - (i) Computation of Long term and short term capital gains on transfer of capital assets.
 - (ii) Exemptions from capital gains.
6. Computation of income under the head Income from other sources:
 - (i) Receipts which are taxable under the head income from other sources
 - (ii) Taxation of winning from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games etc.
 - (iii) Deductions under the head Income from other sources.

Optional Group XI: Regulated Economy:

Paper I: Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises

The course shall comprise with the following:

1. The Rationale of Government Regulation.
 1. Constitutional Perspectives
2. The new economic policy- Industrial policy resolutions, declarations and statements

3. The place of public, small scale, cooperative, corporate, private and joint sectors in the changing context.
4. Regulation of economic activities
5. Disclosure of information
6. Fairness in competition
7. Emphasis on consumerism
2. Development and Regulation of Industries
3. Take-over of Management and Control of Industrial Units
4. Sici Undertakings: Nationalisation or Winding Up?
5. Licensing Policy and Legal Process- Growing Trends of Liberalization
6. Deregulation of essential commodities: developmental sign or a social mishap ?
7. Financial Services: Changing Techniques of Regulation.
8. Critical Issues Regarding the Capital Issues
 1. Equity and debt finance
 2. Global depositories
 3. De-materialised securities
9. Problems of Control and Accountability: Regulation of Hazardous Activity.
 1. Mass disaster and environmental degradation: legal liability and legal remedies.
 2. Public Liability Insurance: adequacy
 3. Issues in zoning and location of industrial units.
10. Special Aspects of Legal Regulation of Select Public Enterprises
(Universities may select some such representative public enterprises for transport, mining and energy).
 1. Telecom Regulatory Authority
 2. Insurance Regulatory Authority
 3. Broadcasting Regulatory Authority
11. Legal Regulation of Multinationals
 1. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer
 2. Development and regulation of foreign investments
 3. Investment in India: FDIs and NRIs
 4. Investment abroad

Paper II: Regulation of Labour Management Relations.

1. Meaning, Nature and Philosophy of Labour Management Relations.
2. An Historical and Constitutional perspective of Labour Management Relations
3. State Regulatory process of Labour Management Relations in India.
4. Labour Management Regulatory processes in U.K. and USA- Its impact on India.
5. Labour Management Relations and collective Bargaining.
6. The New Economic policy and its impact on Labour Management Relations in India
7. Some recent trends to regulate the Labour Management Relations.

Paper III- Corporate Finance

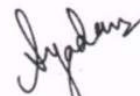
1. Introduction: Meaning, importance and scope of corporation finance, Capital needs- capitalization- working capital securities-borrowings-deposits debentures, Objectives corporation finance- profit maximization and wealth maximization Constitutional perspectives- the entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85 and 86 of List I- Union List, entry 24 of List II- State List.
2. Equity Finance: Share; Capital, Prospectus information disclosure, Issue and allotment, shares without monetary consideration, non-opting equity shares.

3. Debenture, nature issue and class, Deposits and acceptance, Creation charges, fixed and floating charges, Mortgages, Convertible debentures.
4. Managerial remuneration, Payment of commissions and brokerage, Inter-corporate loans and investment, Pay-back of shares, Other corporate spending.
5. Protection of creditors: Need for creditor protection, Preference in payment, Rights in making company decisions affecting creditor interests, Creditor Self-protection, Incorporation of favourable terms in lending contracts, Right to nominate directors, Control over corporate spending.
6. Protection of Investors: Individual share holder right, Corporate membership right, Derivative actions, Qualified membership right, Conversion, consolidation and reorganization of shares, Transfer and transmission of securities, Dematerialization of securities.
7. Corporate Fund Raising: Depositories- IDR (Indian depository receipts), ADR (American depository receipts), GDR (Global depository receipts) Public financing institutions IDBI, ICICI, IFC and SFC, Mutual fund and other collective investment schemes, Institutional investments LIC, UTI and Bank, FDI and NRI investment- Foreign institutional investments (IMF and World Bank)
8. Administrative Regulation on Corporate Finance: Inspection of accounts, SEBI, Central government control, Control by register of companies, RBI control.

