

**VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY,
BALLARI**

Jnanasagara Campus, Ballari – 583105



Department of Law

SYLLABUS

MASTER OF LAW

(I to IV Semester)

With effect from 2024-25

I-SEMESTER

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FIRST	DSC1	24LLM1C1L	Legal Theories	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2	24LLM1C2L	Administrative Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3	24LLM1C3L	Law and Social Transformation	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4	24LLM1C4L	Human Rights	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5	24LLM1C5L	General International Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC1	24LLM1S1LT	Legal Communication Skills	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	1
	D SCT	24LLM1C1T	Human Rights	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for I Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - II

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
SECOND	DSC6	24LLM2C6L	Judicial Process	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7	24LLM2C7L	Women and the Child law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8	24LLM2C8L	Labour Laws	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9	24LLM2C9L	Banking and Insurance Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC10	24LLM2C10L	Intellectual Property Rights Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC2	24LLM2S2LT	ADR Skills	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	1
	DSCT	24LLM2C2T	Labour Laws	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for II Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - III

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
THIRD	DSC11	24LLM3C11L	Legal Services & Legal Aid	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	24LLM3C12L	Private International Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	24LLM3C13L	Science, Technology & Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	24LLM3E1L	<u>Group 1:</u> Business Laws Corporate, Finance & Investments Law <u>Group 2:</u> Criminal Laws Treatment of Offenders & Victimology <u>Group 3:</u> Constitutional Law Indian Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE2	24LLM3E2L	<u>Group 1:</u> Business Laws Law of Corporate Management and Governance <u>Group 2:</u> Criminal Laws Crime and Administration	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3

			n of Criminal Justice								
			<u>Group 3:</u> <u>Constitutional Law</u> Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)								
	GEC1	24LLM3G1L	1. Public Interest Litigation 2. Indian Legal System 3. Cyber Laws (Within Faculty)	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1
	D SCT	24LLM3C3T	Science, Technology & Law	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	1
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

SEMESTER - IV

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/ week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FOURTH	DSC14	24LLM3C14L	Environmental Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	24LLM3C15L	Socio-Economic Offences	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	24LLM4E3L	<u>Group 1:</u> Business Laws Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws <u>Group 2:</u> Criminal Laws Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology <u>Group 3:</u> Constitutional Law Centre-State Relations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE4	24LLM4E4L	<u>Group 1:</u> Business Laws World Trade Law <u>Group 2:</u> Criminal Laws Comparative Criminal Law <u>Group 3:</u> Constitutional Law Comparative Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC2	24LLM4G2L	1. Right to Information 2. Consumer Laws 3. Intellectual Property Rights	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	1

			(Outside Faculty)								
	SEC3	24LLM4S3LT	Research Methodology	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	1
	Project	24LLM4C1R	Research Project	30	70	100		-	8	4	4
Total Marks for IV Semester						600				24	

(I-IV semester)- Total Marks: 2400 and Total credits: 96

Note: Course = paper; L= Lecture; T= Tutorial; P=Practical; DSC= Discipline Specific Core Course; DSE= Discipline Specific Elective; SEC= Skill Enhancement Course; GEC1 = General Elective Course to be taken from within Faculty from other department, GEC2= General Elective Course to be taken outside Faculty.

A credit is a unit of study of a fixed duration. For the purpose of computation of workload as per UGC norms the following is mechanism be adopted in the university: One credit (01) = One Theory Lecture (L) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One Tutorial (T) period of one hour; One credit (01) = One practical (P) period of two hours.

A Tutorial is supplementary practice to any teaching –learning process that may consist of participatory discussion/self study, desk work, seminar presentations by students and such other novel methods that help a student to absorb and assimilate more effectively the contents delivered in the Lecture Sessions/ Class, Seminars, Case study, Discussion Session etc.

Subject Code Description:

24 – Year of Revision

KAN – Program Code (here it is Kannada)

1/2/3/4 – Semester

C1/S1/G1/E1 – Course subject 1/SEC1/GEC1/DSE1

L –Lecture

T – Tutorial

P –Practical

R – Research Project

Program Articulation Matrix:

Pedagogy for student engagement is predominantly lectures. However, other pedagogies enhancing better student engagement to be recommended for each course. The list includes active learning/ course projects/ problem or project based learning/ case studies/self study like seminar, term paper or MOOC

\$ Every course needs to include assessment for higher order thinking skills (Applying/ Analyzing/ Evaluating/ Creating). However, this column may contain alternate assessment methods that help formative assessment (i.e. assessment for learning).

SYLLABUS

Preface

The Department of Law has been focusing on Learning Outcome based Curriculum Framework which is essentially a student-centric approach in terms of learning through curriculum and research. To enable these, various tools and techniques are adopted such as seminars and workshops for and by students. Seminars are conducted in classrooms with primary objective of encouraging them to step forward in public speaking while avoiding fear of stage. Another aim of class seminars is build good teaching skills in the students while encouraging them to take up public speaking on various issues in the society to spread legal awareness. The Department strives to conduct workshops regularly for research scholars, students, staff of the VSK University and others to spread knowledge on economic and social importance of laws present in the country.

Preamble

The Department of Law offers Master of Law (LL.M.) program to those graduates who have passed LL.B. examination. The program is 2 years and 4 semesters with Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and Business Laws as specialization. The program focuses on contemporary understanding of philosophy of law with special emphasis on Specialization subjects. The program is crafted to impart twin dimensions of advanced understanding of law and specialization subjects. The program focuses on imparting global standards of legal education in constitutional principles and the dynamic specialization. This one of this kind program uniquely touches both the ever relevant as well as the most significant subjects and offers them as specialization. The main reason for having an outcome based approach to curriculum is to meet and fulfill the expectation of students (present and prospective), employers and other stakeholders.

Programme Learning Objectives:

The overall aims of the LL.M. are to:

1. Have a clarified program with well-defined outcomes
2. Contemporary understanding of philosophy of law with special emphasis on Specialization subjects
3. Enable the students to achieve advanced understanding of law and its application
4. Include global competencies and attributes necessary for a student of law at masters level.

Programme Outcomes

By the end of the program, students will be able to –

PO1: Evaluate the growth of Indian legal jurisprudence at the global level while cherishing the existence of rule of law in the Indian society

PO2: Incorporate suitable application of law into various social problems existing in the society while appreciate the constitutional values and principles.

PO3: Students will be to demonstrate the fundamental and advanced grasp of specialization subjects.

PO4: Students will be able to explore and extract crucial information from laws and judicial pronouncements and critically examine the underlying assumptions, theories, and policies that guide judicial pronouncements.

PO5: Develop students with adequate skills to work in courts, businesses, and companies as a legal professional and also develop capability of self-employment.

PO6: Demonstrate adequate Legal research and legal reasoning abilities and apply it in the curriculum and in Legal practice.

Programme Specific Outcomes:

At the end of the programme, the students will be able to:

PSO1	Develop knowledge about Indian legal jurisprudence and other specialization subjects.
PSO2	Demonstrate ability to apply laws specific to various fields of law such as human rights.
PSO3	Demonstrate fundamental grasp of the courses needed of all post-graduates of law.
PSO4	Analyze and evaluate critically the underlying assumptions and reasoning in the court decisions.
PSO5	Acquire knowledge and skills necessary for legal practice and academia
PSO6	Develop adequate professional values and ethics to realize the constitutional principles in the society.

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

SYLLABUS IN DETAIL

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FIRST	DSC1	24LLM1C1L	Legal Theories	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC2	24LLM1C2L	Administrative Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC3	24LLM1C3L	Law and Social Transformation	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC4	24LLM1C4L	Human Rights	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC5	24LLM1C5L	General International Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC1	24LLM1S1LT	Legal Communication Skills	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	D SCT	24LLM1C1T	Human Rights	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for I Semester						600				24	

24LLM1C1L: Legal Theories

Sub Code : 24LLM1C1L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives :

1. To understand and identify schools of Jurisprudence.
2. To compare and contrast the various schools of Jurisprudence in terms of legal decision.
3. To understand the contemporary significance of legal theory

Course Outcomes (COs):

CO Nos.	Course Outcomes
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the various theories of law
CO2	They will be to analyze the various notions of personalities
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate liabilities under various circumstances.

Module I:	Analytical Views of Law	12 Hours
	Chapter 1: Meaning of Positivism-Analytical positivism of Bentham and Austin Chapter 2: Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law Chapter 3: Hart's Concept of Law Chapter 4: Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence.	
Module II:	Historical and Natural Law theories	11 Hours
	Chapter 5: Theory of Volksgeist, Criticisms of Volksgeist. Chapter 6: Henry Maine's view on the development of Law. Chapter 7: Natural Law School (Ancient Period: Socrates, Plato, Aristotle and Cicero Chapter 8: Medieval Period: St. Thomas Aquinas, Chapter 9: Renaissance: Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau and Kant, Chapter 10: Modern: Stammler and Fuller	
Module III:	Sociological school of law and Realism	11 Hours
	Chapter 11: Sociological School (Ehrlich, Ihering, Duguit and Roscoe Pound) Chapter 12: Realist School -American Legal Realism: Justice Holmes, and Justice Cardozo Chapter 13: Scandinavian Legal Realism: Hagerstrom and Ross	
Module	Theories on Person and Property	11 Hours

IV:		
	<p>Chapter 14: Concept of Person - Kinds of Legal Persons, Chapter 15: Theories of Corporate Personality – Fiction Theory, Realistic Theory, Concession Theory, and Purpose Theory. Chapter 16: Property-Concept of Property; Kinds of property, Corporeal property, Incorporeal property. Chapter 17: Theories of property – Natural Law Theory, Metaphysical theory, Historical theory and Sociological Theory. Pragmatism in Legal Philosophy</p>	
Module V:	Other Theories	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 18: Pragmatism and a philosophy of law Origin of pragmatism; Basic ideas of pragmatism Chapter 19: Philosophy of the radical pragmatist: John Dewey, William James and O.H. Holmes Chapter 20: Economic Philosophy of Law: meaning and definition of economic jurisprudence Chapter 21: Economic theories of legal evolution, (a) Communist theories of law, (b) Marxist theory of law, (c) Renner’s analysis of law, and (d) Legal theory of social democracy.</p>	

References:

1. V.D. Mahajan, Jurisprudence and Legal Theory, (5th edition, Eastern Book House, 2016).
2. Austin, J., The province of Jurisprudence Determined (Universal Law Publishing, Delhi, 2012)
3. Bodenheimer, Edgar, Jurisprudence: The Philosophy and Method of the Law (Harvard University Press, Indian Edition 2018).
4. Dias, R.W.M., Jurisprudence (LexisNexis, 5th Edition).
5. Freeman, Michael, Lloyd’s Introduction to Jurisprudence (Sweet & Maxwell, 9th Edition)
6. Friedman, W., Legal Theory (Sweet & Maxwell, 5th Edition)
7. Hart, H.L.A., The Concept of Law (Oxford University Press, 3rd Edition)
8. Kelsen, Hans, Pure Theory of Law (The Lawbook Exchange, New Jersey, 2004)
9. Morrison, Wayne, Jurisprudence: From the Greeks to Post-Modernism
10. Paton, G.W., A Textbook of Jurisprudence (Oxford University Press, 4th Edition)
11. Penner, J.E. and Melissaris, E., McCoubrey & White’s Textbook on Jurisprudence (Oxford University Press, 5th Edition).
12. Stone, Julius, Social Dimensions of Law & Justice (Universal, 2012).

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

24LLM1C2L: Administrative Law

Sub Code : 24LLM1C2L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To ensure the observance of basic democratic, Law-governed state principles, especially human rights, in specific public legal relations between the State and a private person;
2. To improve students awareness on Administrative Procedures and law involved
3. To learn the various aspects of implementation of administrative law with comparison to other jurisdictions

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate about present day administrative law in the country
CO2	They will analyze about the French system of administrative law in comparison with India
CO3	They will also demonstrate control of administrative actions through different instruments.

