

FACULTY OF LAW, KAKATIYA UNIVERSITY
SCHEME OF LL.M. TWO-YEAR DEGREE COURSE
WITH EFFECT FROM 2013-2014

RULES AND REGULATIONS OF LL.M. TWO-YEAR SEMESTER WISE
DEGREE COURSE

Applicable to the students admitted from the academic year 2013-2014 onwards for LL.M. 2 Year Degree Course.

All the Rules and Regulations, hereinafter, specified shall be read as a whole for the purpose of interpretation.

The LL.M. 2 Year Degree Course is offered through semester system.

I. ADMISSION

1. A candidate for admission to LL.M. Two Year Degree Course has to qualify at the P.G. Law Common Entrance Examination (PGLAWCET) for that academic year. The candidates will be admitted strictly in accordance with the merit secured at the entrance examination, keeping in view the Rules in force in respect of statutory reservation of seats under various categories of candidates.

2. Eligibility for admission: Every candidate seeking admission in the Master of Law Course (L.L.M. Degree Course) must have passed the LL.B. Degree after completing three years of the LL.B. course or the Five-Year course of this University or University established by an Act of Parliament or by a State Legislature or an equivalent national institution recognized as a Deemed University or Foreign University recognized as equivalent to the status of an Indian University by an authority competent to declare equivalence, may apply.

3. Minimum marks in qualifying examination for admission: The minimum percentage of marks shall be not below the 45% total marks or as notified by the Convener, PGLAWCET form time to time, shall be obtained in the qualifying examination (LL.B 3-YDC or 5-YDC Degree course) for the purpose of applying for and getting admitted into Two Years LL.M. Course.

Provided that such a minimum qualifying marks shall not automatically entitle a person to get admission into an institution but only shall entitle the person concerned to fulfill other institutional criteria notified by the institution concerned or by the government concerned from time to time to apply for admission.

Readmission:

1. A candidate admitted to the LL.M. Course shall forfeit his seat, his admission shall stand cancelled and he shall not be eligible for readmission if:

He does not put in at least 75% of attendance in Semester-I

OR

He does not secure promotion to Semester III within a maximum period of Three years starting from the year of admission to Semester I.

OR

He fails to fulfill all the requirements for the award of the degree as specified, within four academic years from the time of admission.

2. The number of candidates to be admitted in the LL.M. course shall be as per the recommendations of Kakatiya University and the UGC norms.

3. The course of the study prescribed for the degree of LL.M. of Kakatiya University shall be full time course and the classes of LL.M. course shall be in day time or evening as the case may be.

4. No employee candidate shall be admitted to the LL.M. course in day unless the candidate submits a letter of permission from the Head of the Institution that the candidate has taken leave for the entire period of the course. The practicing advocates have to submit the permission or No Objection Certificate from the State Bar Council. Violation of this rule shall entail cancellation of admission in the courses.

Double Admission: No candidate shall put in attendance for or appear at two examinations of different disciplines simultaneously. Violation of this rule shall entail cancellation of admission.

II. DURATION OF THE COURSE

1. The Duration of the course of study for the degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) shall be two (2) years. Each academic year is divided into two semesters. The two semesters in the first academic year are referred to as Semester I and Semester II, the two semesters in the second academic year are referred to as Semester III and Semester IV. Each semester shall comprise of 15 weeks of instruction.

III. AWARD OF DEGREE

The LL.M. degree in the Faculty of Law will be conferred on a candidate who has pursued a regular course of study for two academic years as prescribed in the scheme of instructions and has passed all the examinations as prescribed in the scheme of examinations.

- (i) A regular course of study for eligibility to appear at the LL.M. Examination of a semester shall mean putting in attendance of not less than 75% aggregate in lectures, in subjects listed in the scheme of instruction. Provided that, in special cases and for sufficient cause shown, the Vice-Chancellor, on the recommendation of the Principal may condone the deficiency not exceeding 10% in attendance on medical grounds when the application submitted is supported by a

certificate from an authorised Medical Officer, and approved by the Principal. In case of condonation in attendance on medical grounds is sought, the applicant shall pay the prescribed fee.

- (ii) Attendance at N.C.C./NSS camps or Inter-Collegiate or Inter-University or Inter- State or National or International Matches or Debates, Moot Courts, Youth Festivals or Educational Excursions if they form part of the curriculum, or such other Inter- University, Inter-College activities, as approved by the University will not be counted as absence. However, the aggregate of such absence should not exceed four weeks in a semester.
- (iii) In any semester of the course, if a candidate fails to secure minimum percentage of attendance, he/she shall not be eligible to appear in the examination in that semester, and he/she shall have to enroll himself/herself to undergo afresh a regular course of study of the corresponding semester in a subsequent academic session, in order to become eligible to appear for the examination.
- (iv) Attendance shall be reckoned from the date of commencement of instruction as per the almanac communicated by the College/University.
- (v) The candidates who are eligible for promotion from LL.M.II to III semester shall renew their admission by submitting LL.M. renewal application form along with the prescribed fee within the prescribed time.

IV. SCHEME OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION

1. Instruction in various subjects shall be provided by the college as per the scheme of instruction and syllabi prescribed. The programme of instruction, examinations and vacations shall be notified by the Principal of the College/University.
2. The medium of instruction and examination shall be English.
3. The minimum marks required to pass the examination shall be as follows:
 - i) Minimum pass marks in individual papers - 45%
 - ii) Minimum pass marks in thesis - 50%
 - iii) Minimum pass marks in aggregate at the end of the course - 50%
4. At the end of each semester, University Examinations shall be held as prescribed in the scheme of examination. There shall be no Supplementary examinations.
5. A candidate duly admitted in to the LL.M course has to complete the course with in Four (4) academic years from the date of admission in the first year, failing which such a candidate may seek fresh admission through the entrance exam.
6. A student who at the LL.M. IV semester examination has not passed in thesis but passed in papers may be permitted to resubmit the thesis on the same subject. A candidate may change the topic of the thesis, subject to the prior approval of the Departmental Committee.

V. RULES OF PROMOTION

Rules of Promotion are as under:

S.No.	Semester	Condition to be fulfilled for promotion
1.	From I to II	Should have undergone a regular course of study of Semester-I and, registered and appeared at least one examinations of Semester -I.
2.	From II to III	Should have undergone a regular course of study in each of Semester-I and Semester-II and, registered and should have passed in at least Three (3) papers of I and II semester put together .
3.	From III to IV	Should have undergone a regular course of study in each of Semester I, II, and III and, registered and appeared at least one examinations of Semester -III.

VI. AWARD OF DIVISION

Candidates who have passed all the examinations of the LL.M. Degree Course shall be awarded Divisions in accordance with the total aggregate marks secured by them in all the Semester Examinations taken together.

1. First Division with Distinction : 70% and above.
2. First Division : 60% and above but less than 70%
3. Second Division : 50% and above but less than 60%

Candidates who have not passed the examination in the first attempt along with the batch in which they were admitted are not eligible for getting Rank Certificates/Gold Medals/Prizes.

VII. IMPROVEMENT OF DIVISION

1. Paper-wise Improvement

- a) When a candidate has passed in one or more papers/subjects in the first attempt in the regular* examination(s) conducted by the University for his/her batch, paper-wise improvement is permissible only in those papers.

- b) A candidate is permitted to appear for paper-wise improvement only once for a semester examination.
- c) A candidate who wishes to improve his/her performance may be permitted to do so if he/she appears in the immediate next examination conducted by the University.

NOTE: * Regular examination means an examination conducted at the end of the semester for which the candidates were admitted and had undergone instruction.

- (d) A candidate appearing for paper-wise improvement is permitted to have the better of the two awards for the purpose of award of division.

2. **Improvement in Aggregate:** Improvement in aggregate is permitted only after the candidate exhausted the chances of paper-wise improvement as per the following conditions:

- a) Aggregate improvement is limited to a period of two years after passing the final semester examination.
- b) For the purpose of securing aggregate, a candidate may appear for one or more of the papers of any semester. Further the candidate has to appear for improvement examination as per the scheme of examination and syllabus in vogue at the time of taking his/her examination.
- c) When a candidate appears for improvement in any semester/semesters, he/she may be permitted to have the better of the two aggregates i.e., the original or improvement.
- d) The candidate is allowed for improvement in aggregate by appearing not more than two times for any semester.

NOTE: Candidates who appear for Improvement of performances under category (a), (b), (c) and (d) above are not eligible for the award of Distinction/Prizes/Medals/Merit Certificates etc.

VIII. GENERAL RULES OF EXAMINATIONS

1. Application for permission to appear at every examination shall be made by the candidate on the prescribed form, accompanied by three passport size full face photographs (not profile) along with the necessary certificates, and the prescribed fee. The application should be submitted to the concerned Principal on or before the date fixed for this purpose. The Principal after verifying the eligibility of the candidate, forward the application to the Examination Branch.
2. When a candidate's application is found in order, the Controller of Examinations shall send the attested Hall Ticket with photograph of the candidate affixed to it to the Principal of the College who will issue Hall Ticket to the candidate only if he is satisfied with all the conditions to be complied with by the candidate regarding the eligibility criteria. The Hall ticket thus issued to

the candidate shall have to be produced by the candidate before he/she can be admitted to the premises where the examination is held.