OR

Paper III: Tax Accountancy

1. Introduction:
Gross Total Income; Capital and Revenue Receipts; Methods of Accounting
2. Computation of Income under the head Salaries;
 - (j) Meaning of salary
 - (ii) Deductions under Section 16
 - (iii) Valuation of Perquisites:
 - (a) Valuation of Rent free accommodations
 - (b) Valuation of Accommodation provided on concessional rates
 - (c) Valuation of Motor Car facilities provided by the employer
 - (iv) Perquisites and Allowances exempted from taxation
 - (v) Taxation of Gratuity and Terminal payments:
 - (a) Received by Government employees
 - (b) Received under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
 - (c) Compensations received under Industrial Disputes Act.
3. Computation of Income under the Head Income from House Property:
 - (i) Determination of Annual Value
 - (ii) Concessions for newly constructed properties
 - (iii) Annual value of self occupied House Property.
 - (iv) Deductions from income from House Property.
4. Computation of Income under the head Profits and Gains of Business or Profession:
 - (i) General principles governing assessment of business income
 - (ii) Basic principles governing admissibility of deductions under Sections 30 to 40 D
 - (iii) Computation of some specific deductions:
 - (a) Rent, rates, taxes, repairs and insurance of building (S.30)
 - (b) Repairs and insurance of machinery, plant and furniture (S.31)
 - (c) Depreciation Allowance (S.32) (d) Rehabilitation Allowance
 - (e) Expenditure on Scientific Research



- (f) Expenditure on acquisition of patent rights or copy rights.
- 5. Computation of Income under the head Capital Gains:
 - (i) Computation of Long term and short term capital gains on transfer of capital assets.
 - (ii) Exemptions from capital gains.
- 6. Computation of income under the head Income from other sources:
 - (i) Receipts which are taxable under the head income from other sources
 - (ii) Taxation of winning from lotteries, crossword puzzles, races, card games etc.
 - (iii) Deductions under the head Income from other sources.

Optional Group XII: Administration of Justice:

Paper I: Law Relating to Jurisdiction and Systems of Courts in India.

1. Administration of Justice in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta up to 1726.
2. Mayor's Court, 1726.
3. Adalat System and its Re-organization.
4. Supreme Court created under the Regulating Act, 1773.
5. High Courts created under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.
6. Privy Council
4. Federal Court under the Govt. of India Act, 1935.
5. High Court and Supreme court under the Constitution of India.
6. Sub-ordinate Civil Judicature and Criminal Judicature.
7. Village Panchayat Courts
8. Revenue Courts
9. New Dispute Redressal Machinery: Lok-Adalats, Family Courts and Tribunals. e.g. CAT

Paper II: Law Relating to Procedure and Proof:

A. Civil:

1. Jurisdiction of Civil Courts and Place of Suing
2. Res Sub-judice, Res Judicata and Foreign Judgment
3. Suit – Institution of, Essentials of, Parties of; Representative Suit and Special Suits e.g. against Government, Minors lunatics and indigent
4. Pleadings – Plaint and Written Statement
5. Issue – Meaning, Framing, kinds and importance
6. Withdrawal and Compromise of Suits
7. Effect of Death, Marriage and Insolvency of Parties
8. Trial, Judgment, Decree and its execution
9. Appeal, Reference, Review and Revision
10. Inherent Powers of Courts

B. Criminal :

1. General principles relating to Fair Trial
2. Classes of Criminal Courts and Powers
3. Arrest, Search and seizure
4. Investigation by Police
5. Local Jurisdiction of Courts and cognizance
6. Bail
7. Withdrawal of Criminal Case
8. Charge and Trial
9. Appeal, Reference and Revision
10. Execution, Suspension, Remission and Commutation of Sentence

C. Proof:

1. Nature and Function of Law of Evidence

2. Relevancy of Facts and Admissibility
3. Proof and Burden of Proof

Paper III: Law Relating to Relief

1. Constitutional Relief: writs- Habeas, corpus, Mandamus, certiorari Prohibition and Quo-warranto.
2. Recovery of Possession- Movable and immovable property.
3. Specific Performance of Contract
4. Rescission of contract
5. Rectification & cancellation of Instruments
6. Declaration Decree
7. Preventive Relief- Injunctions
7. Damages: Types, Remoteness and Measure of Damages
8. Bar on Relief: General Law relating to limitation

Optional Group XIII: Human Rights

Paper I: International Law of Human Rights

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. International Concern: Protection of Individual in International Law; League of Nations; War Crime Trials.
2. Human Rights and the United Nations Charter:
 - (a) Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN
 - (b) Role of the permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights
3. Universal Declaration on Human Rights:
 - (a) History of the Declaration
 - (b) Structure of the Declaration(c) Legal Significance
4. International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR
 - (a) Nature and Characteristic
 - (b) Optional Protocols
5. Regional Instruments
 - (a) European Convention on Human Rights
 - (b) American Convention on Human Rights
 - (c) African Charter on Human and People's Rights
 - (d) Asia and Human Rights

Paper II: International Humanitarian Law

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction : Nature, Basic Principles; Historical Development since 1899
2. Protection of Victim of War- Wounded, Sick; Shipwrecked; and Prisoners of War
3. Implementation of International Humanitarian Law
4. Role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Implementation of International Humanitarian Law.