Module I:	Nature and Scope of Administrative Law	12 Hours
	<p>Chapter 1: Evolution- Nature and Scope of Administrative Law</p> <p>Chapter 2: Relation with Constitutional Law-Separation of powers and concepts</p> <p>Chapter 3: Rule of Law- Council d' Etate, (French system)</p> <p>Chapter 4: Classification of Administration Action- functions- Administrative direction and discretion.</p>	
Module II:	Legislative Power of the Administration	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 5: Legislative power of the administration-</p> <p>Chapter 6: Extent of delegation and control over delegated Legislation</p> <p>Chapter 7: Sub-delegation-</p> <p>Chapter 8: Judicial- Parliamentary control over delegated Legislation.</p>	
Module III:	Judicial Power of Administration	11 Hours

	<p>Chapter 9: Judicial power of Administration</p> <p>Chapter 10: Nature of procedure</p> <p>Chapter 11: Principles of Natural justice</p> <p>Chapter 12: Effect of non-compliance with principles of Natural Justice- Exception to principles of Natural Justice.</p>	
Module IV:	Judicial Control of Administrative Action	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 13: Judicial control of Administrative action</p> <p>Chapter 14: Writs, Principles and Procedure</p> <p>Chapter 15: Public Law Review and Private Law Review of Administration action</p> <p>Chapter 16: Liability of State – Torts, Contract- Promissory Estoppel-Government Privileges Right of information</p> <p>Chapter 17: Doctrine of Legitimate expectation- Doctrine of Accountability- Waiver- Doctrine of Proportionality.</p>	
Module V:	Corporations and Public Undertaking	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 18: Corporations and Public undertaking</p> <p>Chapter 19: Commission of Enquiry- Ombudsman in India (Lokpal and Lokayuktha)</p> <p>Chapter 20: Central Vigilance Commission - Parliamentary Committees-Civil services in India</p> <p>Chapter 21: Accountability and responsibility- Problems and Prospectives- Administrative deviance- Corruption- Mal-administration- Control mechanism of Accountability.</p>	

References

1. Sathe, S.P.; Administrative Law; LexisNexis Wade, William and Forsyth, Christopher; Administrative Law; Oxford University Press
2. Upadhayaya, J.J.R.; Administrative Law; Central Law Agency
3. Takwani C.K.; Lectures on Administrative Law; Eastern Book Company
4. Thakker, C.K.; Administrative Law; Eastern Book Company

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

24LLM1C3L: Law and Social Transformation

Sub Code : 24LLM1C3L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the concept of social change and modernization in the society.
2. To study the factors influencing the social transformation
3. To learn how law can bring positive changes in the society

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

CO	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the principles of social change
CO2	They will be to analyze the factors effecting the social transformation and growth
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the remedies available in cases of infringement of personal and public rights.

Module I:	Law and social change	Hours 12
	Chapter 1: Law as the traditions and culture Chapter 2: Criticism and evaluation in the light of colonization and the introduction of common law system and institutions in India Chapter 3: impact on further development of law and legal institutions in India.	
Module II:	Community and the law	Hours 11
	Chapter 4: Caste as a ‘divisive factor’ Chapter 5: Non-discrimination on the ground of caste Chapter 6: Caste as a factor to undo past injustices Chapter 7: Protective discrimination – Reservation – Constitutional provision.	
Module III:	Regionalism and the law	Hours 12
	Chapter 8: Regionalism as a ‘divisive factor’ Chapter 9: Concept of India as one unit – Right of movement, residence and business Chapter 10: Equality in matters of employment – Admission to educational institutions and preference to residents of a State.	

Module IV:	Women, child and the law	10 Hours
	Chapter 11: Crimes against women – Gender injustice and its forms Chapter 12: Empowerment of women – Constitutional and legal provisions Chapter 13: Child labor – Protection against exploitation Chapter 14: Right to education.	
Module V:	Modernization and the law	11 Hours
	Chapter 15: Modernization as a value – Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties Chapter 16: Reform of family law – industrial reform – Free enterprise vs. state regulation – Industrialization vs. environmental protection Chapter 17: Reform of court processes – Criminal law – Plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victims – Civil law Chapter 18: Concept of ADR – Mediation, conciliation and <i>lok adalats</i> .	

References

1. Bhatt, P. Ishwara; Law and Social Transformation; Eastern Book Company
2. Marc Galanter (ed.) – Law and society in Modern India (1957), Oxford.
3. Robert Lingat – The Classical Law of India (1998), Oxford.
4. U. Baxi – The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982), Vikas, New Delhi.
5. U.Baxi (ed.) – Law and Poverty: Critical Essays (1988), Tripathi, Bombay.
6. H.M. Seervai – Constitutionals Law of India (1996) Tripathi.
7. D.D. Basu – Shorter Constitution of India (1996), Printice Hall of India (p) Ltd.,

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

24LLM1C4L: Human rights

Sub Code : 24LLM1C4L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To familiarize the concept of human rights and their violations in the society.
2. To study the need for effective legal mechanisms for protection of human rights
3. To understand the necessity for effective law and executive to counter human rights violations

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the need for protection of human rights
CO2	They will be to analyze the various laws relating to human rights protection in India
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the remedies available in cases of infringement of human rights in society.

Module I:	Human Rights Jurisprudence	12 Hours
	Chapter 1: Meaning and Concepts Chapter 2: Evolution: Pre-Magna Carta Position, Magna Carta Chapter 3: Post Magna Carta Position - French Declaration Chapter 4: American Bill of Rights).	
Module II:	International Human Rights Law	12 Hours
	Chapter 5: Human Rights under UN Charter (1) Universal Declaration of Human Rights International Covenants (2) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966 (3) International Covenant on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, 1966 Chapter 6: Regional Conventions (1) European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950 (2) American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 (3) African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 Chapter 7: International Human Rights Institutions (1) UN Centre for Human Rights (2) Economic and Social Council (3) Various Commissions and Sub-Commissions on Human Rights	
Module III:	Guarantees under the Indian Constitution.	11 Hours

	Chapter 8: History, Development and Implementation of Human Rights in Indian Constitution Chapter 9: Constitutional philosophy, Preamble, Fundamental rights Chapter 10: Implementation and enforcement: mechanism of human rights in India. Chapter 11: Remedies provided by the judiciary and National Human Rights Commission.	
Module IV:	Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India	10 Hours
	Chapter 12: Development of Human Rights Movement and Law in India Chapter 13: Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 Chapter 14: Contribution of Judiciary to Human Rights Law Chapter 15: Role of Human Rights Commissions and NGOs.	
Module V:	Other laws	11 Hours
	Chapter 16: Preventive laws such as Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987: Chapter 17: Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, UAPA. Chapter 18: Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill 2017 Chapter 19: Protection of Civil Rights law. Torture and custodial deaths. Chapter 20: Impact of New Criminal Laws on Human Rights in India	

References

1. Basu, D.D.; Human Rights in Constitutional Law; Pearson
2. Seervai, H.M.; Constitution of India; Universal Publication
3. Jain, M.P.; Indian Constitutional Law; LexisNexis
4. Singh, M. P.; V.N Shukla's Constitution of India; Eastern Book Company

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

24LLM1C5L: General International Law

Sub Code : 24LLM1C5L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives :

1. To familiarize students with the basics fundamentals of international Law.
2. To study about the influence of International Law on the world.
3. To enable better understanding of applicability international laws on Indians and foreigners

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

CO No.s	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to evaluate the scope for international law
CO2	They will be to analyze the various treaties signed by India and their validity in Indian context
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate the manner of implementation of international treaties in India.

Module I:	Introduction to International Law	12
	Hours	
	Chapter 1: Introduction – Evolution of international Law Chapter 2: Sources, Treaties, Customs, General Principles of Law Chapter 3: Judicial decisions and opinion of the publicists Chapter 4: other sources of Law, Law making through international organization- codification and progressive development Chapter 5: Role of International Law Commission.	
Module II:	Relationship between international Law and municipal Law	11
	Hours	
	Chapter 6: Application of international Law in the municipal sphere Chapter 7: Application in the national sphere- Customary Laws and treaties with special reference to India Chapter 8: Influence of international Law on in the World Court and other tribunals.	
Module III:	Jurisdiction of State	11
	Hours	

	<p>Chapter 9: Jurisdiction of State- Nationality, its acquisition, loss and proof- Double nationality and statelessness</p> <p>Chapter 10: Criminal jurisdiction – Basis of criminal jurisdiction</p> <p>Chapter 11: International Criminal Law and International Criminal Tribunals</p> <p>Chapter 12: Aliens- Acquired rights of aliens.</p>	
Module IV:	Sovereign Immunity of States	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 13: Sovereign immunity-Immunity of States- Immunity of State Organs and Property</p> <p>Chapter 14: State Responsibility – General Principles- Imputability</p> <p>Chapter 15: Responsibility for injuries to aliens</p> <p>Chapter 16: Procedural enforcement of claims, espousal and nationality of claims, and exhaustion of local remedies.</p>	
Module V:	Law of Treaties	11 Hours
	<p>Chapter 17: Definition, Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, State Practice — India</p> <p>Chapter 18: Interpretation of Treaties by Indian Courts The Legality of War and Use of Force:</p> <p>Chapter 19: Outlawry of War- Historical Evolution; Position within the UN Charter;</p> <p>Chapter 20: Definition of Aggression; and the Legality of Use of Nuclear Weapons</p> <p>Chapter 21: Use of Force in International Law: States, Individual and United Nations</p>	

References

1. Kapoor, S.K; International Law and Human Rights; Central Law Agency
2. Brownlie: Principles of Public International Law, Second Edition, (Oxford, 1973).
3. Oppenheim: International Law, Vol. I (Peace) Ninth Edition, (U.K. 1992).
4. Malcolm Shaw: International Law, Fourth Edition (London, 1997).
5. Verma, S. K., An Introducticon to Public International Law (Satyam, New Delhi, 2012).
6. Agrawal, H.O; International Law and Human Rights; Central Law Publication
7. Starke, J. G., Introduction to International Law, 10th ed Butturworths, London, 1992).

Master of Law (LL.M.): Semester 1

24LLM1S1LT: Legal Communication Skills

Sub Code : 24LLM1S1LT	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 02
Total Credit = 02	Internal Assessment Marks : 20 & Exam Marks : 30 =50

Objectives :

1. To learn the usage of legal terms and maxims in legal writing and profession.
2. To learn communication skills in various aspects required for legal profession.
3. To develop students ready for academia, legal practice or other fields of law

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

CO No.	Course Outcome
CO1	The students will be able to effectively use legal maxims in all legal processes
CO2	They will be to evaluate judicial pronouncements and proceedings
CO3	They will also be to demonstrate skills such as client counseling, briefing cases, negotiation techniques etc.

Module I	INTRODUCTORY	9 Hours
	Language of the Supreme Court, High Court, etc. Special Procedure for enactment of certain laws relating to language. Use of English Language in the Supreme Court is Compulsory Language of the High Courts depends on the order of governor of State concerned. Problem of Language in Drafting Documents. Golden Rules for Drafting.	
Module II	LEGAL LANGUAGE	10 Hours
	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Historical Background of law and Language b. Comparative Description of Law and Language c. Importance of Language for Law d. Meaning of Legal language and its Scope and problems e. Special Problem of Legal Language in India 	
Module III	DRAFTING AND WRITING	9 Hours
	Drafting Constitution And Language Paraphrasing Importance Of Translation And Hints For Translation Latin Words/Idioms Legal Maxims Abbreviations General English-Grammar General Principles/Rules Of Interpretation Of Statutes	

References

1. M. Gandhi,L. Solomon Raja-Introduction to Legal Method and Legal Research.
2. Dr S.C.Tripathi –Legal Language, Legal writing, General English.
3. Srikanth Mishra – Legal Language, Legal Method and General English.
4. Herbert Broom’s- Legal Maxims

Semester II

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem Exam	Total	L	T	P		
SECOND	DSC6	24LLM2C6L	Judicial Process	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC7	24LLM2C7L	Women and the Child law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC8	24LLM2C8L	Labour Laws	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC9	24LLM2C9L	Banking and Insurance Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC10	24LLM2C10L	Intellectual Property Rights Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	SEC2	24LLM2S2LT	Online Case Referencing	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	DSC2	24LLM2C2T	Labour Laws	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for II Semester						600				24	

Semester- II

Judicial Process

Sub Code : 24LLM2C6L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

- To make students understand the philosophy of nature of judiciary
- To understand the role of constitution in fostering judicial processes in India
- To learn about the existing structure of judicial system in India

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

- The students will be able to evaluate the nature of judicial proceedings
- They will be to analyze the variables in judicial processes and contrast with each other
- They will also be to demonstrate an ideal judicial system for developing country like India.

Content	56 Hrs
Module – 1 Nature of judicial process	12
Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering, Judicial process and creativity in law – common law model – Legal Reasoning and growth of law – change and stability. The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent	
Module - 2 Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications	11
Notions of judicial review, ‘Role’ in constitutional adjudication – various theories of judicial role, Tools and techniques in policy-making and creativity in constitutional adjudication. Varieties of judicial and juristic activism Problems of accountability and judicial law making.	
Module - 3 Judicial Process in India	11
Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of Judicial review, The “Independence” of judiciary and the “Political” nature of judicial process, Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court – the tools and techniques of creativity Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values – new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism – scope and limits.	
Module – 4 The Concepts of Justice	11

The concept of justice or Dharma in India thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian, Thought. The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, Various theoretical bases of justice : the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition	
Module – 5 Relation between Law and Justice	11
Equivalence Theories – Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class. Dependency theories - For its realization justice depends on law, justice is not he same as law. The independence of justice theories – means to end relationship of law and justice - The relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering. Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced of justice. Access to Justice – Locus standi : PIL, Legal Services authority.	

References

1. Julius Store, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi
2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi
3. Henry J. Abraham, The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford
4. J.Stone, Precedent and the Law : Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworths
5. W.Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London
6. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence – the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi
7. U.Baxi, The Indian Supreme court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow
8. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India – A Socio-Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
10. Edward H.Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.

Semester- II
Women and the Child law

Sub Code : 24LLM2C7L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To understand the role of law in protecting the rights of women and children
2. To learn the role of international agencies and conventions in growth of women rights
3. To know the role of various agencies protecting the rights of women and children in India

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

1. The students will be able to evaluate the discrimination, crimes and issues related to women and children in the society
2. They will be to analyze the various laws protecting the rights of the women and children in India
3. They will also be to demonstrate effective remedies available to victims of crime, discrimination and other problems in the society against women and children.