3. A candidate after having been declared successful in all semester examinations of the course, shall be given a certificate setting forth the year of examination, the subjects in which he/she was examined and the Division secured.
4. No candidate shall be allowed to pursue more than one degree course simultaneously.

IX. TRANSITORY PROVISIONS

Whenever a course or scheme of instruction changed in a particular year, two more examinations immediately following thereafter shall be conducted according to the old syllabus/regulations. Candidates not appearing at the examinations or failing in them shall take the examination subsequently according to the changed syllabus/regulations. (See Appendix – I at last page)

All the rules and Regulations are equally applicable to private affiliated law colleges.

X. SUBJECTS FOR STUDY

There shall be three papers in each semester and two papers common to all Branches in I and II semesters. In III semester Research Methodology paper shall be common to all Specializations.

Regular Courses Offered by University College of Law, K.U.

Branch: I – Corporate Laws

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation -I
3. General Principles of Contract

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. Special Contracts

III Semester

1. Corporate Law – I
2. Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Corporate Law – II
2. Law of Insurance
3. Consumer Protection Laws
4. Dissertation

Branch: II – Labour Law

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. Comparative Trade Union Laws

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. Labour Management Relations

III Semester

1. Industrial Disputes and Settlements
2. Social Security and Labour Welfare - I
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Social Security and Labour Welfare - II
2. International Labour Organisation and Labour Jurisprudence
3. Unorganised Labour and Agriculture Labour
4. Dissertation

Branch: III – Criminal Law

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation – I
3. General Principles of Criminal Law

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. Principles of Criminal Law and Indian Penal Code

III Semester

1. Criminology and Penology
2. Law Relating to Socio – Economic Offences
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Juvenile Delinquency
2. Women and Criminal Law
3. Privileged Class Deviance
4. Dissertation

Branch: IV – Human Rights Law – Self – Finance Course (Evening)

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation – I
3. Human Rights Jurisprudence

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. International Human Rights Law

III Semester

1. Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India
2. Disadvantaged Groups and Human Rights
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India
2. International Humanitarian Law and Refugee Law
3. Environment and Human Rights
4. Dissertation

COURSES OFFERED BY PRIVATE AFFILIATED LAW COLLEGES

Branch: I – Corporate Laws

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation -I
3. General Principles of Contract

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. Special Contracts

III Semester

1. Corporate Law – I
2. Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Corporate Law – II
2. Law of Insurance
3. Consumer Protection Laws
4. Dissertation

Branch: II – Intellectual Property Laws

I Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I
2. Law and Social Transformation – I
3. Introduction to Intellectual Property Laws

II Semester

1. Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II
2. Law and Social Transformation – II
3. International Legal Regime Relating to Intellectual Property Rights

III Semester

1. Law Relating to Copy Right and Neighboring Rights
2. Law Relating to Patents in India
3. Research Methodology

IV Semester

1. Law Relating to Trade Marks
2. Industrial Designs and Geographical Indications
3. Intellectual Property Rights and Emerging Trends
4. Dissertation

Every paper shall carry 100 marks, out of which 80 marks shall be for written examination and 20 marks for internal assessment.

The criterion for internal assessment is:

1. There shall be two internal assessment examinations in each paper of each semester and best of two internal examination marks will be taken into consideration.
2. Internal assessment examination should be descriptive i) one essay question for 10 marks ii) two short questions each for 5 marks. Duration of the examination will be 1 (one) hour.
3. Concern teacher should set the paper and evaluate.
4. The student who secures 45% marks in aggregate put together in University examination and internal assessment in each paper will be treated as pass in that paper.
5. For those students who are absent at both the internal examinations, no further chance will be given. His/her paper will be valued for 80 marks for the University examination only, and the students shall secure 45 marks out of 80 marks allocated for each paper.
6. The final internal assessment marks award lists of all subjects of each semester should be submitted to the Chairperson, Board of Studies and a moderation committee consisting of Chairperson, Board of Studies, Head of the department and senior faculty will, if necessary, moderate the marks allotted to the students by the concerned teacher.

Dissertation shall Carry 150 marks. Dissertation shall be evaluated for the written research work, by a Committee consisting Internal Teacher (concern guide) and External Teacher (external teacher shall be appointed by the University in consultation with Chair Person, BoS in Law) for 130 marks. 20 marks shall be for the presentation of Dissertation topic and Viva – Voce examination. The same Committee along with the Chair Person, BoS in Law shall conduct the Viva – Voce Examination. Attendance for Viva – Voce examination is compulsory. The proceedings of the Viva – Voce shall be recorded.

Dissertation work of students of private affiliated law colleges shall be guided by the concerned subject teacher, appointed on regular basis, of the said colleges. However the Dissertation shall be evaluated by a Committee constituting University Representative and External teacher (Subject expert from other University and both shall be appointed by the University in consultation with Chairperson, BoS in Law). The same Committee along with the Chairperson, BoS in Law shall conduct Viva – Voce examination. Attendance for Viva – Voce examination is compulsory. The proceedings of the Viva – Voce shall be recorded.

Detailed Syllabus (Branch - Wise)

Branch – I CORPORATE LAWS

I – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE – I

Unit-I: Meaning, nature and definition of jurisprudence - General and particular jurisprudence - Schools of jurisprudence- Analytical, Historical, Philosophical and Sociological Schools of jurisprudence.

Unit-II: Theories of Law - Kelsen’s Pure Theory of law – Hart’s Concept of law – Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence – Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx - American and Scandinavian Realism – Critical Legal Studies Movement.

Unit-III: Meaning and Definition of Law - The Nature and functions of Law - The Purpose of Law- The Classification of Law- History of Natural Law – Greek Origins – Medieval Period – Period of Renaissance – Transcendental idealism – Natural Law and Social Contract Theories.

Unit-IV: Sources of Law-Legal and Historical sources- Custom as Source of Law- Definition of custom- General and Local Custom and Prescriptions - Precedent as Source of Law-Definition of Precedent, Kinds of Precedent- Doctrine of Stare Decisions- Original and Declaratory Precedent- Authoritative and Persuasive Precedents- Legislation as Source of Law- Definition of Legislation - Classification of Legislation – Supreme and Subordinate Legislation – Direct and Indirect Legislation.

Select Bibliography:

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I

Unit-I: The Concept of evolution, Progress, change and social transformation - Social Change: Definition, nature and characteristics of Social change- Planned social change - Un-planned Social Change - Endogenous and Exogenous social change - Direction of Social Change - Theories related to social change - Deterioration theory, Cyclic theory, Linear theory and deterministic theory.

Unit-II: Social Change- Factors of Social Change- Geographical/ Environmental, Biological, technological, cultural, Economic and political - Law and social Change - State, Law and Society, their inter-relationship and interdependence – Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Symbolic and instrumental legislations - Law as a means of Social Control - Legal sanction and extra legal sanctions – Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

Unit-III: Identification of Goals of Social Changes in Indian Constitution – Directive principles of State Policy and social changes – Special provisions for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Constitution – Protective discrimination of SC/STs and OBCs.

Unit-IV: Context of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation Modernization and Secularization – Modernisation of Social Institutions through law - Economic reforms, Law and Social Change – Technology, Information, Communication and its impact on Law and Social Change.

Select Bibliography :

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford.
2. W. Friedmann : Law in Changing Society.
3. W. Friedmann : Legal Theory.
4. J. Stone : Social Dimensions of Law and Justice.
5. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
6. Vilhelm Aubert : Sociology of Law.
7. C. K. Allen : Law in the Making.
8. A. V. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion in England.
9. Roscoe Pound : (a) Law and Morals, (b) Law, Liberty
10. M.N. Srinivas, Social Change in Modern India.

PAPER – III GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CONTRACT

Unit-I: Definition and essentials of a valid Contract - Definition and essentials of a valid Offer - Definition and essentials of valid Acceptance - Communication of Offer and Acceptance - Revocation of Offer and Acceptance through various modes including electronic medium – Meaning and Definition of Consideration - Exception to Consideration - Doctrine of Privity of Contract - Exceptions to the privity of contract - Standard form of Contract.

Unit-II: Capacity of the parties - Effect of Minor's Agreement - Contracts with insane persons and persons disqualified by law - Concepts of Free Consent - Coercion - Undue influence - Misrepresentation - Fraud - Mistake - Lawful Object - Immoral agreements and various heads of public policy - Illegal agreements - Void and Voidable contracts.

Unit-III: Uncertain agreements - Wagering agreements - Contingent contracts - Discharge of Contracts - By performance - Performance by joint promisors - Discharge by Novation - Remission - Accord and Satisfaction - Discharge by impossibility of performance (Doctrine of Frustration) - Discharge by Breach - Anticipatory Breach - Actual breach.