OR

Paper II: Human Rights and the Refugees

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction : Determination of Refugee Status under the Refugee Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967.
2. Human Rights of the Refugees
3. Solution to Refugee Problem:
 - (a) Resettlement in Third Country
 - (b) Local Integration
 - (c) Voluntary or Forced Repatriation



- (d) Comprehensive Responses
- 4. Contemporary Developments in Refugee Law
 - (a) International Burden Sharing
 - (b) International Safe Countries Burden
 - (c) Temporary Protection
 - (d) Environmental refugees
 - (e) Safety Zones
- 5. Internally Displaced Persons: UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 1998.
- 6. Refugee Law and Policy in India.

Paper III: Human Rights in India

1. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. Constitutional Philosophy. Preamble, Fundamental Rights- General 2. Right to Equality: Gender Justice and Empowerment of Women. Special provisions for Weaker Sections of society Reservation Policy under the Constitution.
3. Freedom of Speech and Expression. Freedom of Press. Limitations, Right to Information.
4. Right to Life and Personal Liberty. New Dimension. Judicial approach.
5. Right to Freedom of Religion. Secularism. Protection to Minorities under the Constitution.
6. Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India. Remedies provided by the Judiciary and National Human Rights Commission.
7. Fundamental Duties. Article 51-A of the Constitution concept and need of Fundamental Duties. Enforcement and Effectuation of Fundamental Duties.
8. Emerging regime of new human rights in India. Taking guidance from Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. New Approach.

Optional Group XIV: Environmental Law

Paper I International Environmental Law

1. Basic features of International Environmental Law and its evolution.
2. The landmarks in International Environmental Law- a Journey from Stockholm to Johannesburg
3. Important conventions concerning Protection and Conservation of Environment: Vienna Convention and Protocol on the Depletion of Ozone Layer, Convention and Protocol on Climate Change, Chemical Weapons convention, Basel Convention, , and Regulation of Hazardous Waste Convention on Biological Diversity
4. Regulation of Transboundary pollution with special reference to Industrial Accidents and Air Pollution.
5. Impact of International Environmental Law on Indian Law with special reference to Principles of Environmental Protection.

Paper II: Natural Resource and the Law in India

1. Protection of Wild Life- with special reference to authorities, sanction and remedies under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. Protection and conservation of Forest- with special reference to Authorities, sanctions and remedies under Forest Act, 1927 and Forest Conservation Act, 1980.
3. Conservation of Fresh water and Ground water. Coastal Zone Management under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other relevant Statutes.
4. Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity with special reference to Biodiversity Act 2002.
5. The scope and Limit of PIL to protect the natural resources- (Special emphasis shall be placed on directions issued by the Supreme Court of India from time to time).

Paper III: Pollution Control Laws in India

1. Constitutional Mandate and Environment with special reference to Article 32 and 226. (emphasis shall be given on use of PIL as a tool to provide environmental justice)
2. Comparative Study of Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with special reference to authorities mechanism and sanctions.
3. Efficacy of Remedies – Section 133 Criminal Procedure Code, Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995, National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997, Citizens' Suit provisions, remedies under Civil Procedure Code, 1908.
4. Specific Environmental Problems and Legal Responses- special emphasis shall be placed on rules and notification framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. (Rules and Notifications shall be prescribed each year)
5. Environment Impact Assessment and People's Participation, EIA and Public Hearing under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

Optional Group XV: Intellectual Property

Paper I. Copy Right: National and International Perspective

1. Aims, Objectives and Range of Copy Right
2. Works in which Copy Right Subsists
3. Infringement of Copy Right
4. Property Rights and Exploitation
5. Copy Right: particular cases
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions.

Paper 2. Trade Marks, Design and Geographical Indications

1. Underlying Themes
2. Historical Development
3. The purpose of protection
4. Common Law Liability
5. Registration, its procedure, its implications
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions

Paper 3. Patents and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights

1. Growth and Purpose
2. Grant and Content
3. Validity
4. Scope of Monopoly
5. Property Rights and Exploitation
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions

Optional Group XVI: Law Science and Technology

Paper I: Law, Technology Biotechnology and Medicine

1. Interface of science and technology with law, Frontiers of New Technologies
2. Science, Technology and Human Rights.

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3. Legal aspects of Medicine and Medical Technology (a) Organ Transplantation
- (b) Medical Termination of Pregnancy.
- (c) Surrogate motherhood
- (d) Euthanasia
- (e) Sex- determination Techniques.