Content	56 Hrs
Module – 1 Rights and Protection of Women and Children: International Perspective	12
Relevant provisions of: Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR), Convention on Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), Convention Political Rights of Women, Convention on Nationality of Married Women, Convention on Elimination of Violence Against Women.	
Module - 2 Rights and protection of women: National scenario Position:	11
Constitution of India, Criminal laws, Personal laws, Property laws. The National Commission for Women Act, 1990. The Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act, 2013 The Report of Justice Verma Committee	
Module - 3 Legislations on Crime against Women and Children	11
Dowry prohibition Act, Domestic violence act, Pre-conception and prenatal diagnostic techniques law. Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act, 1956. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Indian Penal Code, 1860.	
Module – 4 Labour Welfare Laws	11
Right to work- Bonded Labour, child labour —special provision for women and children- Law relating to protection of Women in work place, International conventions. The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976. Maternity Benefit Act.	
Module – 5 Other laws	11

Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 Domestic Workers Welfare and Social Security Act, 2010 National Commission for Women Act, 1990 Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005 Role of Supreme Court and Commissions in protection of women and children. Impact of New Criminal Laws on women and child Rights in India	
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References

1. SC Tripathi and Vibha Arora, Law relating to Women and Children, Central Law Publication, 2006
2. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of child Labour (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
3. Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
4. Mishra, Preeti; Domestic Violence Against Women: Legal Control and Judicial Response; Deep and Deep Publications
5. Dewan V K, Law Relating to Offences against Women, 1 st Edition 1996, Oriental Law House, New Delhi
6. Manjula Batra, Women and Law & Law Relating to Children in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2001

Semester- II

Labour Laws

Sub Code : 24LLM2C8L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To know the laws protecting the rights of labourers in India
2. To learn the growth of labour laws in India
3. To know about the role of judiciary in fostering rights of workmen in India

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

1. The students will be able to evaluate the need for labour welfare legislations in India
2. They will be to analyze the various laws promoting labour welfare in India
3. They will also be to demonstrate adequate remedies in case of disputes including infringement of labour laws in the country.

Content	56 Hrs
Module – 1 Growth of Labour Legislation In India	12
Government Schemes for welfare of Labour Classes. Role of Labour Law & ILO in safeguarding of industrial workers. Role of Supreme Court of India in protection of rights of labourers. Salient features of new Labour Code.	
Module – 2 Laws regulating employee wages	11
1. Factories Act, 1948 2. Minimum Wages Act, 1948 3. Payment of Wages Act, 1936 4. Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 5. Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948	
Module – 3 Benefits to employees	11
1. Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 2. Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 3. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 4. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 5. Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970	
Module – 4 Industrial laws	11

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 2. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 3. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 4. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 5. Indian Trade Union Act, 1926 	
Module – 5 Other Laws	11
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Labour Laws (Exemption from Furnishing Returns and Maintaining Register by Certain Establishments) Act, 1988 2. Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 3. Apprentices Act, 1961 	

References

1. Mishra, S.N. (2018). Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publications
2. Padhi, P.K. (2019). Labour and Industrial Laws, PHI Learning Private Limited
3. Srivastava, S C. (2020). Industrial Relations and Labour Laws, Vikas Publishing
4. Malik, P. L; Handbook of Industrial and Labour Law; Eastern Book Company
5. N.D. Kapoor : Handbook of Industrial Law; Sultan Chand & Sons, 23, Darya Ganj, New Delhi – 110002.

Semester- II
Banking and Insurance Law

Sub Code : 24LLM2C9L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. To know the laws relating to banking and insurance in India
2. To understand the regulatory mechanism of banking and insurance in India
3. To learn the recent trends in Banking and insurance in India

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

1. The students will be able to evaluate the need for regulating banking and insurance sector in India
2. They will be to analyze the laws regulating banking and insurance sector in India
3. They will also be to demonstrate the remedies available to victims/consumers in case of violation of laws.

Content	56 Hrs
Module – 1 The Evaluation of Banking Services and its History in India	12
History of Banking in India. Bank nationalization and social control over banking. Various types of Banks and their functions. Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties. Role and functions of Banking Institutions	
Module - 2 Evolution, Growth and Development	11
Banking: nature, development and evolution, Narsimhan Committee Report, Banks: kinds, functions and legal provisions, Contract between banker and customer: their rights and duties, Reserve Bank of India (RBI): organizational structure and functions, Control of Reserve Bank of India over nonbanking companies, financial companies, and non-financial companies, Private-public partnership in banking sector.	
Module – 3 Lending by Banks	11

Nature and type of accounts, Special classes of customers: lunatics, minors, partnership, corporations, and local authorities, Duty of banks towards customers, Lending by Banks: different kinds of lending, Securities for advances: kinds, and their merits and demerits, Debt Recovery Tribunal, Recent trends of banking system in India: e-banking, Fundamental issues in Banking Regulation Act, 1949, Securitization Act, 2002, Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.	
Module – 4 General Principles of Law of Insurance	11
Definition, nature and history, Fundamentals of Insurance law, Risk Cover: commencement, attachment, duration, assignment, and alteration, Settlement of claims and subrogation, Relevant provisions of the Insurance Regulatory Development Authority Act, 2000.	
Module – 5 Recent Trends in Insurance	11
Nature and scope of various insurance policies, Public liability insurance, Miscellaneous insurance schemes: new dimensions, Group life insurance, Medi-claim, Sickness insurance, Settlement of insurance claims and claim tribunal, Reinsurance, Emerging trends in insurance sector.	

References

1. Nainta, R.P., Baking System, Frauds and Legal Control, 2005, Deep and Deep Publications.
2. Murthy, K.S.N., and Sarma, K.V.S., Modern Law of Insurance in India, 2002, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
3. Tannan, M.L., Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, 2008, Wadhwa and Co.
4. Tannan, M.L., Tannan's Banking Law and Practice in India, 2004, India Law House.
5. Tannan: Banking Law and Practice in India (in 3 vols.), 22nd Ed., R. Cambray & Co. Pvt. Ltd.
6. Gupta, S. N., The Banking Law in Theory and Practice (in three volumes), 2006, Universal Law Publishing Co.
7. Sharma, B.R. and Nainta, R.P., Principles of Banking Law and Negotiable Instruments Act 2004, Allahabad Law Agency
8. Nainta, R.P., Baking System, Frauds and Legal Control, 2005, Deep and Deep Publications.
9. Murthy, K.S.N., and Sarma, K.V.S., Modern Law of Insurance in India, 2002, Lexis Nexis Butterworth
10. Birds, John, Modern Insurance Law, 2003, Universal Publishing Co.
11. Shah, M. B., Landmark Judgments on Insurance, 2004, Universal Publishing Co.
12. Mishra, M.N., Law of Insurance Principles and Practice, 2008, Radhakrishnan Prakashan

Semester- II
Intellectual Property Rights Law

Sub Code : 24LLM2C10L	No. of Lecturer Hours per week : 04
Total Credit = 04	Internal Assessment Marks : 30 & Exam Marks : 70 =100

Objectives:

1. The objective is to impart understanding of intellectual property Laws and enhance awareness of general promotion.
2. To understand how Law interacts with intellectual property rights.
3. To learn the various rights and penalties pertaining to different IPRs in India

Course Outcomes (COs):

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

1. The students will be able to evaluate the need for protecting IPR and its justification
2. They will be to analyze the various laws protecting the IPRs in India
3. They will also be to demonstrate the manner of protection of different types of IPRs in India.

Content	56 Hrs
Module – 1 Introduction to IPR	12
Concept of Intellectual Property, Origins, Policies and Justifications; Intellectual property and monopoly – Economic approaches; Constitutional and Human Rights Dimensions of Intellectual Property – TRIPs and its impact on India – World Intellectual Property Organization – Functions and Policies. Classification of intellectual property – international instruments relating to intellectual property – International trade agreements.	
Module – 2 Patent	11
Patentable subject matter – Specification – Licenses of patents and allied rights – infringement and remedies – Micro organisms and patentability – Categories of inventors in biotechnology - patent in computer programmers.	
Module – 3 Trade mark	11
Purpose of protecting trade mark – Registration – Assignment and licensing of registered marks – Trade marks in international commerce – Disincentiveness – Deceptive similarity – Infringement and remedies. Domain name and trademark	
Module – 4 Copyright	11

Meaning and object – Works in which copyright subsists – Economic perspective term of copyright – Fair dealing – Initial ownership – Assignment and licensing – control of monopoly – Right in performances – Infringement and remedies.	
Module – 5 Industrial design	11
Essential characteristics - Designs Act– Registration – Subject matter Infringement – Remedies against privacy & Confidential information – As property – Breach of confidence and know – how – Industrial trade secrets – Remedies. Geographical Indications of Goods Act 2002 – Object and scope, concept of geographical indications, conditions for registration, procedure and duration of registration, effect of registration. Trade Secrets, Plant breeder’s rights and protection and other emerging IPRs in India.	

References

1. Ahuja, V.K.; Law relating to Intellectual Property Rights; LexisNexis
2. Bhandari, M. K.; An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights; Central Law Publication
3. P.Narayanan: Intellectual Property Law, --Ed, .Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
4. G.B.Reddy :Intellectual Property Rights and Law, Gogia LawAgency, (2006), Hyderabad.

Semester- II
SEC2: ADR Skills

Course Title: ADR Skills	Course code: 24LLM2S2LT
Total Contact Hours: 28	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 1 hour
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (COs):

At the end of the course:

1. The students will be able to effectively demonstrate ADR skills
2. They will be to develop ability to deploy and utilize strategize negotiation techniques.
3. They will also be to demonstrate other ADR skills including mediation.

SEC2: ADR Skills

Module	Description	Hours
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Understanding Conflict</p> Arbitration and conciliation Concept of Mediation Comparison Between Judicial Process and Various ADR Processes The Process of Mediation Stages of Mediation Role of Mediators	10
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Mediation Skills</p> Training of Mediators Communication in Mediation Negotiation and Bargaining in Mediation Impasse Contents Mediation Training Manual of India Role of Referral Judges Role of Lawyers in Mediation Role of Parties in Mediation Mediation in various disputes	09
3	<p style="text-align: center;">Other methods</p> ADR in a) Lok Adalats, b) Nyaya/Grama Panchayath, c) Legal Aid The Mediation Act-2023 Negotiation- Negotiation styles and techniques Mini-Trial, Med-Arb, Medola	09

References(indicative)

1. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 by Dr. S.C. Tripathi
2. Law of Arbitration & Conciliation by Dr. Avatar Singh.
3. Mediation Training Manual of India by Supreme Court of India
4. Mediation- Practice and the Law by Sriram Panchu

SEMESTER - III

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
THIRD	DSC11	24LLM3C11L	Legal Services and Legal Aid	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC12	24LLM3C12L	Private International Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC13	24LLM3C13L	Science, Technology & Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE1	24LLM3E1L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Corporate, Finance & Investments Law <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Treatment of Offenders & Victimology <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Indian Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE2	24LLM3E2L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Law of Corporate Management and Governance <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC1	24LLM3G1L	1. Public Interest Litigation 2. Indian Legal System 3. Cyber Laws	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	2

			(Within Faculty)								
	DSCT	24LLM3C3T	Science, Technology & Law	20	30	50	-	2	-	2	2
Total Marks for III Semester						600				24	

Semester-III

DSC11: Legal Services and Legal Aid

Course Title: Legal Services and Legal Aid	Course code: 24LLM3C11L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the need for legal aid in the society
2. Analyse the effectiveness of legal services authorities
3. Demonstrate the usefulness of ODR methods

DSC11: Legal Services and Legal Aid

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Legal Aid Meaning, Nature, Scope, and Development Constitutional provisions; Provision of civil procedure code and code of criminal procedure regarding legal aid. Legal aid and Indian Constitution.	12
2	The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 The national legal services authority- constitution and functions State legal services authority- constitution and functions District legal services authority, Taluk legal services committee- constitution and functions Lok Adalat- organization, cognizances of cases, award and powers. Pre litigation, conciliation and settlement Permanent lok adalat- establishment, cognizance of cases, procedure and award	11
3	Public Interest Litigation Meaning, nature, scope and object of Public Interest Litigation (PIL); PIL against the State and other Public bodies; Difference between Public Interest Litigation and Private Interest Litigation; Judicial Responses—Meaning of Social Action Litigation, Concept of <i>Locus Standi</i> . Liberalisation of Locus Standi, Suo Motu intervention by the court	11
4	Online Dispute resolution Meaning, advantages and disadvantages, experience in USA and UK, implementation challenges in India, role of Judiciary, Govt. run ODR Platforms, court annexed ODR platforms, participants in ODR, kinds of ODR, Adoption of UNCITRAL model law on ODR.	11
5	E-justice eCourt Information Systems (eCourtIS)Project, E-Committee of Supreme	11

	<p>Court of India, E-Filing Procedure For High Courts & District Courts In India, Case Information System (CIS)</p> <p>Reports- “Computerisation of Subordinate Courts” by Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice – 2002, 'Report On Strategic Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in Indian Judiciary'-2005, National Policy and Action Plan for Implementation of Information and Communication Technology in the India Judiciary-2005, Mission Mode Project ‘E-court’ under the National eGovernance Plan-2010, ‘Digital India- Nation e-Governance Plan’-2014 and 'Policy And Action Plan Document: Phase II Of The Ecourts Project' -2014</p>	
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Designing The Future Of Dispute Resolution – A report by Niti Ayog 2. Various reports of the Government of India 3. UNCITRAL model law on ODR. 		