Unit-IV: Quasi Contract - Necessaries supplied to a person who is incapable of entering into a contract - Payment by an interested person - Liability to pay for non-gratuitous acts - Rights of finder of lost goods - Things delivered by mistake or coercion - Quantum meruit - Remedies for breach of contract - Kinds of damages - liquidated and unliquidated damages and penalty - Duty to mitigate.

Select Bibliography :

1. Anson: Law of Contract, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1998.
2. Krishnan Nair: Law of Contract , S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995.
3. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contract, S.Gogia & Co., Hyderabad 1995.
4. T.S.Venkatesa Iyer: Law of Contract, revised by Dr. Krishnama Chary, S. Gogia & Co.
5. Avtar Singh: Law of Contract , Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998.

II – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Rights and Duties – Definition of Right – Classification of Rights and Duties – Absolute and relative Classification of Rights and Duties – Relation between Right and Duty – Structure of Duty – Enforceability – Sanction – Conflicting Duties – Future Duties - Rights and cognate concepts like liberty, power, immunity –privilege.

Unit-II: Concept of Obligation – Nature of Obligation - Liability – Nature and kinds of Liability - Acts and Mens Rea - Intention and Motive – Relevance and motive - Absolute and Strict Liability - Theories of Negligence - Accident – Vicarious liability – Measure of Civil and Criminal Liability - concept of justice – Theories of punishment.

Unit-III: Property – Definition and Kinds of Property - Theories of Property - Concepts of Ownership and possession – Kinds of Ownership –Modes of acquisition of Ownership - Possession and its importance – Relation between ownership and possession - possessory remedies – Prescription – Agreement – Inheritance.

Unit-IV: Persons – Nature of personality – Legal status of Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons, Lunatic and Drunken Persons – Theories of Corporate Personality – Nature of corporate personality – Acts and Liabilities of Corporations – Criminal and Civil Liability of Corporations – The State as a Corporation.

Select Bibliography :

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – II

Unit-I: Law and disadvantage sections of society - Caste as a divisive factor - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices - Protective discrimination for Backward Classes, Minority and Scheduled Castes/Tribes – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 - Abolition of Untouchability and Social Change - SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Constitutional and Statutory Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Unit-II: Women and Gender Justice and its various forms - Protective and empowerment measures for Women under the Constitutional and Statutory Laws – Succession Laws and Women empowerment – Immoral Traffic (Protection) Act, 1956 – Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Women’s Commission.

Unit-III: Children and Law – Protective Measures under Indian Constitution - Child Labour – The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 - Children and Education - The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act , 2009 – Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Social Change.

Unit-IV: Law and Development - Land Legislations and its impact on Society – Social Security and battle against poverty - Social Welfare Issues and Social Legislation in India - Problems and Concerns in the implementation of Social Legislation - Social Security and Labour Welfare.

Select Bibliography:

1. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
2. Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Vikas, New Delhi.
3. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1996)
5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (1997) Sage.
6. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of women Rights in India, Oxford.
7. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
8. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

PAPER – III SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Unit-I : Indemnity and Guarantee - Contract of Indemnity, definition - Rights of Indemnity holder - Liability of the indemnified - Contract of Guarantee - Definition of Guarantee - Essential characteristics of Contract of Guarantee - Distinction between Indemnity and Guarantee - Kinds of Guarantee - Rights and liabilities of Surety - Discharge of surety - Contract of Bailment - Definition of bailment - Essential requisites of bailment - Kinds of bailment - Rights and duties of bailor and bailee - Termination of bailment - Pledge - Definition of pledge - Rights and duties of Pawnor and Pawnee - Pledge by non-owner.

Unit-II : Contract of Agency - Definition of Agent – Kinds of Agents - Creation of Agency - Rights and duties of Agent - Delegation of authority – Liability of Principal - Personal liability of Agent – Exceptions to the rule of Agents immunity - Relations of principal and agent with third parties - Termination of Agency.

Unit-III : Contract of Sale of Goods - Formation of contract - Subject matter of sale - Conditions and Warranties - Express and implied conditions and warranties - Pricing - *Caveat Emptor* - Property - Possession and Rules relating to passing of property - Sale by non-owner - *Nemo dat quod non habet* - Delivery of goods - Rights and duties of seller and buyer before and after sale - Rights of unpaid seller - Remedies for breach.

Unit-IV: Contract of Partnership - Definition and nature of partnership - Formation of partnership- Registration of firm - Effect of non-registration - Relations of partners - Rights and duties of partners - Property of firm - Relation of partners to third parties - Implied authority of partners - Reconstitution of firm - Dissolution of firm – Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008 – Salient Features.

Select Bibliography :

1. Anson's Law of Contract, 1998, Oxford University Press, London.
2. Venkatesh Iyyer: The Law of Contracts and Tenders, Gogia & Company Hyderabad.
3. Cheshire & Fifoot: Law of Contract, Butterworth, London, 1976.
4. Mulla: The Indian Contract Act, N.M.Tripathi (P) Ltd. Bombay, 1984.
5. G.C.V. Subba Rao: Law of Contracts, S. Gogia & Co., Hyderabad, 1995.
6. Krishnan Nair: Law of Contracts, S. Gogia & Co. Hyderabad, 1995.
7. Avtar Singh: Law of Contracts, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow, 1998.

III – SEMESTER

PAPER – I CORPORATE LAW – I

Unit – I: Meaning of Corporation – Various theories of Corporate personality – Formation of Company –Registration and Incorporation of company – Kinds of Companies – Producer Companies - Memorandum of Association – Alteration therein – Doctrine of Ultra vires – Articles of Association – Its relation with Memorandum of Association – Doctrine of Constructive Notice and doctrine of Indoor Management – Exceptions.

Unit – II: Prospectus - Contents – Liabilities for misrepresentation in prospectus - Pre incorporation Contracts – Binding nature on Company – Promoters – Position of Promoters – duties and Liabilities of Promoters in respect of agreements entered on behalf of proposed Companies - Shares – Kinds of Shares – Allotment of Shares – Statutory Restrictions – Share Certificate – Its objects and effects – Transfer of shares – Restrictions on transfer – Refusal of Transfer – Kinds of Share Capital – Alteration and Reduction of Share Capital – Forfeiture and surrender of shares - Conversion of loans and debentures into capital – Members of a Company – Modes of Acquisition of Membership.

Unit – III: Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 – Definition of Securities, Derivative and Contract – Depositories Act, 1996 – Salient Features – Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 – Regulation and Management of Foreign Exchange - Control of Imports and Exports -

Unit – IV: Meaning and Definition of Stock Exchange – Recognised Stock Exchanges – Listing of securities – Securities Appellate Tribunal – Constitution , Powers and Functions – Appeals against the orders of Securities Appellate Tribunal – Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 – Establishment of the Securities and Exchange Board of India – Constitution , Powers and Functions – Registration of Stock Brokers – Sub brokers and Share Transfer Agents etc., - Inside Trading - SEBI (Insider Trading Regulations) 1992.

Select Bibliography:

1. Palmer:– Company Law.
2. Ramayya: Guide to the Companies Act, in three volumes, 13th Edn. 1995
Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
3. Avtar Singh: Company Law, Eastern Book Company, 12th Edn. 1999.
4. H.K.Saharay: Principles and Practice of Company Law in India. Prentice Hall
of India Private Limited, II Edn. 1984, New Delhi.
5. S.M.Shah: Lectures on Company Law, N.M.Tripathi Private Ltd. Bombay.
6. Chalesworth & Cain :Company Law, 12th Edn. Geoffrey Morse, Stevens and Sons, London.
7. Pennigton: Company Law, Butterworths, London. Taxmann’s Publications Journal on SEBI and Corporate Laws.

PAPER – II LAW OF BANKING AND NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS

Unit-I: Historical back ground and Evolution of Banks – Nationalisation of Banks – Social Control on Banks - Reserve Bank of India - Organisation, Functions and its Promotional Role – The Banking (Regulation) Act, 1949 – Salient Features – Co-Operative Banks and Banking Regulation Act - Functions of Commercial Banks – Social Banking - Application of New Technology in Banking.

Unit-II: Definition of Banker and Customer - Relationship between Banker and Customer – Relation of Debtor and Creditor – Principal and Agent – Trustee and Beneficiary – Bailee and Bailor etc., – Special types of customers – Customer accounts – Overdrafts – Obligations of Paying Banker – Limitations on Banker’s duty to Honour Customer’s Cheque – Payment in Due Course and When Payment must be Refused - Statutory Protection to Paying Banker - Collecting Banker - Obligations of Collecting Banker – General Duty of Collecting Banker in Collection of Cheques - Conversion - Statutory Protection to Collecting Banker - Lawful dishonour of Cheques – Effect of Wrongful dishonor of Cheques.