4. Law and Biotechnology

Bio- technology and Human Health

1. Genetic Markers: Diagnostic biotechnology
2. Conquest of disease.
3. Genetic screening: Prevention of genetic disease and mental retardation
4. Genetic screening: Uses and abuses of amniocentesis
5. Cloning of human beings.
6. Obsolescence and resilience of law.

Legal Regulation of Biotechnology

1. Regulation of government sponsored research
2. Regulation of Private R & D
3. Regulation of deliberate release of genetically mutated micro-organisms
4. Regulation of accidental release of genetically mutated micro-organisms
5. Comparative perspective
6. U.S.A.

5. Law and Medicine

Paper II : Information Technology and Legal Order

The Course shall comprise with the following:

1. Introductory:
 1. Interface between laws information technology
 2. Printing, Radio & Television.
 3. Remote Sensing
 4. Growth of Computer Science and Television.
2. Artificial intelligence and Human Resources
3. The Law: Intellectual Property
 1. Law relating to protection of computer software
 2. Information Technology Act.
 3. Law Relating to patenting of hardware
4. Regulation of Transfer of computer technology (Unfair Means, Restrictive Trade Practices)
5. Computer Systems and Liability Issues
6. Computer fraud
7. Computer non-feasance and liability for damages
8. Computer Systems and Renovation of Legal Order

Paper III- Nuclear Technology: Dilemmas of Legal Controls.

The course shall comprise with the following:

1. Introduction
 1. Nuclear Fission/Fusion.
 2. Radioactivity
 3. Fission product and half-life measure
 4. "Thermal" and "Fast" reactors
 5. Heavy-water reactors.
 6. Nuclear fuel
 1. Development in Civilian Uses of Nuclear Energy
 1. "Atoms for Peace" and International Atomic Energy Commission (IAEA)
 2. The European Atomic Energy Community (EUROTAM)

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3. Development of nuclear industry at a global level.
2. India's Atomic Energy Programme
 1. India's overall energy needs and planning
 2. India's Nuclear Energy Programme
 3. The Atomic Energy Commission Act
 4. Technology transfer and India's nuclear programme
3. Hazard Aspects of Nuclear Power
 1. Plant Location: Problems of Sites
 2. Uranium mining associated hazards
 3. Accidents Potential: e.g. fuel failure recirculation pump failures, control valve leaks, failure of shut-down device, metal failure, of electronic monitoring and control systems.
 4. Containment facilities
5. Occupational hazards for workers at research institutes and nuclear plants
4. The Regime of legal liability including:
 1. Right to information as to levels of radioactivity
 2. Right to compensation
 3. Right to meaningful "rehabilitation"
5. Other Associated Hazards and Other Management
 1. The nature and magnitude of nuclear wastes
 2. Reprocessing
 3. Entombment
 4. Low level wastes and High Level Wastes
 5. Reprocessing of wastes
 6. Vitrification
 7. Dumping
6. Legal Aspects
 1. Secrecy
 2. Minimum public participation
 3. Right to information
 4. Regimes of liability for mass disasters and personal injuries
 5. Environmental: Law regulation of the hazardous aspects of nuclear energy production.

Optional Group XVII: Jurisprudence

Paper I. Theories of Law (including Feminist Theory)

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Definition, nature and scope of legal Theory Importance of the study of legal theory.
2. Analytical positivism- Austin: Kelsen and Hart
3. Savigny's Theory of Volk-geist, and Maine's Theory of status to contract
4. National Law theory
5. Philosophical theory- Kant and Hegel
6. A Theory of social engineering
7. American Realism
8. Relationship between law and morality
9. Feminist theories- liberal, socialist and Radical feminism.
10. Marxian they of law.

Paper II: Theories of Justice

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. The concept of justice: Meaning, Nature and varieties of justice- views of Marx, Austin, Kelson, Allen and Karl Renner
2. The basis of justice: The liberal Contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition- the liberal moral tradition, the socialist tradition.
3. Relation between law and justice:
 - (a) Equivalence theories
 - (b) Dependency theories
 - (c) The Independence on Justice theories

Paper III Theories of Rights

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Classification and categorization of Rights types of rights, correlation of rights with duties
2. History of legal discourse on rights
3. Nature of rights: views of Dworkin, David Lyons, Robert Nozick, Allen Buchnon. Concepts of natural and absolute rights.
4. Structure of rights; correlation of rights with other legal concept, generation of rights.
5. The basis of rights.