Semester-III

DSC12: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Course Title: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW	Course code: 24LLM3C12L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law effecting individuals at international level
2. Analyse the effectiveness of international law in regulating private matters of individuals

DSC12: PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Study of the Background</p> <p>History – Definition – Need for application of the rules of private international law- Foreign elements and Foreign law Characterization – The incidental question and renvoi – Jurisdiction – Staying of Actions; Forum non convenience, lis alibipendens and jurisdiction clauses</p>	12
2	<p>Foreign Law</p> <p>Exclusion of foreign law – Public policy, penal laws, revenue laws and other public laws– Personal connecting factors – Residence – Ordinary residence and habitual residence – Domicile, general principles – Acquisition of domicile of choice – Domicile of origin and Domicile of dependence – Domicile of Corporations – Domicile and nationality.</p>	11
3	<p>Family Law</p> <p>Marriage, formalities, Capacity and Polygamous marriages –Internet Marriages– Matrimonial Causes, Jurisdiction in respect of divorce and nullity of marriage – Choice of law in cases of divorce and annulment – Legitimacy, legitimation and inter- country adoption.</p>	11
4	<p>Law of obligations</p> <p>Contracts – Common law approach, the Proper law o f Contract – The Rome Convention – The Choice of the governing law and the Scope of the applicable law – Special Contracts like Consumer contracts, individual employment contracts, E – Commerce – Torts – Theories – the Common law rule and the 1995 English Act.</p>	11

5	<p>Property and Succession</p> <p>Immovables – Jurisdiction and Choice of law – Movables – Choice of law, Theories and the Modern law – Voluntary assignment of intangible movables – Succession, Intestate succession, testamentary succession and exercise of power by will- Foreign judgments recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments- Substance and procedure.</p>	11
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References:

1. Cheshire and North – Private International Law
2. Dicey and Morris – Conflict of Laws
3. Morris- The Conflict of Laws
4. Graveson- Private International Law
5. Paras Diwan Indian and English Private International Law
6. Chavan – Indian Private International Law.

Semester-III

DSC13: Science, Technology & Law

Course Title: Science, Technology & Law	Course code: 24LLM3C13L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the relation between science, technology and law
2. Analyse the impact of law on new technologies

DSC13: Science, Technology & Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Evolution of the IT Act</p> <p>Genesis and Necessity, Salient features of the IT Act, 2000 and 2008; various authorities under IT Act and their powers. ; Penalties & Offences, amendments, Impact on other related Acts (Amendments) Impact of New Criminal Laws.</p>	12
2	<p>E-commerce and Laws in India</p> <p>E-Commerce; Issues and provisions in Indian Law c. E-Governance; concept and practicality in India e. E-Contracts and its validity in India</p> <p>UNCITRAL Models: E-commerce, 1996, Electronic signatures, 2001, Electronic Communications in International Contracts, 2005 ; Indian Position</p> <p>- Legal issues in cyber contracts - Formation of cyber contract; Standard form contracts -requirement of notice</p> <p>Legal recognition of electronic record and electronic signatures; digital signature -its functions, asymmetric cryptosystem, key pair, public key, private key, Secure electronic record and secure electronic signature, Public key Infrastructure</p>	11
3	<p>Intellectual Property Rights</p> <p>Domain Names and Trademark Disputes a) Concept of Trademark/ in Internet Era b) Cyber squatting c) Reverse Hijacking d) Jurisdiction in Trademark Disputes e) Copyright in the Digital Medium f) Copyright in Computer Programmes g) Copyright and WIPO Treaties h) Concept of Patent Right i) Relevant Provisions of Patent Act 1970</p>	11

4	<p>Sensitive Personal Data or Information (SPDI) in Cyber Law</p> <p>a. SPDI Definition and Reasonable Security Practices in India, International perspective- GDPR, Indian Data Protection Bill, Freedom of Expression in Internet; Issues of Censorship -Blocking of content- hate speech, national security; liability of intermediary; Privacy Issues – Information Privacy; interception, monitoring</p>	11
5	<p>Artificial Intelligence.</p> <p>Artificial Intelligence Vs Consumer protection Legal trends in the AI industry National Security and artificial intelligence Artificial Intelligence Law and its development in India. Artificial Intelligence Law and its development in other jurisdictions. Problems of AI and need for regulation in India.</p>	11

References:

1. Kamath Nandan, Law Relating to Computers Internet & E-commerce - A Guide to Cyberlaws & The Information Technology Act, Rules, Regulations and Notifications along with Latest Case Laws 2016
2. Kamlesh K Bajaj, Debjani Nag, E-commerce: the cutting edge of business, 2nd Ed. 2017
3. Vakul Sharma, Information Technology Law & Practice, 6th ed. 2018
4. Karnika Seth, Computers Internet and New Technology Laws, 2nd ed. 2016
5. Apar Gupta Commentary on Information Technology Act, 3rd ed. 2015
6. Alwyn Didar Singh, E-Commerce In India: Assessments And Strategies For The Developing World 2008
7. Chris Reed, Internet Law Text and Materials 2010
8. Aparna Viswanathan, Cyber Law (Indian& International Perspectives on key topics including Data Security, E-commerce, Cloud Computing and Cyber Crimes) 2012
9. Ashwani K. Bansal, Law of Trade Marks in India 2014
10. Lawrence Lessig, Code and Other Laws of Cyberspace 1999, Code version 2.0, Basic Books Publication (2006) Ferrera et al, Cyber Law Text and Cases 3rd Ed. (2012)
11. Prashant Mali, Cyber Law and Cyber Crimes, Snow white Publications 2nd Ed.(2015)
12. Debrati Halder& H Jaishanker, Cyber Crimes Against Women, Sage Publications 1st Ed.(2017) Internet Law and Practice by International Contributors, West Thomson Reuters, South AsianEdition (2013)
13. Derek S. Reversion (ed.), Cyberspace and National Security;Threats, Oppurtunities, and Power in the Virtual World, Satyam Law International, First Indian Reprint (2013)

Semester-III

DSE1: Corporate Finance & Investments Law

Course Title: Corporate Finance & Investments Law	Course code: 24LLM3E1L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law related to corporate finance and investment
2. Analyse the effectiveness of law in tackling the challenges of financially regulating the companies

DSE1: Corporate Finance & Investments Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Finance and capital law</p> <p>Meaning, Importance and Scope of Corporation Finance Capital Needs - Capitalization - Working Capital - Securities-Borrowings Deposits Debentures</p> <p>(1). Public Issue of Shares (i) Prospectus (ii) Remedies for misrepresentation (iii) SEBI and Stock Exchange guidelines (2). Share Capital (i) Nature and Kind of Shares (ii) Transfer, Transmission, Surrender and forfeiture of Shares (iii) Purchase by Company of its own shares (iv) Issue of shares at premium and discount (v) SEBI Guidelines</p>	12
2	<p>Securities Law</p> <p>(1) Shareholders' Rights (Various rights of shareholders and variation of shareholders rights. (2). Debentures; Difference between Share and Debentures; Kinds of Debenture; Remedies of Debenture Holder; Company Charges.</p> <p>Importance of legal regime governing finance and investments - Securities, Regulation and Stock Market in India Protection of interests of investors in securities - Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 - Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, and Rules 1956 -The Depositions Act</p>	11

	1996.Insider Trading; SEBI’s Guidelines on Insider Trading	
3	Reconstruction, Amalgamation and Take Over Provisions in Company Law and SEBI Guidelines (2). Auditors: (i) Appointment, powers, duties and removal of auditors (ii) Special Audit (iii) Director Responsibility statement in Board Report (iv) National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards	11
4	Investment law Constitutional dimension of control over investments, incorporation, registration of companies – companies registered outside Indian, Corporate Ethics and code of conduct – mechanism to improve corporate image – Corporate social responsibility– CCI and functions investment policy of government of India, IDRA 1951. The Depositions Act 1996	11
5	Insolvency law The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016	11

References:

1. Rajiv Jain - Guide on Foreign Collaboration: Policies and Procedures (New Delhi. India Investment Publishers).
1. Leo D'Arcy el.al - Schmitlhoffs Export Trade - The Law and Practice of International Trade, X Edn. Sweet & Maxwell, London,
2. C. Singhanian - Foreign Collaborations and Investments in India: Law and Procedures,
3. Universal Law Publishing Co.PVI.Lld., Delhi 1999.
4. Taxmann's - New SEBI (Disclosure & Investor Protection) Guidelines,1999
5. Jayant M. Thakur- Comparative Analysis of FEMA - The Foreign Exchange Management
6. Act, 1999 with FERA.
7. Bharat - Bharat's Manual of SEBI, Bharat Law House Pvt. LId., New Delhi, 2000.
8. S.M. Dugar - Law of Monopolistic Restrictive & Unfair Trade Practices, III Edn. Vadhwa and
9. Company. Nagpur, 1997.
10. 8. Sanjiv Agarwal - Bharat's Guide to Indian Capital Market, Bharat Law House. New Delhi. 2000.

Semester-III

DSE1: Treatment of Offenders & Victimology

Course Title: Treatment of Offenders & Victimology	Course code:
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law on treatment of offenders
2. Analyse the effectiveness of schemes and policies for the victims of crimes

DSE1: Treatment of Offenders & Victimology

Module	Description	Hours
1	<p>Penology</p> <p>Theories of Punishment : Retribution, Utilitarian Prevention Deference, Utilitarian: Intimidation, Behavioural Prevention :Incapacitation, Rehabilitation, Expiation</p> <p>Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to Punishment</p>	12
2	<p>Approaches to Sentencing</p> <p>Alternatives to Imprisonment,</p> <p>Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective Fines, Capital Punishment – Its Constitutionality, Problems related to capital punishment, Judicial attitude in India towards Capital punishment An inquiry through the statute Law and case law. e. Law Reforms Proposals. Impact of New Criminal Laws.</p>	11
3	<p>Imprisonment</p> <p>The State of India's jails today. The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners, Right of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff, Open prisons, Judicial Surveillance-basis-development reforms.</p>	11
4	<p>Sentencing</p> <p>a. Types of sentences –Special Laws b. Sentencing in white collar crimes c. Pre-sentence hearing ; Summary punishment d. Sentencing for habitual offender e. Plea Bargaining</p>	11
5	<p>Victimology</p> <p>Status of victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation</p>	11

to victims of crime, UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power, recommendations of Mali math Committee and Law Commission of India.	
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References:

1. S. Chhabbra, The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law (1970),
2. H.L.A. Hart, Punishment and Responsibility (1968)
3. Herbert L. Packer, The Limits of Criminal Sanction (1968)
4. Alf Ross, On Guilt, Responsibility and Punishment (1975)
5. A. Siddique, Criminology (1984) Eastern, Lucknow.
6. Law Commission of India, Forty-Second Report Ch. 3 (1971)
7. K.S. Shukla, "Sociology of Deviant Behaviour" in 3 ICSSR Survey of Sociology and Social Anthropology 1969-179 (1986)
8. Tapas Kumar Banerjee, Background to Indian Criminal Law (1990), R. Company &Co., Calcutta

Semester-III

DSE1: Indian Constitutional Law

Course Title: Indian Constitutional Law	Course code:
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the role of Constitution of India in the Indian society
2. Analyse the methods of interpretation of Indian Constitution

DSE1: Indian Constitutional Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Nature and Importance of Constitution Evolution of Constitutional values, Requisites of ideal Constitution; concept of Constitutionalism – its development and role in the legal system; Nature and limitations of constituent and amending power; Basic structure theory. State – Concept; Social contract theories; theories of Karl Marx, Bosanquet and T.H.Green;	12
2	Theories of Law Saptanga Theory of State in ancient India; Obligation of ruler; Modern Indian Political thoughts of Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Gandhiji, Nehru and Ambedkar about functions of the state, Model of Indian Constitution, Separation and Division of powers. Constitutional policies and practices relating to Pluralism; Concept of multiculturalism, Religious, Linguistic and ethnic challenges and Constitutional responses; Secularism, language rights, and protection of ethnic minorities (V and VI schedules under the Indian Constitution), Relation between society, state and individual.	11
3	Role of Internal and External Aids in the Interpretation of Constitution. Preamble; Headings, Marginal Notes. Non Abrogation and Non Derogation provisions, Inclusive and exclusive definitions use of Drafts, Constituent Assembly Debates, Legislative History, International Law Text Books, commentaries and dictionaries, Original Intention Theory. Values and approaches that influence constitutional interpretation	11
4	Interpreting the Constitution Interpreting the Constitution as a value document; Purposive interpretation,	11