Unit-III: Guarantees as security for Banker’s advances - Bank Guarantees – Kinds of Bank Guarantees – Limited and Continuing guarantee - Rights and Obligations of Bankers Against Surety – Rights of Surety – Termination of Guarantee - Bank as a Guarantor - Letter of Credit - Types of Letters of Credit – Advances secured by collateral securities – Advances against goods and Documents of titles to Goods - Banker’s Right of General and Particular Lien – Banker’s Right to Set-Off - Appropriation of payments - Clayton Rule –Paying Banker.

Unit-IV: Negotiable Instruments – Definition and Characteristics – Kinds of Negotiable Instruments - Deemed Negotiable instruments and Essential features – Holder, Holder in due course and Holder for value - Types of Cheques - Crossing of Cheques — Information Technology Act, 2000 and Truncated Cheques – Endorsement - Effect of Endorsement – Liability and discharge of Endorser – Discharge from Liability of Notes, Bills and Cheques.

Select Bibliography:

1. Sheldon: Practice and Law of Banking – 7th Ed., 1990 Pitman Publ., Toronto.
2. Tannan: Banking Law and Practice in India –20th Ed., 1999.India Law House, New Delhi.
3. Lord Chorley and P.E.Smart : Leading Cases in the Law of Banking, 6th Edn., 1990.
4. Bashyam and Adiga :17th Ed., 1994, Bharat Law House, New Delhi.
5. Arora Kalra: All India Banking Law Judgements in 4 Vols. 2nd Ed., 1994, Punjab Law Agency, Delhi.
6. L.C.Goyle : Law of Banking and Bankers, 1st Ed., 1995,Eastern Law House, New Delhi.

PAPER-III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit – I: Meaning of Research – Scope and Importance of Research - Types of Research – Scientific Method – Social Science Research – Legal Research – Application of Scientific Method to the study of Socio legal phenomena- limitations and difficulties - Application of Methods of Social Research to Legal Research – Scope and importance of Legal Research.

Unit – II: Identification and formulation of Research Problem – Analytical and Case Study Method – Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal Research – Formulation of Research design – Research Questions - Hypotheses.

Unit – III: Collection of Data - Research Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data - Survey of available literature and Bibliographical Research - Legislative Material including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statements – Court Decisions including Foreign Decisions - Observation – Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Sampling techniques – Types of sampling.

Unit – IV: Data processing and analysis – Use of Statistics in the analysis and interpretation of data – Classification and Tabulation of Data – Explanation of Tabulated Data – Analysis of Data - Use of computers in Legal Research – Report writing – Essential elements of Legal Research Report Writing - Legal Research and Law Reforms.

Select Bibliography:

1. Goode & Hatt : Methods in Social Research : Mc.Graw – Hill Book Company, Singapore 1981.
2. C.R.Kothari: Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakasham, New Delhi,1995
3. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar: Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay Delhi- Narpur 1994.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods in social research
5. Lohn : Tools of Social Science
6. Patten : Surveys, Tools and samples
7. David Lloyd : Finding in law, a guide to legal research, Debbs Ferry(N.Y) Oceana 1974.
8. Meles O. Price and Harry : Effective legal Research, 4th Edn, Boston (mass) Bitner little,1979.
9. Erwin C.Survency : Guide to Legal Research,Buffalor (N.Y) Ocena and others 1959.
10. Destinger : Research Methods in Behaviour Sciences.

IV - SEMESTER

PAPER – I CORPORATE LAW - II

Unit –I: Company Management - Directors – Legal status – Qualifications and Appointment of Directors – Vacation of Office – Removal and Resignation of Directors - Powers, Duties and liabilities of Directors – Remuneration of Directors – Independent Directors – Director’s Meetings - Loans to Directors - Compensation for Loss of Office – Managing Director and other Managerial Personnel – Company Secretary - Meetings of a Company – kinds of Meetings - procedure – Requisites of a valid Meeting – Resolutions and Minutes.

Unit –II: Dividends - Accounts and Audit – Auditors of a Company – Qualification, Disqualification, Powers and Duties of Auditors - Borrowing and Lending Powers of the Company – Investment – effects of Unauthorized Borrowing – Debentures – Meaning – Kinds of Debentures – Fixed and Floating Charge - Shareholder and Debenture Holder - Protection of Minority Rights – Rule in Foss V. Harbottle – Prevention of Oppression and Mismanagement – Who can apply – When can he apply – Power of the Court and of the Central Government – Company Law Board – Powers and Functions –

Unit – III: Compromises, Arrangement, Reconstruction and Amalgamation – Mergers and Acquisitions - Nature and scope – Defunct Company - Winding Up – Types of Winding – Winding up by Court – Reasons and Grounds – Who can apply – Procedure – Powers of Liquidator – Powers of Court – Consequences of Winding up Order – Voluntary Winding up by Members and Creditors – Liability of Past members – Payment of Liabilities – Preferential Payment.

Unit – IV: - Corporate Governance and its Importance - Corporate Governance in India, U.S.A. and England – Reports of Various Committees on Corporate Governance – Role of SEBI (Clause 49 of Listing Agreement) – Corporate Governance Voluntary Guidelines - Corporate Social Responsibility – National Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, 2012 – Corporate Social Responsibility Voluntary Guidelines - Corporate Social Responsibility and Provisions under Company Law - Transnational Corporations and Corporate Social responsibility.

Selected Bibliography:

1. Palmer: Company Law.
2. Ramayya : Guide to the Companies Act, in three volumes,13th edn.1995 ,Wadhwa and Company, Nagpur.
3. Avtar Singh : Company Law, Estern Book Company, 12th Edn.1999.

PAPER – II LAW OF INSURANCE

Unit –I: Indian Insurance Law – History And Development - Growth of Insurance Business in India – Definition of Insurance –Principle of Utmost Good Faith (Uberrimae fides) - Various kinds of Insurance - Contract of Insurance - Classification of Insurance Contracts - Kinds of Insurance Policies - Insurable Interest and Indemnity - Premium – The Risk – Commencement, Attachment and Duration – Assignment and Alteration - Special Doctrines relating to insurance- Doctrine of Reinstatement- Doctrine of Subrogation- Doctrine of Contribution- Proximity clause.

Unit –II: Life Insurance - Nature and Scope – Life Insurance Corporation of India Act, 1956 - Circumstances affecting the Risk – Amounts recoverable under the Life Policy – Persons entitled to payment – Insurance against Third Party Risks - Nature and Scope – The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 - Marine insurance- Definition and Nature - Classification of Marine insurance Policies- The Marine Insurance Act, 1963 - Marine Claims- Voyage - Deviation - Perils of Sea- Warranties in Marine Insurance.

Unit- III: Nature of Fire Insurance Contract- Meaning of the word ‘fire’ – Scope of Fire Policy - Right to Contribution – Principle of Reinstatement- Double Insurance and Reinsurance – Doctrine of Approximation- Burglary Insurance - Carriage of Goods By Road – Law of Carriage By Sea- The Carriers Act 1865 - The Carriage By Sea Act, 1925 - The Air Act 1972.

Unit – IV: Insurance Regulation in India - Purpose of Compulsory Insurance and Rights of Third Parties – Public Liability Insurance – Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 - Adjudicating Authorities of Insurance Claims – Role of the Ombudsman - The Insurance Act,1938 – Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act,1999 – Salient features - Powers and Functions of The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority - IRDA Regulations, 2000 – Role of IRDA on Insurance Companies.

Selected bibliography:

1. K.S.N. Murthy and KVS. Sharma : Modern Law of Insurance in INDIA, 1995, New Delhi, Triapthi Pvt,Ltd, BOMBAY.
2. Ravi Pulirani and Mahesh Pulirani: Manual of Insurance Law, 2001, Ed. Bharat Law House Ltd., New Delhi
3. Brij Nandan Singh : Insurance Law , University Book Agency, Allahabad
4. Michael PARKINGTON : Insurance Law , 1975, Sweet and Maxwell, London
5. M.N. Srinivasan : Law of Insurance
6. Bhattacharya : Law of Insurance
7. Dr.M.N. Mishra : Law of Insurance
8. Haring and Eevenly : General Principles of Insurance

PAPER – III CONSUMER PROTECTION LAWS

Unit I: Common Law and the Consumer - Consumerism - Consumer Protection and United Nations declarations and Conventions - Consumer Protection Act, 1986 - Salient features of the Act - Definition of Consumer - Rights of Consumers - Defects in Goods and Deficiency in Services – Redressal Machinery under the Consumer Protection Act – Consumer Protection Councils - Liability of the Service Providers, Manufacturers and Traders under the Act – Remedies.

Unit II: Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Act- Acts which amount to Unfair Trade Practices – Remedies against Unfair Trade Practices – Intellectual Property and Consumer Protection Law - Trade Marks and Consumer Protection - Standard Form Contracts and Consumer Protection - Unfair Contract Terms and Consumer Protection - Advertising and Consumer Protection.

Unit III: Food Adulteration and Consumer Protection - Important Provisions relating to Consumer Protection of The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 – Genetically Modified Food and Consumer Rights - Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940 – Essential Commodities Act, 1955 - Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.