Optional Group XVIII: New Economic Law: W.T.O. in Context

Paper I Development and Regulation of International Trade

1. W.T.O. Its Birth and Background
2. W.T.O. The Structural Dimension
3. W.T.O. Dispute Settlement Mechanisms
4. Legal Frame Work of GATT 1994.
5. W.T.O. Agreement on Agriculture
6. W.T.O. Agreement on Textile and Clothing
7. Agreement on Sanitary and Phyto sanitary Measures.
8. Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade
7. TRIPS Agreement
8. General Agreement on Trade in Service

Paper II: Legal Regulation of Economic Enterprises

The course shall comprise with the following:

1. The Rationale of Government Regulation.
 1. Constitutional Perspectives
 2. The new economic policy- Industrial policy resolutions, declarations and statements
 3. The place of public, small scale, cooperative, corporate, private and joint sectors in the changing context.
 4. Regulation of economic activities
 5. Disclosure of information
 6. Fairness in competition
 7. Emphasis on consumerism
2. Development and Regulation of Industries
3. Take-over of Management and Control of Industrial Units
4. Sic Undertakings: Nationalisation or Winding Up?
5. Licensing Policy and Legal Process- Growing Trends of Liberalization
6. Deregulation of essential commodities: developmental sign or a social mishap ?

7. Financial Services: Changing Techniques of Regulation.
8. Critical Issues Regarding the Capital Issues
 1. Equity and debt finance
 2. Global depositories
 3. De-materialised securities
9. Problems of Control and Accountability: Regulation of Hazardous Activity.
 1. Mass disaster and environmental degradation: legal liability and legal remedies.
 2. Public Liability Insurance: adequacy
 3. Issues in zoning and location of industrial units.
10. Special Aspects of Legal Regulation of Select Public Enterprises
One or two Authorities shall be prescribed each year from the following:
 1. Telecom Regulatory Authority
 2. Insurance Regulatory Authority
 3. Broadcasting Regulatory Authority
11. Legal Regulation of Multinationals
 1. Collaboration agreements for technology transfer
 2. Development and regulation of foreign investments
 3. Investment in India: FDIs and NRIs
 4. Investment abroad

Paper III : Legal Regulations of International Trade

1. W.T.O. Competition Policy
2. W.T.O. and Labour Standards
3. Trade and Environment Issues in the WTO
4. WTO Trade and Investment
5. Agreement on Import-Licensing Proceeding
6. Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection
7. Developing Countries in the GATT/WTO

Optional Group XIX: Alternate Dispute Resolution System

Paper I: Domestic and International Commercial Arbitration.

- (i) Existing Justice Delivery System in India- Effectiveness and Menances
- (ii) Reform in the Legal System for Achieving Effective and Speedy Resolution of Dispute.
- (iii) Historical Background of the Arbitration Arbitration Agreement
- (iv) Composition & Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal
- (v) Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings
- (vi) Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings
- (vii) Recourse Against Arbitral Award.
- (viii) Finality & Enforceability of Arbitral Award.
- (ix) Appealable Orders & Miscellaneous provisions.

Paper II: Enforcement of Foreign Award and Conciliation in India.

- (i) Enforcement of Foreign Award under New York Convention Award.
- (ii) Enforcement of Foreign Award under Geneva Convention Award.
- (iii) Meaning of Conciliation Commencement of Conciliation Proceedings and appointment of Conciliator.
- (iv) Statements to Conciliation(s)
- (v) Role of Conciliator(s)
- (vi) Conduct of Conciliation Proceeding
- (vii) Settlement agreement & its Status and Effect.

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- (viii) Protection for conciliation Proceeding
- (ix) Public Interest Litigation.
- (a) Liberalization of Locus Standi Doctrine
- (b) Dilution of Ubi Jus Ibi Remedium Doctrine

Paper III: Mediation, Lok Adalats and Consumer Forums etc.

- (i) Various Modes and Processes of Alternative Dispute Resolution System.
- (ii) Meaning of Mediation- Distinction between Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation and negotiation. Interest Based Versus Right Based Mediation.
- (iii) Conduct of Mediation Proceeding
 - (a) Opening Statement of Mediator
 - (b) Opening Statement of Party.
- (iv) Mediation Agreement or Termination of Mediation Proceeding.
- (v) Common Error of Mediation Advocacy.
- (vi) Lok Adalats: Temporary and Permanent.
 - (a) Constitution, Jurisdiction, Powers
 - (b) Procedure Remedy Provided.
- (vii) Consumer Forums under the Consumer Protection Act.
 - (a) Constitution, Jurisdiction, Power and Procedure.
 - (b) Remedy Provided.
- (viii) Administrative Tribunals.