	Living Organism Approach, Reading Down and Reading up and Reading in, Inter-relationship of Fundamental Rights. Interpreting the Constitution as legal document Presumption of constitutionality, Literal Interpretation and its limitations.	
5	Interpretation of federal scheme Doctrine of inconsistency, Doctrine of Pith and substance and colourable legislation, Doctrine of occupied field: Doctrine of Eclipse and severability, Harmonious construction-Avoiding the fallacies of Hyper- Integration and Disintegration, Ejus Dem Generis.	11

References:

1. Karl Lowenstein. Political Power and Governmental Process.
2. Gettel, Readings in Political Science
3. K.C.Wheare, Modern Constituions
4. H.J. Laski, The State in Theory and Practice (Chapter-I)
5. B.A Masodkar, Society State and the Law.
6. R.M Mc Ivan, The Modern State
7. Nomos, Constitutionalism
8. P.V Kane, History of Dhamashastra Vol.III
9. M.Rama Jois, Constitutional and legal History, Vol. I & II
10. Carl J.Friedrich, Constituional Government and Politics
11. Appadorai, Modern Indian Political Thought
12. M.Hidayatullah- Fifth and sixth Schedule to the Constitution
13. H.M.Seervai- Constitutional Law of Indian Vol. I
14. Lawrence Tribe & Michael Douf- On Reading the Constitution
15. Ely.J.H.- Democracy and Distrust
16. Rotunda and Nowak- Treatise on American Constitution Vol. IV.
17. P.K.Tripathi- Spotlights on Constitutional Interpretation.
18. Peter W.Hogg- Constitutional Law of India.
19. Joseph E.Magnet- Constittional Law of Canada; Cases and Materials, Vol. II
M.P.Jain,- Constitutional Law of Canada
20. Hidayatullah (ed.) – Constitutional Law of India Vol. I (relevant chapters)→ G.P.Singh- Interpretation of Statutes.
21. Vepa P. Sarathi, Interpretation of Statutes
22. Laurence H. Tribe, American Constitutional Law

Semester-III

DSE2: Law of Corporate Management and Governance

Course Title: Law of Corporate Management and Governance	Course code: 24LLM3E2L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law related to corporate management and governance
2. Analyse the effectiveness of law in regulating companies' management and its social responsibilities

DSE2: Law of Corporate Management and Governance

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Corporate Incorporation and Management (i) Certificate of Incorporation (ii) Memorandum and Articles of Association (iii) Doctrine of Ultra Vires (iv) Doctrine of Indoor Management	12
2	Directors and meetings (i) Directors: Appointment, Removal, Position, Powers and Duties of Directors. (ii) Audit Committee: Its Role. (iii) Company Secretary: Qualification, Appointment and Duties (iv) Officer who is in default: Definition of Officer who is in default (v) Liability of independent directors. (i) Types of Meetings (ii) Procedure of calling meeting (iii) Company's resolutions and its kinds	11
3	Oppression & Mismanagement and Investigation Sections 397 to 408; Sections 235 to 251, (i) Rule in Foss v. Harbottle (ii) Prevention of Oppression (iii) Prevention of Mismanagement (iv) Role & Powers of the Company Law Board (v) Role & Powers of Central Government 2. (i) Company Investigation	11
4	Corporate Liquidation 1. (i). Winding up of Companies (ii). Mode of winding up of the companies (iii). Compulsory Winding up under the Order of the Tribunal (iv). Voluntary winding up (v). Contributories (vi). Payment of liabilities	11
5	Corporate Governance and Social Responsibility 1. (i) Importance of Corporate Governance (ii) Different system of Corporate Governance (iii) Impact of Legal Traditions and the Rule of Law on Corporate Governance (iv) Legal Reforms of Corporate Governance in India	11

	(v) Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance (vi) Emerging Trend based on the recommendation of the Committees in the Companies Act 1956 and the Listing Agreement with Special reference to Clause 49. 2. , Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility	
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References:

1. Saleem Sheikh & William Rees, Corporate Governance & Corporate Control, Cavendish Publishing Ltd., 1995
2. Taxmann, Companies Act 2013
3. Taxmann, A Comparative Study of Companies Act 2013 and Companies Act 1956

Semester-III

DSE2: Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice

Course Title: Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice	Course code: 24LLM3E2L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the administration of criminal justice and the system prevailing in India
2. Analyse the effectiveness of procedure involved in criminal cases in India

DSE2: Crime and Administration of Criminal Justice

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Background</p> <p>1. Crime, causes of crime, concept of criminal jurisprudence. 2. Administration of criminal justice. 3. Organisational hierarchy of criminal court and their jurisdiction. 4. Organisation of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals; prosecution, police and withdrawal of prosecution. Impact of New Criminal Laws.</p>	12
2	<p>Arrest and rights of accused</p> <p>1. Arrest and questioning of accused 2. The rights of the accused: right to counsel, right to bail, constitutional rights. 3. Roles of the prosecutor and judicial officer in investigation. 4. The Evidentiary value of the Statement/ the articles seized/ collected by the police.</p>	11
3	<p>Trial</p> <p>1. The accusatory and the inquisitorial system of trial. 2. Role of the judges. 3. Plea bargaining. 4. Preventive detention laws. 5. Protection of public peace and order.</p>	11
4	<p>Correction and after care services</p> <p>1. Correctional institutions, correctional programmes. 2. Role of the court in Correctional Programmes in India. 3. Public interest litigation, 4. Preventive and reformatory measures in India: provisions under different legislations.</p>	11
5	<p>Preventive detention law</p>	11

	protection of public peace/order - special enactment -TADA/POTA -Essential Services Act. Procedure under POCSO Act, Dowry Prohibition Act	
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References:

1. Celia Hamptom, Criminal Procedure
2. Wilkins and Cross, Outline of the Law of Evidence
3. Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases
4. Sarkar, Law of Evidence
5. K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai(ed.), R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2000)
6. Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England 14
7. American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China.
8. John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure (1996), West
9. Sanders & Young, Criminal Justice (1994)
10. Christina Van Den Wyngart, Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community
11. Criminal Procedure Code,1973
12. The French Code of Criminal Procedure,
1. 13. 14th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission

Semester-III

DSE2: Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)

Course Title: Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)	Course code:
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the need and scope of protection of civil servants in India
2. Analyse the procedure and powers of various authorities while understanding the rights and liberties of civil servants

DSE2: Indian Constitutional Law (Writs and Service Matters)

Module	Description	Hours
1	<p style="text-align: center;">Constitutional Remedies Importance of Constitutional remedies</p> <p>Art.32 and 226; Nature and Scope of Writs in UK and India ; Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition and Quo-warranto; Directions and Monetary Compensation. Law relating to Exhaustion of Alternative Remedies; Delay and Laches. Locus Standi; Public Interest Litigation, Res Judicata Interim Relief and injunctions with reference to India and UK.</p>	12
2	<p style="text-align: center;">Human Rights Commission</p> <p>Human Rights Commission; Its powers and functions in the Protection of Human Rights – Scope of Article 32 and 226 of the Constitution of India as Constitutional Remedies – Provisions relating to Writ Procedure in order XXXV of Supreme Court Rules; Provisions relating to Writ Procedure in Karnataka; High Court Rules; Drafting of Writ Pleadings; Evidentiary Matters;</p>	11
3	<p style="text-align: center;">Service Regulation under the Constitution</p> <p>Service Regulation under the Constitution; Constitutional Safeguards – The Rights of Civil Servants – Doctrine of Pleasure and its limitations – Domestic Inquiry – Compassionate Appointments – Voluntary Retirement – Compulsory Retirement.</p>	11
4	<p style="text-align: center;">Departmental Remedies</p> <p>Departmental remedies; Representation, Review, Revision and Appeal under CCA Rules – Procedure for imposing penalties – Remedy before the Administrative Tribunals ; Its jurisdiction, Scope and procedure –</p>	11

	Administrative Tribunals Act. 1985	
	Articles 323 A and 323B	
5	Articles 323 A and 323B – Exclusion of Judicial Review – Judicial Review of Service Matters – Limited Jurisdiction of Judicial Review against Disciplinary Proceedings	11

References:

1. ILI – Judicial review through writ petitions.
2. S.A.De Smith – Judicial Review of Administrative Action (CHS, 1,3,8,11, appendix I & 2)
3. H.M. Seervai – Constitutional Law of India – Vol. II
4. Halsbury’s Laws of England Vol. II.
5. Neville Brown. J.F Garner – French Administrative Law (Chs.3,4,5).
6. D.D.Basu - Commentaries on Constitutional Law of India. Vols. E & K
7. V.G. Ramachandran – Law of Writs
8. Sharpe – Law of Habeas Corpus
9. Rama Jois – Services under the State.
10. Hansaria – Law of Writs.
11. D.D. Basu – Human Rights and Fundamental Rights.
12. Chaudhury and Chaturvedi – Law of Writs.
13. Mallick – Service Law
14. G.B.Singh – Commentary on the CCS, CCA Rules.
15. M.R. Mallick, Writs; Law and Practice
16. Durga Das Basu, Constitutional Remedies and Writs
17. P.M.Baxi, Public Interest Litigations

Semester-III

GEC1: Public Interest Litigation

Course Title: Public Interest Litigation	Course code: 24LLM3G1L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the importance of PILs in India
2. Analyse the negatives and misuse of PIL in India

GEC1: Public Interest Litigation

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>PIL in India</p> <p>PIL- its origin and meaning Scope and nature of PIL Object of PIL PIL and Private Interest Litigation Locus Standi Principle of locus standi- traditional approach Liberal approach Guidelines for entertaining a PIL Petition by public spirited person or association Misuse of PIL, PIL and enforcement of Fundamental Rights General Compensation for breach of fundamental rights Compensation for illegal detention Compensation to victim of police atrocities. PIL as a redress to custodial violence cases. PIL and Environmental Law</p>	10
2	<p>Overview of the Law</p> <p>Historical examples of effective public interest advocacy; Goals of public interest litigation: Identifying injustices and defining success; Varying approaches: impact litigation, client-centered lawyering, movement lawyers, and others; The role of judges in public interest litigation: Judicial activism versus judicial engagement; Designing a public-interest lawsuit: Claims, clients, and remedies</p>	9
3	<p>Right to Constitutional Remedies</p> <p>Features of Writ Jurisdiction under Art. 32 Concept of locus standi– Judicial Activism - Comparison between Art. 32 and 226. Limits of judicial creativity and PIL</p> <p>Pollution free environment as a fundamental right. Enforcement of environmental laws through filing PIL. PIL for the enforcement of the rights of weaker sections of the society For the enforcement of the rights of women. For the enforcement of the rights of children. For the enforcement of the rights of bonded labour.</p>	9

References:

1. 1 Dr. S.R. Myneni- Public Interest lawyering legal aid and para legal services
2. 2 Sujan Singh- Legal aid-human right to equality
3. 3 S.S. Sharma- legal assistance to Poor
4. 4 P.N. Bhagwati- legal aid as human right
5. 5 P.N. Bajpayee- Legal aid and the Bar council
6. 6 Sunil Deshtra- lok adalats in India- genesis and functioning
7. 7 Sampat Jain- Public Interst Litigation
8. 8 Dr. Kailash Rai- Janhit Vakalat, vidhik sahyog evam ardh vidhik sevayen.
9. 9 Suresh Bhatia- Nirdhan Vidhik Shayta, Rajasthan Hindi Granth Academy
10. 10 P.M. Bakshi- Public Interest Litigation

Semester-III

GEC1: Indian Legal System

Course Title: Indian Legal System	Course code: 24LLM3G1L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the legal system of India and its challenges
2. Analyse the effectiveness of law and judiciary in tackling social issues.