Unit IV: History of Competition Law - Objectives of Competition Law – Definition of Competition – MRTP Act, 1969 - Competition Act, 2002 – Anti-competitive Agreement - Prohibition of anti-competitive agreements - Cartel and Cartelization - Abuse of Dominant Position - Discriminatory practices - Competition Commission of India - Establishment and Composition – Powers and Duties - Procedure for inquiry – Competition Advocacy.

Select Bibliography:

1. B.L. Wadehra Law Relating to Patents, Trade Marks Copyright and Designs (1999)
2. P. Narayana intellectual Property law, (2000)
3. G.B. Reddy Intellectual Property Rights and the Law (2000)
4. N.K. Acharya Text Book on Intellectual Property rights (2001)
5. G.O. Taperell Trade Practices and Consumer Protection (Butterworths) 1983.
6. V.K. Agarwal Consumer Protection in India 1989

PAPER-IV DISSERTATION

Allotment and Nature of Topics of Dissertation

1. Students shall submit their three (3) research topics in order of preference to the Principal of the college in the first week of the beginning of the IV semester. Principal shall, in consultation with the Departmental Committee, allot the topic and guide to the students by the III week of the IV semester.

2. (a) The topic shall relate to student's specialization and a specific area of enquiry. (b) The topic would be so delimited that the student is required to go beyond the standard text-books and to consult the reference material or conduct field study for preparing his/her Dissertation. As far possible the contents of the Dissertation shall be the following, depending upon the nature of the topic assigned: (i) Collection of relevant material-Judicial, Legislative, Juristic, comparative and international and/or otherwise. (ii) Critical analysis and appreciation of this material. (iii) Proper citation of necessary reference consulted and relied upon. (iv) Empirical data when the Dissertation is non-doctrinal (field visit).

3. (a) The students shall prepare three typed copies of Dissertation and submit to the Principal of the college. (b) No candidate shall be allowed to publish the Dissertation, submitted to the University without prior written sanction of University.

4. The Dissertation shall run into minimum of 150 pages.

5. Students shall submit their Dissertation/Thesis on or before the last working day of the IV Semester. Dissertation submitted afterward will not be evaluated for/during that academic year.

Branch – II LABOUR LAW

I – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE – I

Unit-I: Meaning, nature and definition of jurisprudence - General and particular jurisprudence - Schools of jurisprudence- Analytical, Historical, Philosophical and Sociological Schools of jurisprudence.

Unit-II: Theories of Law - Kelsen's Pure Theory of law – Hart's Concept of law – Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence – Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx - American and Scandinavian Realism – Critical Legal Studies Movement.

Unit-III: Meaning and Definition of Law - The Nature and functions of Law - The Purpose of Law- The Classification of Law- History of Natural Law – Greek Origins – Medieval Period – Period of Renaissance – Transcendental idealism – Natural Law and Social Contract Theories.

Unit-IV: Sources of Law-Legal and Historical sources- Custom as Source of Law- Definition of custom- General and Local Custom and Prescriptions - Precedent as Source of Law-Definition of Precedent, Kinds of Precedent- Doctrine of Stare Decisions- Original and Declaratory Precedent- Authoritative and Persuasive Precedents- Legislation as Source of Law- Definition of Legislation - Classification of Legislation – Supreme and Subordinate Legislation – Direct and Indirect Legislation.

Select Bibliography:

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I

Unit-I: The Concept of evolution, Progress, change and social transformation -Social Change: Definition, nature and characteristics of Social change- Planned social change - Un-planned Social Change - Endogenous and Exogenous social change - Direction of Social Change - Theories related to social change - Deterioration theory, Cyclic theory, Linear theory and deterministic theory.

Unit-II: Social Change- Factors of Social Change- Geographical/ Environmental, Biological, technological, cultural, Economic and political - Law and social Change - State, Law and Society, their inter-relationship and interdependence – Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Symbolic and instrumental legislations - Law as a means of Social Control - Legal sanction and extra legal sanctions – Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

Unit-III: Identification of Goals of Social Changes in Indian Constitution – Directive principles of State Policy and social changes – Special provisions for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Constitution – Protective discrimination of SC/STs and OBCs.

Unit-IV: Context of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation Modernization and Secularization – Modernisation of Social Institutions through law - Economic reforms, Law and Social Change – Technology, Information, Communication and its impact on Law and Social Change.

Select Bibliography :

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford.
2. W. Friedmann : Law in Changing Society.
3. W. Friedmann : Legal Theory.
4. J. Stone : Social Dimensions of Law and Justice.
5. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
6. Vilhelm Aubert : Sociology of Law.
7. C. K. Allen : Law in the Making.
8. A. V. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion in England.
9. Roscoe Pound : (a) Law and Morals, (b) Law, Liberty

PAPER – III COMPARATIVE TRADE UNION LAWS

Unit-I: Concept of Trade Union - History of Trade Union movement in USA, UK, Russia – A comparative study – Trade Union Movement in India before and after Independence - Growth of Trade Unions in India.

Unit-II: Trade Union Act, 1926 - Origin and History – Definition of Trade Union - Registration of Trade Unions – Rights & Liabilities of Registered Trade union - General Funds –Political Funds - Immunity from Civil and Criminal Liability – Recognition of Trade Unions.

Unit III: Affiliation Union to Political parties - Outsiders in Unions – Multiplicity of Unions – Inter Union and Intra Union Rivalry – Trade Union Security – Closed Shop, Union Shop and Open Shop Concepts - Trade Union Social Security - All India Trade Union Organizations of Workers, Employees and Employers.

Unit –IV: Right to form Association and Freedom of Trade Union in India, U.S. and U.K. - Constitutional and Legal Aspects - Globalisation, privatization and its impact on the working of the Trade Unions - Trade Union and Industrial Adjudication - Recommendations of Second National Commission on Labour - Judicial trends relating to Trade Unions.

Select Bibliography:

1. Mallik: Trade Union Law
2. K.D. Srivastava & R.K. Srivastava: The Law Relating the Trade Unions in India.
3. Harold Grouch: Trade Unions and Politics in India
4. Samuel, TA: Trade Union Law
5. Sidney & Beatrice: History of Trade Unions
6. Jonks : International Protection of Trade Union Freedom
7. K.N. Vaid: Unionism in a Developing Demands
8. S.D. Punkear: Trade Unions in India
9. Reports of National Commission on Labour, 1969 and 2002.

II – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Rights and Duties – Definition of Right – Classification of Rights and Duties – Absolute and relative Classification of Rights and Duties – Relation between Right and Duty – Structure of Duty – Enforceability – Sanction – Conflicting Duties – Future Duties - Rights and cognate concepts like liberty, power, immunity –privilege.

Unit-II: Concept of Obligation – Nature of Obligation - Liability – Nature and kinds of Liability - Acts and Mens Rea - Intention and Motive – Relevance and motive - Absolute and Strict Liability - Theories of Negligence - Accident – Vicarious liability – Measure of Civil and Criminal Liability - concept of justice – Theories of punishment.

Unit-III: Property – Definition and Kinds of Property - Theories of Property - Concepts of Ownership and possession – Kinds of Ownership –Modes of acquisition of Ownership - Possession and its importance – Relation between ownership and possession - possessory remedies – Prescription – Agreement – Inheritance.

Unit-IV: Persons – Nature of personality – Legal status of Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons, Lunatic and Drunken Persons – Theories of Corporate Personality – Nature of corporate personality – Acts and Liabilities of Corporations – Criminal and Civil Liability of Corporations – The State as a Corporation.

Select Bibliography :

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – II

Unit-I: Law and disadvantage sections of society - Caste as a divisive factor - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices - Protective discrimination for Backward Classes, Minority and Scheduled Castes/Tribes – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 - Abolition of Untouchability and Social Change - SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Constitutional and Statutory Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Unit-II: Women and Gender Justice and its various forms - Protective and empowerment measures for Women under the Constitutional and Statutory Laws – Succession Laws and Women empowerment – Immoral Traffic (Protection) Act, 1956 – Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Women’s Commission.

Unit-III: Children and Law – Protective Measures under Indian Constitution - Child Labour – The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 - Children and Education - The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act , 2009 – Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Social Change.

Unit-IV: Law and Development - Land Legislations and its impact on Society – Social Security and battle against poverty - Social Welfare Issues and Social Legislation in India - Problems and Concerns in the implementation of Social Legislation - Social Security and Labour Welfare.

Select Bibliography:

1. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
2. Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Vikas, New Delhi.
3. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1996)
5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (1997) Sage.
6. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of women Rights in India, Oxford.
7. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
8. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

PAPER – III LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Unit –I: Meaning, Nature and Philosophy of Labour Management Relations - Historical and Constitutional perspective of Labour Management Relations - Regulatory process of Labour Management Relations in India - Labour Management Regulatory processes in U.K. and USA- The New Economic policy and its impact on Labour Management Relations in India.

Unit II: Labour Management Relations – Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 – Standing Orders – Submission of Draft Standing Orders – Conditions for Certification of Standing Orders – Appeals – Duration and Modification of Standing Orders – Penalties and Procedure.