GEC1: Indian Legal System

Module	Description	Hours
1	<p>Basic principles of Law</p> <p>Meaning and Definition of Law, Justice, Rights and Duties, Distinction between Law and Morality, Law and Ethics, Source of Law, Importance of Law. The concept of Justice: Corrective and Distributive Justice. History of Courts The Early Stages: The Court System and its functions: Administration of Criminal and civil justice. Courts in Ancient India, British period and Post Independence. Appointment and functions of Commissions – Human Rights Commission, Women Commission, SCs and STs Commission and Other commissions.</p>	10
2	<p>Indian Judicial System</p> <p>Administration of Justice: Civil Justice and Criminal Justice, Primary and Secondary functions of Courts. Need for Judicial System, Kinds of Judicial System- Judicial and Quasi judicial system (Tribunals). Judicial System- Hierarchy of Civil and Criminal Courts, High courts and Supreme Court, Jurisdiction, powers and functions of Courts. Quasi Judicial System- Need for Quasi Judicial System, Powers Functions of Quasi Judicial System, Kinds of Quasi Judicial System - Consumer Court, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal, Tax Tribunals, Administrative Tribunals and Other Tribunals.</p>	9
3	<p>Alternative Disputes Redressal (ADR) Mechanisms</p> <p>Importance of The different methods of ADR, Importance of ADR, Salient features of The Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996. Mediation: Stages in Mediation, The role of the Mediators, The role of the Advocate, Code of conduct for Mediators, Qualities of a Good Mediator, Techniques of Negotiation, alternative measures for judicial reforms. Tribunals in India. Conciliation and Lok Adalath.</p>	9
References:		

1. Shukla, V.N. (2013). VN Shukla's Constitution of India (12th ed.). Lucknow: Eastern Book Company. ISBN 978-93-5028-982-
2. Basu, Durga Das (2007). Commentary on the Constitution of India (8th ed.). Nagpur: Wadhwa & Co. ISBN 978-81-8038-479-0.
3. Fyzee, Asaf A.A. (2008). Outlines of Muhammadan Law (5th ed.). Delhi: Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-569169-6.
4. Glenn, H. Patrick (2000). Legal Traditions of the World. Oxford University Press. ISBN 0-19-876575-4.
5. Herbert Cowelle - The History and Constitution of the Courts and Legislative Authorities in India.
6. Kulsreshta .V. L - Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
7. N. R. Madhava Menon - History of Courts.
8. Rama Jois – Indian Legal and Constitutional History.
9. Sridhar Madabhushi - Alternative Dispute Resolution
10. P.C. Rao - The Arbitration & Conciliation Act 1996
11. Mamta Rao, Public Interest Litigation, Legal Aid and Lok Adalats (2004), Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
12. Massey I.P. – Administrative Law

Semester-III

GEC1: Cyber Laws

Course Title: Cyber Laws	Course code: 24LLM3G1L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the need for cyber space in the society
2. Analyse the effectiveness of legal measures in preventing the misuse and abuse of internet in India

GEC1: Cyber Laws

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Conceptual and theoretical perspective of Cyber Law Computer and Web Technology - Development of Cyber Law – National and International Perspective Cyber Law - Legal Issues and Challenges in India, USA and EU Data Protection - Cyber Security. Impact of New Criminal Laws.	10
2	Information Technology Act, 2000 Information Technology Act, 2000 - Aims and Objects - Overview of the Act – Jurisdiction -Electronic Governance – Electronic Evidence - Digital Signature Certificates - Digital signatures - Duties of Subscribers - Role of Certifying Authorities - The Cyber Regulations Appellate Tribunal - Internet Service Providers and their Liability – Powers of Police - Impact of the Act on other Laws - Social Networking Sites Vis-à-vis Human Rights.	9
3	Cyber Law and IPR Cyber Law and IPRs - Understanding Copy Right in Information Technology - Software - Copyrights Vs Patents debate- Authorship and Assignment Issues - Copyright in Internet - Multimedia and Copyright issues - Software Piracy – Patents - Understanding Patents - European Position on Computer related Patents - Legal position of U.S. on Computer related Patents - Indian Position on Computer related Patents –Trademarks - Trademarks in Internet - Domain name registration - Domain Name Disputes & WIPO - Databases in Information Technology - Protection of databases - Position in USA, EU and India.	9

References:

1. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2016.
2. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015

3. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws-A Comprehensive Reference Work With Special Focus On Developments In India, LexisNexis, Nagpur, 2016.
4. Kamath Nandan: Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2007.

Semester-III

DSCT: Science, Technology & Law

Course Title: Science, Technology & Law	Course code: 24LLM3C3T
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the scope of legal and judicial intervention in cyberspace
2. Analyse the impact of judicial pronouncements related to technology on general public

DSCT: Science, Technology & Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Interface of information technology and law</p> <p>current challenges – mobiles, cyber security, cloud computing and data privacy, misuse of social media, cyber crimes</p> <p>Purpose and Object of Information – Technology Act, 2000, certifying authorities and digital and electronic signature certificates, civil and criminal liabilities for contravention of provisions, applicability(s.1(4); overriding effect (s.81); Definitions</p>	10
2	<p>Cyber Torts</p> <p>Dispute Resolution under IT Act – Adjudicating officer and cyber appellate tribunal under the Information Technology Act, 2000 (s.46 and s.57)</p> <p>Damage to computer and computer system – (s.43 read with s.66) – access/facilitates access, data theft, virus attacks, email bombings, denial of Data Protection (ss.43A r/w sensitive personal information rules, 45, 72, 72A) – Privacy issues-use of personal information- supplied to commercial sites, cookies, cloud computing; S,67C (preservation of information by intermediaries)</p> <p>Online defamation. Impact of New Criminal Laws.</p>	9
3	<p>CRIMINAL LIABILITIES</p> <p>Cyber Crimes – financial frauds (money laundering, credit card frauds, social crimes -cyber stalking, pornography, identity theft, ipr related crimes, cyber terrorism, defamation</p> <p>Tampering with computer source code (s.65)</p> <p>Hacking (s,43(a) read with s.66)</p> <p>Identity Theft and cheating by Personation (ss.66C and 66D) (phishing, email spoofing, password theft etc.)</p> <p>Obscenity and Pornography (ss.66E, 67, 67A, 67B, s.292 IPC)</p> <p>Cyber Stalking (ss.354D, 509 IPC)</p> <p>Cyber Terrorism (s.66F)</p> <p>Admissibility of Electronic Evidence – ss. 65A and 65B, The Evidence Act, 1872</p>	9

References:

1. Justice Yatindra Singh, Cyber Laws, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2016.

2. Farouq Ahmed, Cyber Law in India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2015
3. Karnika Seth, Computers, Internet and New Technology Laws-A Comprehensive Reference Work With Special Focus On Developments In India, LexisNexis, Nagpur, 2016.
4. Kamath Nandan: Law relating to Computer, Internet and E-Commerce, Universal Law Publishing, UP, 2007.

Semester-IV

SEMESTER - IV

Semester No.	Category	Subject code	Title of the Paper	Marks			Teaching hours/week			Credit	Duration of exams (Hrs)
				IA	Sem. Exam	Total	L	T	P		
FOURTH	DSC14	24LLM3C14L	Environmental Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSC15	24LLM3C15L	Socio-Economic Offences	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE3	24LLM4E3L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Centre-State Relations	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	DSE4	24LLM4E4L	<u>Group 1: Business Laws</u> World Trade Law <u>Group 2: Criminal Laws</u> Comparative Criminal Law <u>Group 3: Constitutional Law</u> Comparative Constitutional Law	30	70	100	4	-	-	4	3
	GEC2	24LLM4G2L	1. Right to Information 2. Consumer Laws 3. Intellectual Property Rights (Outside Faculty)	20	30	50	2	-	-	2	2
	SEC3	24LLM4S3LT	Research Methodology	20	30	50	1	1	-	2	2
	Project	24LLM4C1R	Research Project	30	70	100		-	8	4	4
	Total Marks for IV Semester						600				24

DSC14: Environmental Law

Course Title: Environmental Law	Course code: 24LLM3C14L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the environmental law regime in India from local to global level
2. Analyse the effectiveness of law and authorities in protecting the environment in India

DSC14: Environmental Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Constitution and Environment</p> <p>Constitution, Acts, Rules, Regulations; Indian Judiciary, Doctrine of precedents, judicial review, Writ petitions, PIL–liberalization of the rule of locus standi, Judicial activism. Introduction to environmental laws in India; Constitutional provisions, Stockholm conference; Bhopal gas tragedy; Rio conference. General principles in Environmental law: Precautionary principle; Polluter pays principle; Sustainable development; Public trust doctrine. Overview of legislations and basic concepts.</p>	12
2	<p>Forest, Wildlife and Biodiversity related laws</p> <p>Evolution and Jurisprudence of Forest and Wildlife laws; Colonial forest policies; Forest policies after independence 2 Statutory framework on Forests, Wildlife and Biodiversity: Indian Forests Act, 1927; WLPA, 1972; FCA, 1980; Biological Diversity Act, 2002; Forest Rights Act, 2006. Strategies for conservation–Project Tiger, Elephant, Rhino, Modulew leopard.</p>	11
3	<p>Air, Water and Marine Laws</p> <p>National Water Policy and Laws relating to prevention of pollution, access and management of water and institutional mechanism: Water Act, 1974; Water Cess Act, 1977, EPA, 1986. Pollution Control Boards Ground water and law Judicial remedies and procedures Marine laws of India; Coastal zone regulations. Legal framework on Air pollution: Air Act,1981; EPA, 1986</p>	11
4	<p>Environment protection laws and Projects</p> <p>Legal framework on environment protection-Environment Protection Act as the framework legislation–strength and weaknesses; EIA; National Green tribunal, land acquisition, Environmental Public Hearing (EPH) & Processes,</p>	11

	Tenure & Property Rights and Community Rights. Displacement and rehabilitation	
5	<p>International Environmental law</p> <p>An introduction to International law; sources of international law; law of treaties; signature, ratification Evolution of international environmental law: Customary principles; Common but differentiated responsibility, Polluter pays. Various conventions on environment protection</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Divan S. and Rosencranz A. (2005) Environmental Law and Policy in India, 2 nd ed., Oxford, New Delhi 2. Leelakrishnan P. (2008) Environmental Law in India, 3rd ed., Lexis Nexis, India. 3. Birnie P. (2009) et al., International Law and the Environment, 3rd ed., Oxford. 4. Desai A. (2002) Environmental Jurisprudence, 2nd ed., Modern Law House, Allahabad. 5. Gadgil M. and Guha R. (1995) Ecology and Equity, Oxford, New Delhi. 6. Gadgil M. and Guha R. (1997) This Fissured Land, Oxford, New Delhi. 7. Guha R. (2000) Environmentalism: A Global History, Oxford, New Delhi. 8. Kamala S. and Singh U.K. (eds.) (2008) Towards Legal Literacy: An Introduction to Law in India, Oxford, New Delhi. 9. Leelakrishnan P. (2006) Environmental Law Case Book, 2nd ed, Lexis Nexis, India. 10. Sands P. (2002) Principles of International Environmental Law, 2nd ed, Cambridge. 11. Singh C. (1986) Common Property and Common Poverty, Oxford, New Delhi. 12. Upadhyay S. and Upadhyay V. (2002) Hand Book on Environmental Law- Forest Laws, Wildlife Laws and the Environment; Vols. I, II and III, Lexis Nexis- Butterworths-India, New Delhi. 		

Semester-IV

DSC15: Socio-Economic Offences

Course Title: Socio-Economic Offences	Course code: 24LLM3C15L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law related to white collar crimes in India
2. Analyse the effectiveness of various authorities in tackling corporate and white collar crimes in India

DSC15: Socio-Economic Offences

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Socio economic offences 1. Concept and Evolution of Socio-Economic Offences in India 2. Nature, Scope and Extent of Socio-Economic Offences in India 3. Difference between Socio-Economic Offences and Traditional Crimes 4. Important Committee Reports on Socio-Economic Offences in India. 5. Impact of New Criminal Laws.	12
2	Study of selected legislations in India (a) Provisions in the Companies Act 2013 to prevent corporate frauds. (b) The Prevention of Corruption Act,1988 (c) The Prevention of Money Laundering (Amendment)Act 2012 (d) Food Safety and Standards Act,2006 and Food Safety and Standard Rules,2011	11
3	Laws preventing social economic offences 1. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 2. The Scheduled Castes and The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities), Act, 1989 3. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 4. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005	11
4	Special Enforcement Procedure (a) Issues in detection, investigation, prosecution and trial (b) Sentencing policy and practices with respect to economic offences. (c) Difficulty in the enforcement of laws, relevant provisions of CPC, CrPC and Evidence law	11

Other laws		
5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 2. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974 3. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 	11

References:

1. Mahesh Chandra, Socio- Economic Offences (1979)
2. J.S.P. Singh, Socio- Economic Offences (1st Ed., 2005, Reprint 2015)
3. Ahmed Siddiqui, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives (4th Ed., 1997) B.R. Boetra, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 (with state rules) (4th Ed., 1988)
4. P.S. Narayan, Commentary on Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 (2nd Ed., 2013)
5. T.V. Nawal, Legally Combating Atrocities against SC and ST, (2004)
6. Lawyers Collective (Ed. by Indira Jaising), Handbook on Law of Domestic Violence, (1st Ed., 2009)
7. Kumar (Revised by Justice A.B. Srivastava and C.S. Lal), Commentaries on Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 with Central and States Rules alongwith Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006 (3rd Ed., 2009)
8. Seth and Capoor, Prevention of Corruption Act with a treatise on Anti- Corruption Laws (3rd Ed., 2000)
9. M. C. Mehanathan, Law on Prevention of Money Laundering in India (2014)

Semester-IV

DSE3: Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws

Course Title: Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws	Course code: 24LLM4E3L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law related to customs and foreign exchange
2. Analyse the effectiveness of law relating to customs and foreign exchange

DSE3: Customs and Foreign Exchange Laws

Unit	Description	Hours
	Law and Policy of Export	
1	Import Trade in India -Indian Trade Policy. State control over international trade. Export-Import Act,1947. Various types of import licences. WTO Agreement on Import Licensing. Liberalization. Liberalization of trade policy in the nineties.	12
	Special Economic Zones.	
2	The legal framework. The practice. Law relating to Customs. The Customs Act. The Customs Tariff Act. The Export-Import Policy.	11
	The GATT and Trade in Goods	
3	Most favoured nation treatment and the principle of national treatment. Quantitative Restrictions. State trading Enterprises, General and Security Exceptions. Trade Remedies-Anti-dumping duties. Countervailing duties. Safeguard Measures. Customs Unions and Free Trade Areas. GATT and Regional Trade Agreements India and Preferential trade Agreements.	11
	Law Relating to Foreign Exchange.	
4	Historical background to Foreign Exchange Regulation Act (FERA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA). Foreign exchange and currency – role of RBI, Foreign exchange management and noteworthy features of Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA).	11
	Foreign trade law	
5	Foreign Trade, Development & Regulation Act, 1992. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act, 1974	11

References:

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-IV

DSE3: Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology

Course Title: Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology	Course code: 24LLM4E3L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the laws on crimes by privileged class and punishments in India
2. Analyse the role of various authorities in preventing white collar crimes in India

DSE3: Privileged Class Deviance & Criminology

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Conceptions of white-collar crimes</p> <p>Indian approaches to socio-economic offences Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understanding Indian development Typical forms of such deviance Official deviance (deviance by legislators, judges, bureaucrats)</p>	12
2	<p>Professional deviance</p> <p>journalists, teachers, doctors, lawyers, engineers, architects and publishers Trade union deviance (including teachers, lawyers/urban property owners) Landlord deviance (class/caste based deviance) Police deviance- Deviance on electoral process (rigging, booth capturing, impersonation, corrupt practices) Gender-based aggression by socially, economically and politically powerful.</p>	11
3	<p>Conception of official deviance</p> <p>Permissible limit of discretionary powers. The Chambal valley dacoit Vinoba Mission and Jai Prakash Narain Mission – in 1959 and 1971 The Chagla Commission Report on LIC-Mundhra Affair The Das Commission Report on Pratap Singh Kairon The Grover Commission Report on Dev Raj Urs The Maruti Commission Report The Ibakkar-Natarajan Commission Report on Fairfax. Impact of New Criminal Laws.</p>	11
4	<p>Police Deviance</p>	11

	Structures of legal restraint on police powers in India Unconstitutionality of "third-degree" methods and use of fatal force by police "Encounter" killings Police atrocities The plea of superior orders Rape and related forms of gender-based aggression by police and Paramilitary forces Reform suggestions especially by the National Police Commissions	
5	Response of Indian Legal Order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes Vigilance Commission; Public Accounts Committee; Ombudsman; Commissions of Enquiry; Prevention of Corruption Act,1947 ; The Antulay Case	11

References:

1. Upendra Baxi -The Crisis of the Indian Legal System (1982) Vikas Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. SurendranathDwevedi and G.S. Bbargava -Political Corruption in India(1967)
3. A.R. Desai (ed.) -Violation of democratic Rights in India(1986)
4. A.G. Noorani -Minister's Misconduct (1974)
5. B.B. Pande -The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance" in The Other Side of Development

Semester-IV

DSE3: Centre-State Relations

Course Title: Centre-State Relations	Course code: 24LLM4E3L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the concept of federalism and quasi federalism in India and other countries
2. Analyse the financial, legislative and administrative relations between Centre and State

DSE3: Centre-State Relations

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>FEDERALISM</p> <p>Federation and Confederation – Models of Federal Government – USA, Australia, Canada – Evolution of Centre – State Relations in India – India Union – Composition – District Features of Indian Federalism – Part I (Art. 1 to 4).</p>	12
2	<p>LEGISLATIVE RELATIONS</p> <p>Territorial Nexus Theory and Principles of Resolving Conflict – Distribution of Legislative Powers – The Three Lists – Principles of the Interpretation of Lists – Repugnancy – Between the Central and State Law – Residuary Powers – Parliamentary Legislation in the State Field – Centre Control Over State Legislation – Distribution of Powers in Other Federation USA, Australia Freedom of Inter – State trade and Commerce – Restrictions on Legislative power of the Union and States.</p>	11
3	<p>ADMINISTRATIVE RELATIONS</p> <p>Distribution of Executive Power – Central – State Administrative Coordination – Power to Carry on Trade – States not to Impede the Centre – Centre's Directives to the States Statutory Provisions – All India Services – Impact of Emergency and Role of Executives in the Centre – State Relations</p>	11

4	<p>FINANCIAL RELATIONS</p> <p>Scheme of Allocation of Taxing Power – Extent of Union Power of Taxation – Inclusion of Residuary Power in the Fiscal Power – Inter – Government Tax Immunities – Difference Between Tax and Fee – Distribution of Tax Revenues – Borrowing Power of the Government of India and State – Tax Sharing Under the Constitution – Finance Commission – Specific Purpose – Grants – VAT – GST – Reports of Commissions and Committees on Revenue Sharing.</p>	11
5	<p>CO – OPERATIVE FEDERALISM AND PLANNING</p> <p>Competitive Federalism to Co – Operative Federalism – Full Faith and Credit Clause – Inter – State Council – Zonal Councils – River Boards – Other Statutory Bodies – Planning Commission, Niti Ayog</p> <p>EPZA and Finance Commission – National Development Council – Plan Grants – Special Status given to Certain States – Impact of Panchayat Raj on Centre – State Relations – Commissions and Reports on Centre – State Relations – Impact of Globalization on Centre- State Relations.</p>	11
<p>References:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kirby, M.D.H.M.Seervai : Doyen of Indian Constitutional law : Delhi, Universal Law Pub.Co., 2008.. 2. Chanda, Asok Kumar. Federalism in India. London, G.Allen& Unwin, 1965. 3. Jain, M.P.Indian Constitutional law. Agra, Wadhwa and Company, 2003 		

Semester-IV

DSE4: World Trade Law

Course Title: World Trade Law	Course code: 24LLM4E4L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the trade law and dispute resolution at international level
2. Analyse the rights and liabilities of parties of international trade

DSE4: World Trade Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	International Economic Law The policies and realities of International Economic Law in the global context; Evolution of World Trade Organization from 1947 to 1995; Organization, Structure, Power and Objective of World Trade Organization; Most – Favoured Nation treatment and National Treatment; Tariffs and safeguards	12
2	Technical Barriers to Trade Sanitary and Phyto- sanitary Measures; Trade Related Investment Measures; Subsidies and countervailing measures; Anti-Dumping; Agriculture; Textiles. Trade in Services (GATS); Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS),	11
3	Dispute Settlement Process Dispute Settlement Process; Comparison with ICC Court of Arbitration and other models; Impact of World Trade Organization on India	11
4	Emerging Trends in WTO Emerging trends in WTO. International Sale of Goods: Various forms and standardization of terms; formation and performance of international contracts; acceptance and rejection of goods; passing of property;	11
5	Rights of Unpaid Seller Rights of unpaid seller; frustration of contract. Product liability; Insurance of exports; Marine and other insurance, Law on carriage of goods by sea, land and air, container transport; pre-shipment Inspection; Export and Import –	11

References:

1. John H.Jackson – The Jurisprudence of GATT and the WTO, Cambridge University Press, 2000.
2. John H. Jackson – The World Trading System, The MIT Press, Cambridge 1998.
3. Bhagirath Lal Das – The World Trade Organisation, Earthworm Books 1999.
4. Clive M.Schmitthoff- The Law and Practice of International Trade, 10th edition, 2000.
5. Albert Jan Van den Berg- The New York Arbitration Convention 1958 towards a uniform judicial interpretation.
6. Arun Goyal- WTO in the New Millennium, 4th edition. 2000.
7. Christopher Arup- The New World Trade Organization Agreements. Cambridge University Press, 2000

Semester-IV

DSE4: Comparative Criminal Law

Course Title: Comparative Criminal Law	Course code: 24LLM4E4L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the criminal justice system of India, UK and USA
2. Analyse the effectiveness of various authorities and judiciary in India, UK and USA

DSE4: Comparative Criminal Law

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Organisation of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, NyayaPanchayats in India, Panchayats in tribal areas, Organisation of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals, Prosecutors and the police, Withdrawal of prosecution. Impact of New Criminal Laws.	12
2	Pre-trial Procedures Arrest and questioning of the accused, The rights of the accused, The evidentiary value of statements / articles seized / collected by the police, Right to counsel, Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation.	11
3	Trial Procedures The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system, Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial, Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence, Expert evidence, Appeal of the court in awarding appropriate punishment, Plea bargaining	11
4	Correction and Aftercare services Institutional correction of the offenders, General comparison - After - care services in India and France, The role of the court in correctional programmes in India.	11
5	Preventive Measures in India Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code, Special enactments, Public Interest Litigation - Directions for criminal prosecution, Changes through New Criminal Laws The Paper will be taught with reference, wherever necessary, to the procedures in India, England and US	11
References:		
1. Celia Hamptom, Criminal Procedure		

2. Wilkins and Cross, Outline of the Law of Evidence
3. Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases
4. Sarkar, Law of Evidence
5. K.N.Chandrasekharan Pillai(ed.), R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2000), Eastern, Lucknow.
6. Patric Devlin, The Criminal Prosecution in England
7. American Series of Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China.
8. John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure (1996), West
9. Sanders & Young, Criminal Justice (1994)
10. Christina Van Den Wyngart, Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community
11. Joel Samaha, Criminal Procedure (1997)
12. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973
13. The French Code of Criminal Procedure,
14. 14th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission.

Semester-IV

DSE4: Comparative Constitutional Law

Course Title: Comparative Constitutional Law	Course code: 24LLM4E4L
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: 3 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the principles of constitutionalism in India, UK and USA
2. Analyse the various concepts under Indian Constitution in comparison with USA and UK

DSE4: Comparative Constitutional Law

Unit	Description	Hours
	Concept of Representative and Responsible Government	
1	Concept of representative and responsible government, Constitutional Conventions; Nature, Scope and Role of Conventions; Presidential, Semi Presidential, Collegiate system of Government	12
	Concept of Cabinet Government	
2	Concept of Cabinet government, Mode of appointment of Prime Minister, Collective and Individual Responsibility; Hung Parliament.	11
	Treaty Making Power	
3	Treaty making power, Power to implement treaties, External affairs powers; Emergency power, War power, Martial Law.	11
	Legislative power	
4	Nature and Significance of Legislative Power Nature and Significance of Legislative power, composition of Legislature, First and Second Chamber, Powers and Immunities of Legislatures, Chief Executive, his powers and functions	11
	Judiciary	
5	Judiciary Organization and Jurisdiction of the Higher Judiciary; Independence of Judiciary, Judicial Review and accountability.	11

References:

1. Relevant Provisions of the Constitutions—

2. Peter W.Hogg- Canadian Constitutional Law.→
3. Ivor Jennings- The Cabinet Government.→
4. A.H.Birch – Representative and Responsible Government→
5. Colin Howard- Australian Federal Constitutional Law→
6. Wade and Phillips – Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.→
7. Tressolini- American Constitutional Law.→
8. Mason→ & Beaney – American Constitutional Law. Nowak, Rotunda and Young-
Constitutional Law of US (Student Ed.)→
9. W.A. Wynes- Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers in Australia.→ Hughes,
Christopher- Swiss Constitution→
10. Godfrey→ & Blondel – The French Constitution and Government.
11. Rodney Brazier – Constitutional Practice.→

Semester-IV

GEC2: Right to Information

Course Title: Right to Information	Course code: 24LLM4G2L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the law related to right to information in India
2. Analyse the rights of citizen and obligations of public authorities in India

GEC2: Right to Information

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Background Right to Information before Right to Information Act, 2005; Significance in democracy; Constitutional basis; Supreme Court on right to information.	10
2	RTI Act Definitions; Right to information and obligations of public authorities Central information commission; State information commission; Powers and functions of information commissions; Appeals and penalties..	9
3	Other related laws The Official Secrets Act, 1923; The Public Records Act, 1993; The Public Records Rules, 1997; The Commission of Inquiry (Central) Rules, 1972.	9

References:

1. J.H.Barowalia- Commentary on the right to Information Act.
2. S.V.Joga Rao- Law Relating to Right to Information, vol.1.