Unit –III: Labour Management Relations and collective Bargaining - Types of Collective Bargaining – Plant level – Industry level – National level - Factors effecting Collective Bargaining – Conditions for Successful Functioning of Collective Bargaining – Workers Participation in Management.

Unit IV: Disciplinary proceedings – Code of Discipline – Procedure for Disciplinary Action – Misconduct – Procedure to conduct Domestic Enquiry - Charge sheet – Power to Suspend pending Enquiry — Report of the Enquiry Officer – Punishment - Unfair labour practices and Law – Conditions for Subsistence Allowances.

Select Bibliography:

1. K.D. Srivastava, Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1947, Eastern Book Co.
2. Badruddin, Management, Workers Participation and the Law, Deep & Deep Pub.
3. S.N. Misra, Labour and Industrial Laws, Central Law Publication

III – SEMESTER

PAPER – I INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES AND SETTLEMENTS

Unit-I: History of Industrial Relations in India - Settlement of Industrial Disputes in India – A Comparative Study with U.K., U.S.A. – Problems and Perspectives – Impact on Employer’s Prerogatives and Employee’s Rights - Industrial Adjudication as a modality of harmonizing interests of Capital and Labour.

Unit –II: Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 - Definition of Industry - Industrial Dispute and Individual Dispute – Juridical formulation of the concept of the Industry – Changing concept of Industry in the wake of post Globalization and Liberalization.

Unit III: Settlement machinery for Industrial Disputes – Works Committee - Conciliation Officer, Board of Conciliation, Court of Enquiry, Labour Court, Industrial Tribunal and National Tribunal - Reference of the Dispute – Voluntary Arbitration - Distinction between conciliation, Arbitration and adjudication - their merits and demerits - Operation of Award - Implementation of Award.

Unit IV: Definition of Strike and Lockout –Legal and illegal strikes and lockouts – Justified and unjustified strikes and lockouts - Strike and lockout in public utility services and other industries - Distinction between lockout and closure - Definition of Lay-off and Retrenchment - Special provisions relating to lay-off, retrenchment and closure – Compensation for Lay-off, Retrenchment and Closure - Penalty and punishment for illegal Lay-off, retrenchment and Closure.

Select Bibliography:

1. O.P. Malhotra: The Law of Industrial Disputes.
2. R.P. Bagrt: Commentary ont eh Industrial Disputes in India.
3. S.L. Agarwal: Labour Relations Law in India
4. Kahn Freund–Labour Relations and the Law Comparative study.
5. G.K. Kothari: Industrial Demands Law and Adjudication
6. K.D. Srivastava: Industrial Disputes and Labour Management relations in India.
7. J.R. Corby hall: Principles of Industrial law
8. S.C. Srinivastava: Industrial Disputes and Labour management relations and Labour law in India.

Unit-I: Evolution, Definition and Concept of Social Security – Scope and importance of Social Security - Labour Welfare and Security as part of the general social security in the Welfare State - Constitutional Perspective on Social Security and Labour Welfare – International norms on Social Security for Labour.

Unit II: Main factors for the growth of Social Security Legislation – Concept of Social Assistance and Social Insurance - Sir William Beveridge Report and Prof. Adarker's Report – Social Security in USA, UK and India - A Comparative Study.

Unit-III: Role of Trade Unions, Government, Employer and Workers Organizations in Social Security and Welfare activities – Charitable Institutions – Professional guilds – Philanthropic Organizations - Unemployment Insurance – Old age Pensions – Concept of Out Sourcing vis-à-vis Social Security - Social security to Unorganized labour – Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

Unit IV: Employees State Insurance Act 1948 – Various Benefits - Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and various schemes under the Act - Maternity Benefit Act 1961 - Unorganized Workers' Social Security Act, 2008.

Select Bibliography:

1. Sir Willam Beveridge: Reprot on Social Insurance Allied Services, 1942.
2. S.C. Srivastava: Treatie on Social Security and Labour law.
3. Sunil Raj Choudhri: Social Security System in India.
4. N. Hasan:The Social Security System of India
5. Hallen:Dynamics of Social security
6. Ball, R.M.: Social Security Today & Tomorrow
7. Deep Bhatnagar: Labour Welfare, and Social Security Legislation in India.
8. J.N. Mallik: Law of workmen's Compensation in India.
9. N.R. Mallik: Employees State Insurance Act, 1948.

PAPER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit – I: Meaning of Research – Scope and Importance of Research - Types of Research – Scientific Method – Social Science Research – Legal Research – Application of Scientific Method to the study of Socio legal phenomena- limitations and difficulties - Application of Methods of Social Research to Legal Research – Scope and importance of Legal Research.

Unit – II: Identification and formulation of Research Problem – Analytical and Case Study Method – Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal Research – Formulation of Research design – Research Questions - Hypotheses.

Unit – III: Collection of Data - Research Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data - Survey of available literature and Bibliographical Research - Legislative Material including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statements – Court Decisions including Foreign Decisions - Observation – Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Sampling techniques – Types of sampling.

Unit – IV: Data processing and analysis – Use of Statistics in the analysis and interpretation of data – Classification and Tabulation of Data – Explanation of Tabulated Data – Analysis of Data - Use of computers in Legal Research – Report writing – Essential elements of Legal Research Report Writing - Legal Research and Law Reforms.

Select Bibliography:

1. Goode & Hatt : Methods in Social Research : Mc.Graw – Hill Book Company, Singapore 1981.
2. C.R.Kothari: Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakasham, New Delhi,1995
3. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar: Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay Delhi- Narpur 1994.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods in social research
5. Lohn : Tools of Social Science
6. Patten : Surveys, Tools and samples
7. Destinger : Research Methods in Behaviour Sciences.
8. Young : Scientific Social Surveys and Research.

IV - SEMESTER

PAPER – I SOCIAL SECURITY AND LABOUR WELFARE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Wages – Types of Wages - Theories of Wages - National Wage Policy – Constitutional Perspectives on Wages – Right to work, Right to Living wage – Right to equal pay for equal work – Workers participation in management and its impact on wage determination - The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 – The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Unit-II: Concept and Definition of Bonus – Bonus as differed wages – Profit Sharing – Productivity linked bonus - Payment of Bonus Act, 1965 – The Gratuity Act, 1971 – Non-Employment Benefits for Lay-off, Retrenchment and Closure under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

Unit III: Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 - Workmen’s Compensation Act, 1923 - Employer’s liability for payment of compensation and amount of compensation – Workmen’s Compensation (Amendment) Act, 2009 (Employees Compensation Act, 2010) - Health, Safety and Welfare Provisions under the Factories Act, 1948.

Unit-IV: Provisions relating to Social Security and Labour Welfare in The Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act – The child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 - The Mines Act, 1952 – Plantation Labour Act, 1951 – Health and Welfare Measures Under the A.P. Shops and Establishment Act, 1982.

Select Bibliography:

1. K.K. Mishra: Labour Welfare in India
2. K.D. Srivastava: The Minimum Wages Act. 1946
3. K.D. Srivastava: The Payment of Wages Act. 1946
4. 6. K.S.V. Menon: Foundation of Wage Policy
6. K.N. Subramaniam: Wages in India
7. G.R. Kothari: Wages, Dearness Allowance and Bonus.

**PAPER – II INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION AND LABOUR
JURISPRUDENCE**

Unit -I : Concept and Growth of Labour Jurisprudence – ILO and Human Rights of Labour - Constitution of India and Labour - Labour Law and Public Interest Litigation.

Unit –II: International Labour Organisation - Genesis and development - Aims and Objectives - Organs of the International Labour Organisation.

Unit -III: I.L.O Procedure for Adoption of Conventions and Recommendations – ILO Conventions and Recommendation on Women Labour and Child Labour.

Unit -IV: I.L.O. Conventions and Recommendations and Indian Labour Legislation - Indian Procedure of Ratification of ILO Conventions and Recommendations.

Select Bibliography:

1. Dhyan, S.N. : I.L.O. and India in pursuit of social Justice I.L.O. : International Labour Codes, Vol. I & II
2. Indian Labour Bureau Publication : Year Books, Government
3. Constitution of India : Relevant portions
4. Johnstan, G.A. : The I.L.O.
5. Mahesh Chandra : Industrial Jurisprudence
6. N. Vaid Nathan : International Labour Standards
7. Sharma, N.D. : I.L.O. (in Hindi)
8. Samant, S.R. : Industrial Jurisprudence
9. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948

PAPER – III

UNORGANISED LABOUR AND AGRICULTURAL LABOUR

Unit-I: Definition and Meaning of Unorganized Labour - Small Scale Industries – Problems and perspectives of Unorganized Labour – Constitutional and Statutory safeguards to Unorganized labour – Trade Unions and Unorganized labour - Unorganized sector and ILO.

Unit-II: Kinds of Unorganized Labour - Construction Labour, Bonded Labour, Agriculture Labour, Beedi Workers etc., - Cause of Unorganized Labour - Minimum Wages Act, 1948 and Unorganized Sector - Second National Commission on Labour and Unorganized Labour.

Unit –III: Laws relating to Unorganized Labour – Unorganized Sector Workers’ Social Security Act, 2008 - The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 - Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005 – Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 - Building and Other Construction Workers’ Welfare Cess Act, 1996.

Unit –IV: Concept and Definition of Agricultural Labour – Problems and Perspectives of agriculture labour – Indebtedness, Mechanisation, Entry of Multi National Corporations into agriculture – Land to the Tiller doctrine - Migrant Agricultural Labour – Industrial hour norms in Agriculture Labour - The Plantation Labour Act, 1951.

Select Bibliography:

1. Mishra S N Labour and Industrial laws Central law publication Allahabad 20th Edition 2004
2. Shrivastava .K. D, Law relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Trade Practices in India. Eastern Book Company Delhi, 3rd Ed, 1993.
3. Y B Singh, Industrial Labour in India [Part-I] 1960
4. Report on the National Commission on Labor 1969
5. Shrivastava S. C. Social security and labour law Eastern Book Company Lucknow, 1985

PAPER-IV DISSERTATION

Allotment and Nature of Topics of Dissertation

1. Students shall submit their three (3) research topics in order of preference to the Principal of the college in the first week of the beginning of the IV semester. Principal shall, in consultation with the Departmental Committee, allot the topic and guide to the students by the III week of the IV semester.

2. (a) The topic shall relate to student's specialization and a specific area of enquiry. (b) The topic would be so delimited that the student is required to go beyond the standard text-books and to consult the reference material or conduct field study for preparing his/her Dissertation. As far possible the contents of the Dissertation shall be the following, depending upon the nature of the topic assigned: (i) Collection of relevant material-Judicial, Legislative, Juristic, comparative and international and/or otherwise. (ii) Critical analysis and appreciation of this material. (iii) Proper citation of necessary reference consulted and relied upon. (iv) Empirical data when the Dissertation is non-doctrinal (field visit).

3. (a) The students shall prepare three typed copies of Dissertation and submit to the Principal of the college. (b) No candidate shall be allowed to publish the Dissertation, submitted to the University without prior written sanction of University.

4. The Dissertation shall run into minimum of 150 pages.

5. Students shall submit their Dissertation/Thesis on or before the last working day of the IV Semester. Dissertation submitted afterward will not be evaluated for/during that academic year.

Branch – III CRIMINAL LAW

I – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE – I

Unit-I: Meaning, nature and definition of jurisprudence - General and particular jurisprudence - Schools of jurisprudence- Analytical, Historical, Philosophical and Sociological Schools of jurisprudence.

Unit-II: Theories of Law - Kelsen’s Pure Theory of law – Hart’s Concept of law – Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence – Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx - American and Scandinavian Realism – Critical Legal Studies Movement.

Unit-III: Meaning and Definition of Law - The Nature and functions of Law - The Purpose of Law- The Classification of Law- History of Natural Law – Greek Origins – Medieval Period – Period of Renaissance – Transcendental idealism – Natural Law and Social Contract Theories.

Unit-IV: Sources of Law-Legal and Historical sources- Custom as Source of Law- Definition of custom- General and Local Custom and Prescriptions - Precedent as Source of Law-Definition of Precedent, Kinds of Precedent- Doctrine of Stare Decisions- Original and Declaratory Precedent- Authoritative and Persuasive Precedents- Legislation as Source of Law- Definition of Legislation - Classification of Legislation – Supreme and Subordinate Legislation – Direct and Indirect Legislation.

Select Bibliography:

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I

Unit-I: The Concept of evolution, Progress, change and social transformation -Social Change: Definition, nature and characteristics of Social change- Planned social change - Un-planned Social Change - Endogenous and Exogenous social change - Direction of Social Change - Theories related to social change - Deterioration theory, Cyclic theory, Linear theory and deterministic theory.

Unit-II: Social Change- Factors of Social Change- Geographical/ Environmental, Biological, technological, cultural, Economic and political - Law and social Change - State, Law and Society, their inter-relationship and interdependence – Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Symbolic and instrumental legislations - Law as a means of Social Control - Legal sanction and extra legal sanctions – Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

Unit-III: Identification of Goals of Social Changes in Indian Constitution – Directive principles of State Policy and social changes – Special provisions for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Constitution – Protective discrimination of SC/STs and OBCs.

Unit-IV: Context of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation Modernization and Secularization – Modernisation of Social Institutions through law - Economic reforms, Law and Social Change – Technology, Information, Communication and its impact on Law and Social Change.

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1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford.
2. W. Friedmann : Law in Changing Society.
3. W. Friedmann : Legal Theory.
4. J. Stone : Social Dimensions of Law and Justice.
5. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
6. Vilhelm Aubert : Sociology of Law.
7. C. K. Allen : Law in the Making.
8. A. V. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion in England.
9. Roscoe Pound : (a) Law and Morals, (b) Law, Liberty

PAPER – III GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW

Unit I: Definition of Crime – Concept, Nature and scope of Criminal Law- Difference between Criminal, Civil and Moral Wrong - Inchoate crimes - Crime and Criminal law - Elements of crime- Stages in the commission of crime - Principles of criminal liability- mens rea and actus reus – Strict liability-vicarious liability.

Unit –II: Organisation of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies - Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction - Organisation of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting - Prosecutors and the Police - Withdrawal from Prosecution.

Unit III: Pre-Trial Procedure - Arrest and questioning of the accused – Constitutional and Statutory rights of the accused - The evidentiary value of statements/articles seized/collected by the police - Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence - Role of the prosecutor in investigation - Trial Procedure - The Accusatory system of trial and the Inquisitorial system.

Unit IV: Plea bargaining - Correction and Aftercare service –The role of the court in correctional programmes - Probation of offenders - Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code and Probation of Offenders Act.

Select Bibliography:

1. Gour K.D. : Penal Law of India
2. Hariesh: Criminal Law
3. A. Pill: Criminal ALw
4. V.S. Sinha: Principles of Criminal Law
5. Kenny: Outlines of Criminal Law
6. Hall: General Principles of Criminal law
7. Smith & Hogan : Criminal Law
8. Glanville Williams : Criminal Law (General Part).
9. Kelkar: Lectures on Cr.P.C.

II – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Rights and Duties – Definition of Right – Classification of Rights and Duties – Absolute and relative Classification of Rights and Duties – Relation between Right and Duty – Structure of Duty – Enforceability – Sanction – Conflicting Duties – Future Duties - Rights and cognate concepts like liberty, power, immunity –privilege.

Unit-II: Concept of Obligation – Nature of Obligation - Liability – Nature and kinds of Liability - Acts and Mens Rea - Intention and Motive – Relevance and motive - Absolute and Strict Liability - Theories of Negligence - Accident – Vicarious liability – Measure of Civil and Criminal Liability - concept of justice – Theories of punishment.

Unit-III: Property – Definition and Kinds of Property - Theories of Property - Concepts of Ownership and possession – Kinds of Ownership –Modes of acquisition of Ownership - Possession and its importance – Relation between ownership and possession - possessory remedies – Prescription – Agreement – Inheritance.

Unit-IV: Persons – Nature of personality – Legal status of Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons, Lunatic and Drunken Persons – Theories of Corporate Personality – Nature of corporate personality – Acts and Liabilities of Corporations – Criminal and Civil Liability of Corporations – The State as a Corporation.

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5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – II

Unit-I: Law and disadvantage sections of society - Caste as a divisive factor - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices - Protective discrimination for Backward Classes, Minority and Scheduled Castes/Tribes – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 - Abolition of Untouchability and Social Change - SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Constitutional and Statutory Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Unit-II: Women and Gender Justice and its various forms - Protective and empowerment measures for Women under the Constitutional and Statutory Laws – Succession Laws and Women empowerment – Immoral Traffic (Protection) Act, 1956 – Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – Protection of Women form Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Women’s Commission.

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Unit-IV: Law and Development - Land Legislations and its impact on Society – Social Security and battle against poverty - Social Welfare Issues and Social Legislation in India - Problems and Concerns in the implementation of Social Legislation - Social Security and Labour Welfare.

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1. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
2. Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Vikas, New Delhi.
3. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1996)
5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (1997) Sage.
6. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of women Rights in India, Oxford.
7. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
8. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

PAPER – III PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW AND INDIAN PENAL CODE

Unit-I: Preliminary crimes : Abetment, criminal conspiracy - Joint and constructive liability - General defences : (a) Excusable : Ignorance of law and fact; executive and judicial acts; accident; necessity; duress or coercion; infancy; drunkenness; insanity; consent; triviality (b) Justifiable : Right of private defence of person and property – Provocation - Burden of proof with relation to General Defences - Rights and protection of accused.

Unit II: Offences against State - Sedition - Offences against public tranquility - Offences relating to Human Body –Culpable Homicide - Murder, Attempt to Murder-Suicide - Hurt – Grievous hurt – Wrongful restraint and Wrongful Confinement.