Semester-IV

GEC2: Consumer Laws

Course Title: Consumer Laws	Course code: 24LLM4G2L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the laws related to consumer protection in India
2. Analyse the effectiveness of various authorities in protecting rights of consumers in India

GEC2: Consumer Laws

Unit	Description	Hours
1	Basics Principles Consumer rights and UN Guidelines on consumer protection, Consumer goods, defect in goods, spurious goods and services, service, deficiency in service, unfair trade practice, restrictive trade practice under Consumer Protection Act, 2019	10
2	Organizational set-up under the Consumer Protection Act Advisory Bodies: Consumer Protection Councils at the Central, State and District Levels; Adjudicatory Bodies: District Forums, State Commissions, National Commission: Their Composition, Powers, and Jurisdiction (Pecuniary and Territorial), Role of Supreme Court under the CPA with important case law.	9
3	Grievance Redressal Mechanism under the Indian Consumer Protection Law Who can file a complaint? Grounds of filing a complaint; Limitation period; Procedure for filing and hearing of a complaint; Disposal of cases, Relief/Remedy available; Temporary Injunction, Enforcement of order, Appeal, frivolous and vexatious complaints; Offences and penalties.	9

References:

1. Khanna, Sri Ram, Savita Hanspal, Sheetal Kapoor, and H.K. Awasthi. (2007) Consumer Affairs, Universities Press.

2. Choudhary, Ram Naresh Prasad (2005). Consumer Protection Law Provisions and Procedure, Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd.
3. G. Ganesan and M. Sumathy. (2012). Globalisation and Consumerism: Issues and Challenges, Regal Publications
4. Suresh Misra and Sapna Chadah (2012). Consumer Protection in India: Issues and Concerns, IIPA, New Delhi
5. Rajyalaxmi Rao (2012), Consumer is King, Universal Law Publishing Company

Semester-IV

GEC2: Intellectual Property Rights

Course Title: Intellectual Property Rights	Course code: 24LLM4G2L
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the various intellectual property rights and law regulating them in India
2. Analyse the new trends in intellectual properties in India

GEC2: Intellectual Property Rights

Unit	Description	Hours
1	IPR in India: Meaning of property, Origin, Nature, Meaning of Intellectual Property Rights Introduction to TRIPS and WTO. Kinds of Intellectual property rights—Copy Right, Patent, Trade Mark, Trade Secret and trade dress, Design, Layout Design, Geographical Indication, Plant Varieties and Traditional Knowledge.	10
2	PATENT RIGHTS AND COPY RIGHTS Origin, Meaning of Patent, Types, Inventions which are not patentable, Registration Procedure, Rights and Duties of Patentee, Assignment and licence , Restoration of lapsed Patents, Surrender and Revocation of Patents, Infringement, Remedies & Penalties. COPY RIGHT—Origin, Definition &Types of Copy Right, Registration procedure, Assignment & licence, Terms of Copy Right, Piracy, Infringement, Remedies, Copy rights with special reference to software	9
3	TRADE MARKS AND DESIGNS Origin, Meaning & Nature of Trade Marks, Types, Registration of Trade Marks, Infringement & Remedies, Offences relating to Trade Marks, Passing Off, Penalties. Domain Names on cyber space. DESIGN- Meaning, Definition, Object, Registration of Design, Cancellation of Registration, International convention on design, functions of Design.	9

References:

1. Intellectual Property Rights and the Law, Gogia Law Agency, by Dr. G.B. Reddy
2. Law relating to Intellectual Property, Universal Law Publishing Co, by Dr. B.L.Wadehra
3. IPR by P. Narayanan

Semester-IV

SEC3: Research Methodology

Course Title: Research Methodology	Course code: 24LLM4S3LT
Total Contact Hours: 28 Hours	Course Credits: 02
Formative Assessment Marks: 20	Duration of ESA/Exam: 2 hours
Summative Assessment Marks: 30	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the concept of research and types of research
2. Analyse the effectiveness of various legal methods while analyzing their advantages and disadvantages

SEC3: Research Methodology

Unit	Description	Hours
1	<p>Research and its components</p> <p>Nature and importance of research- Aims, Objectives and Principles: Fundamental research vs. applied research with examples: Qualitative vs Quantitative research: Theoretical research vs. experimental research with examples: Selection of a research problem and Sources of literature – Journals, Conferences, Books. Types of sources: Literature Survey engines- Scopus, web of Science, Google Scholar, PubMed, NCBI, Scihub, etc. Science citation index: Citations, h-index, i10 index, impact factor.</p>	7
2	<p>Methods of Data Collection</p> <p>Data Collection Methods- Framing a hypothesis, designing controlled experiments, choosing the sample-size, sampling bias, importance of independent replicates, conducting an experiment, maintaining a lab-notebook to record observations: Identifying experimental errors. Case-studies on well-designed experiments vs. poorly designed experiments. Correlations vs. Causation .Good laboratory Practices.</p>	7
3	<p>Data analysis (Practical)</p> <p>Data Presentation and Writing: Technical presentation, technical writing, Formatting citations ; MS Excel for plotting the data (pie chart, plots, bar charts)</p> <p>Analysis using software tools:</p> <p>Descriptive Statistics: Mean, standard deviation, variance, plotting data and understanding error-bars. Curve Fitting: Correlation and Regression. Distributions: Normal Distribution, Gaussian distribution, skewed</p>	14

distributions. Inferential Statistics: Hypothesis testing and understanding p-value. Parametric tests: Student's t-test, ANOVA. Tests to analyse categorical data: Chi-square test.	
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References

1. C.R. Kothari, Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, II Ed. New Age International Publishers, (2009).
2. Shanthibhushan Mishra, Shashi Alok, Handbook of Research Methodology, I Ed, 2017, Educreation Publishers.
3. Basic Statistical Tools in Research and Data Analysis (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5037948/>).
4. Introduction to Statistical methods with MATLAB (MATLAB and Simulink Training (mathworks.com))

Semester-IV

Research Project

Course Title: Research Project	Course code: 24LLM4C1R
Total Contact Hours: 56 Hours	Course Credits: 04
Formative Assessment Marks: 30	Duration of ESA/Exam: NA
Summative Assessment Marks: 70	

Course Outcomes (CO's):

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

1. Evaluate the various legal research methods and their use in solving social problems
2. Analyse the effectiveness of various research methodologies in application of different techniques of research

Research Project

Objectives:

1. To provide an opportunity for students to apply theoretical concepts in real life situations at the work place;
2. To enable students to manage resources, work under deadlines, identify and carry out specific goal oriented tasks;
3. To enable students discover their professional strengths and weaknesses and align them with the changing social, economic and political environment;
4. To sharpen domain knowledge and provide cross functional skills.
5. To expose the students to the current methodological traditions in the various disciplines.
6. To learn apply multidisciplinary concepts, tools and techniques to solve organizational problems.
7. To understand the processes involved in the working of the various functional departments of the organization.
8. To make deliberate attempts to find answers for meaningful questions pertaining to a field of study.
9. To create awareness for searching new phenomenon or thing in a new context
10. To collect the data or facts and reaching certain conclusions either in the form solutions towards the concerned problem or for some theoretical formulation.

General Guidelines:

Nature of project work: The student will have to identify a project work in social and legal enterprise that matches the student's area of specialization. Project work may be a combination of In-plant study and a research project. Students are expected to study the topic, identify a problem area and provide suggestions to overcome the problems. No two students of the PG-Department/College shall work on the same topic. Students can take field based research in different areas of law.

Duration of project work: The project work shall be for a period of ONE SEMESTER. Students are expected to take up the preliminary work such as identifying the organization, finalization of topic and review of literature during the 3rd semester and start the project work.

Guide: Internal guide of the project work is a full-time faculty member working in Law department of the VSKU/affiliated colleges where Master of Law (LL.M.) program offered. External guide is from the field where the student is carrying out his/her project work.

Structure of Synopsis

Synopsis is a 3-5 pages hard copy document and to be submitted to the Chairman with the signatures of Internal Guide and the Student.

Page	Content
Page 1	Title Contact addresses of student -with details of internal Guide
Page 2	Introduction with objectives, Review of articles/literature about the topic with source of information Expected results (300 words).
Page 3	Time-Activity Chart

Schedule to be followed during Project Work [In IV semester]

Activity	Time-line	Remarks
Understanding structure, culture and functioning of the field of working.	20 Days	Student should understand issues /services and scientific arguments of the organization.
Preparation of research instrument for data collection	30 Days	Discussion with the guide for finalization of research instrument in his/her domain and submit the same to the guide. (First presentation to Internship

		Committee)
Data collection and processing	30 Days	Data collected to be edited, coded, tabulated and present for analysis with the guide's suggestions. (Second presentation to Internship Committee)
Analysis and finalization of report	25 Days	Students must use appropriate and latest statistical tools and techniques for analyzing the data (It is mandatory to use latest statistical packages whose results should be shown in the report) (Third presentation to Internship Committee)
Submission of report	15 Days	Final report should be submitted to the university before two weeks of the commencement of theory examination.

Format of the report:

The report shall be prepared using a MS Word processor with Times New Roman font sized 12, on a page layout of A4 size with 1” margin on all three sides and left with 1.5”, double line spacing and only front side print, [no back-to-back print]. The report may not exceed 100 pages.

Submission of report:

Students should submit the report in Hard bound “Navy Blue” color with Golden Embossing or screen-printing. Students should also submit the report in electronic form [CD]. Only, in PDF file to the department and colleges where Master of Law (LLM) program offered. Colleges in turn shall submit all the reports and CDs of their students along with a consolidated master list with university registration number], Name of the student, and Title of the report to the Chairman, Department of Law , VSKUB before the commencement of the theory examinations.

Publication of research findings:

a) Students expected to present their research findings in seminars/conferences/technical events/fests or publish their research work in journals in association with their internal guide of the department with

VSKU Ballari affiliation as a tag. Appropriate weightage should be given to this in the internal evaluation of the project report.

Evaluation:

1. The project report of a candidate shall be assessed for maximum of 100 marks [consisting of 70 marks for report evaluation by the internal and external guide and 30 marks for viva-voce examination.
2. There shall be double valuation; one by internal guide and second by external guide for a maximum of Seventy (70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in Law.
3. Internal Evaluation: The internal guide shall evaluate the report for a maximum of Seventy(70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in Law.
4. External Evaluation: An associate professor or professor level faculty member of other university shall do external evaluation for maximum of Seventy (70) marks.
5. The average of internal and external shall be arrived to award final marks for a maximum of Seventy (70) marks based on parameters specified by BOS in Law.
6. Viva-voce/Presentation: A viva-voce examination will be conducted for thirty[30] marks at the Department of Law , VSKU, Ballari and each student is expected to give a presentation of his/her work.
7. The Chairman of the department and an expert appointed by the BOE chairman shall conduct the viva- voce examination.
8. The Candidate who fails to attend and/or fulfil the requirements of the course shall not be eligible and he/she shall re-register for the course when offered.

Marks allocation for Internship report:

Evaluation by Internal Guide for 70 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	First presentation*	05
2	Second presentation*	05
3	Third presentation*	05
4	Introduction and Methodology	10
5	Profile of the study area	10
6	Theoretical Background of the Study	10
7	Data Analysis and interpretation	15
8	Summary of Findings, suggestions and Conclusion	10
Total		70

* Candidate shall submit the presentation reports to the department and should bring the same on the day of Viva-Voce examination.

Evaluation by an External Faculty for 70 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Introduction and Methodology	15
2	Profile of the study area	15
3	Theoretical Background of the Study	10
4	Data Analysis and interpretation	15
5	Summary of Findings, suggestions and Conclusion	15
Total		70

Viva-voce by Chairman and an Expert Drawn from Other University for 60 Marks		
Sl. No	Aspects	Marks
1	Presentation Skills	05
2	Communication Skills	05
3	Subject Knowledge	05
4	Objective of the study/Methodology	05
5	Analysis using Statistical tools and Statistical Packages	05
6	Findings and appropriate suggestions	05
Total		30

Project Report on

(Title of the Report in Capital Letters with inverted commas)

BY

(Student Name) (USN)



Submitted to

VIJAYANAGARA SRI KRISHNADEVARAYA UNIVERSITY, BALLARI

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of

Master of Law (LLM)

Under the guidance of

INTERNAL GUIDE

(Name) (Designation)

Department of Law, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University,
Jnana Sagara Campus, Vinayaka Nagar, Cantonment, Ballari-583 104 2016-2017

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, hereby declare that the Project Report entitled “-----
-----” written and submitted by me to Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari
in partial fulfillment of requirements for the Award of Degree of Master of Law (LL.M.) under
the guidance of ____ is my original work and the conclusions drawn therein are based on the material
collected by myself.

Place: Ballari Signature

Date: (Name Research Student)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Project Report entitled “-----
----- ” which is being submitted herewith for the award of the degree of Master of Law (LLM) of Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari is the result of the original research work completed by Mr.____ bearing URN (xxxx), under my supervision and guidance and to the best of my knowledge and belief the work embodied in this Project Report has not formed earlier the basis for the award of any degree or similar title of this or any other University or examining body.

Signature of Research Guide

Signature of the Chairman

Place: Ballari

Date:

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ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Here the students can acknowledge for the people who are concern to the work and project. For example:

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I take this opportunity as privilege to express my deep sense of gratitude to my research guide Dr./Shri _____, [Designation], Department of Law, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari for his continuous encouragement, invaluable guidance and help for completing the present research work.

I am deeply indebted to Dr.____, Chairman/HOD/Principal, Department of Law, Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari or College for being a source of inspiration to me and I am indebted to him for initiating me in the field of research.

I am deeply grateful to all authorities of the Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari without their help completion of the project was highly impossible.

I wish to express a special thanks to all teaching and non-teaching staff members, the Vijayanagara Sri Krishnadevaraya University, Ballari for their forever support. Their encouragement and valuable guidance are gratefully acknowledged. I would like to acknowledge my all my family members, relatives and friends for their help and encouragement.

Place: Ballari

Date:

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

All the abbreviations used in the research project should be listed alphabetically here. For example

AIR : All India Reporters

BFP : Bonafide Purchaser

PIL : Public Interest Litigation

: Counter Claim

DAC : Days after Contract

GATT : General Agreement on Tariff and Trade

GC : General Council

NGO : Non-Governmental Organization

ILM : International Legal Materials

Jx : Jurisdiction

JU : Disposed by Judge

NDA : Non-Disclosure Agreement

LIST OF CASES

A list of all cases referred in the project work may be listed out here.