Unit III: Assessment of Criminal Force -In matters of offence like kidnapping – Abduction - Sexual offences- Rape, Custodial rape – Recent Amendments in Criminal Law.

Unit IV: Offences against properties – Mischief – Criminal Misappropriation – Criminal Breach of Trust - Cheating – Theft – Extortion – Robbery - Dacoity – Trespass - Offences relating to Marriage – Bigamy – Adultery - Defamation - Elements and exceptions – Offences against Religion – Criminal Intimidation – Insult.

Books:

- 1 Gour K.D. : Penal Law of India
- 2 Hariesh: Criminal Law
- 3 A. Pill: Criminal ALw
- 4 V.S. Sinha: Principle of Criminal Law
- 5 Kenny: Outlines of Criminal Law
- 6 Hall: General Principles of Criminal law
- 7 Smith & Hogan : Criminal Law

III – SEMESTER

PAPER – I CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Unit I: Definition of Criminology – Nature, Scope and utility - Deference between Criminal Law and Criminology – Methods of Criminological Studies - Crime Causations - Schools of Criminology – Classical, Neo-classical, positive cartographic, typological, sociological schools.

Unit II: Influence of Factors in Criminality – Multiple factor theory - Specific factor theories such a physical, psychopathic, sociogenic, economic, racial, cultural, familial and social - Interactionism and Conflict Theory - Differential Association, Anomie Tradition - Critical Criminology with reference to Labeling.

Unit III: Penal Philosophy – Concept of Punishment – Theories of punishment - Sentencing of offences – Death Penalty - Views under Classical and Neo-Classical schools – Victimology - Status of victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation to victims of crime - UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power - Recommendations of Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India.

Unit IV: Treatment of Offenders - History of Prison System - Classification of Prisoners – Prison Labour - Correctional Institutions - Work and Education programme in Jails - Open Air Jails – Probation and parole procedure.

Select Bibliography:

- 1 Suherland cressey- Principles Criminology
- 2 Bogga W.A.: Introduction to criminology
- 3 Barnes and teeters: new Horizons in Criminology
- 4 P.K. Sen: Penology old & New
- 5 A.N. Foxe: Advanced Studies in Criminology
- 6 Dr. Venu Gopal, Perspective of Criminology
- 7 Prof. N.V. Parajape Criminology and penology
- 8 Ahmed Siddique, Problems and Perspectives of Criminology

PAPER – II LAW RELATING TO SOCIO – ECONOMIC OFFENCES

Unit – I: Definition and Nature of Socio-Economic Offences – Distinction between Traditional Offences and the Socio Economic Offences - Special features of Socio-Economic Offences - Prevention of Socio Economic Crimes - Major constraints in the Implementation of Law Relating to Socio Economic Offences.

Unit -II: Professional Crimes against social groups – Offences against Consumers – Adulteration of food - Food Adulteration Act, 1955 - Essential Commodities Act, 1955 - Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986 - Smuggling – Prevention of Smuggling - COFEPOSA (Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act).

Unit -III: Untouchability and historical reasons - Constitutional Provisions – SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976.

Unit – IV: Meaning, Definition and Nature of Cyber crimes - Statutory Laws pertaining to Cyber Crimes in India: a) Indian Penal Code b) Indian Evidence Act c) Information Technology Act, 2000 - Specific Cyber crimes - Cyber Stalking – Hacking - Child Pornography - Phishing – Cyber Crimes and Issues of Privacy - Investigation and Jurisdiction over Cyber crimes.

Select Bibliography:

1. Sutherland: White Collar Crimes, Yale University Press
2. Geis and Merk: White Collar Crimes-Offences in Business politics and the professions
3. J.S.P. Singh: Socio-Economic Offences, Sai Law Publications

PAPER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit – I: Meaning of Research – Scope and Importance of Research - Types of Research – Scientific Method – Social Science Research – Legal Research – Application of Scientific Method to the study of Socio legal phenomena- limitations and difficulties - Application of Methods of Social Research to Legal Research – Scope and importance of Legal Research.

Unit – II: Identification and formulation of Research Problem – Analytical and Case Study Method – Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal Research – Formulation of Research design – Research Questions - Hypotheses.

Unit – III: Collection of Data - Research Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data - Survey of available literature and Bibliographical Research - Legislative Material including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statements – Court Decisions including Foreign Decisions - Observation – Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Sampling techniques – Types of sampling.

Unit – IV: Data processing and analysis – Use of Statistics in the analysis and interpretation of data – Classification and Tabulation of Data – Explanation of Tabulated Data – Analysis of Data - Use of computers in Legal Research – Report writing – Essential elements of Legal Research Report Writing - Legal Research and Law Reforms.

Select Bibliography:

4. Goode & Hatt : Methods in Social Research : Mc.Graw – Hill Book Company, Singapore 1981.
5. C.R.Kothari: Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakasham, New Delhi,1995
6. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar: Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay Delhi- Narpur 1994.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods in social research
5. Lohn : Tools of Social Science
6. Patten : Surveys, Tools and samples
7. David Lloyd : Finding in law, a guide to legal research, Debbs Ferry(N.Y) Oceana 1974.
8. Meles O. Price and Harry : Effective legal Research, 4th Edn, Boston (mass) Bitner little,1979.

9. Erwin C. Surveny : Guide to Legal Research, Buffalo (N.Y) Océna and others 1959.

IV – SEMESTER

PAPER – I JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Unit I: Treatment of Juvenile delinquent – Historical view - The conception of Juvenile under Criminal Law - Delinquent Juvenile - Neglected Juvenile - Legislative Approaches during pre and post British era - United Nation Convention on the Right of Child, 1989.

Unit II: - Factors influencing delinquency behaviour - Age factor – Delinquency as a social, behavioural and legal problem – United Nations guidelines for the prevention of juvenile delinquency, 1990 (The Riyadh Guidelines).

Unit III: Juvenile Justice System – Law, Procedure and Treatment - Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 – Definition of Child in conflict with law – Authorities and Institutions for investigation and trial - Juvenile Justice Board - Juvenile Homes – Rehabilitation and Correctional methods.

Unit IV: Treatment of Young Offenders – Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 – Salient features - State Welfare Programmes - Role of community, family, NGOs etc., in care, protection and rehabilitation of juvenile in conflict with law.

Select Bibliography:

1. K.S. Shukla, Adolescent Offender
2. Myron Weiner, The Child and State in India
3. UN Declaration on the rights of children

PAPER – II WOMEN AND CRIMINAL LAW

Unit –I: Crime against Women – Historical view – Protection of Women against violence - Pre and Post Independent legislative measures - CEDAW – Women’s Rights, Access to Justice and Constitutional and Legal Framework relating to Women Development and Empowerment – National Commission for Women.

Unit – II: Indian Penal Code and Crimes against Women – Dowry As a Social Evil - Dowry harassment and Dowry death - The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 - Definition of Dowry - Nature of Dowry Offences under the Act - Dowry Prohibition (Gift to Bride & Bride Groom) Rules 1985 - Problems of Control of Dowry System in India - Socio Economic Factors.

Unit –III: Insulting the Modesty of Women – Obscenity and IPC - Indecent Representation – The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 - Sexual Harassment of Women - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Work Place (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 – Salient Features.

Unit –IV: Trafficking in Women and Girls – Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 - Domestic violence –Salient features of Protection of Women form Domestic Violence Act, 2005 – Sex determination – Preconception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 - Women Rights and Surrogacy.

Select Bibliography:

1. Nitya Rao “Good Women do not Inherit Land” Social Science Press and Orient Blackswan, 2008
2. International Solidarity Network “Knowing Our Rights” An imprint of Kali for Women, 2006
3. P.D.Kaushik “Women Rights” Bookwell Publication, 2007
4. Aruna Goal “Violence Protective Measures for Women Development and Empowerment” Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, 2004
5. Monica Chawla “Gender Justice” Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, 2006
6. Preeti Mishra “Domestic Violence Against Women” Deep and Deep Publications Pvt Ltd, 2007

PAPER-III: PRIVILEGED CLASS DEVIANCE

Unit I: Introduction – Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance - Notions of privileged class deviance – Abuse of Power - Typical forms of such deviance – Deviance of/by Legislators, Bureaucrats and Judges – Structure of legal restraint.

Unit II: Official deviance - Police Deviance - Police Atrocities - Structure of legal restraint on police power in India – Reforms and suggestions especially by the National Police Commission – Judicial deviance – Unethical practices in Judiciary – Judicial Accountability – Relevant Constitutional and Statutory Provisions – Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.

Unit III: Professional Deviance - Unethical practices and Professional Misconduct by the Lawyers – Disciplinary Proceedings by the Bar Council of India - Unethical practices by the Doctors – Medical Negligence – Relevant Provisions relating to Civil and Criminal Liability – Disciplinary Proceedings by Medical Council of India.

Unit IV: Response of Indian Legal order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes - Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 - Vigilance Commission - Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952 - Ombudsman – Lokpal – LokAyukta.

Select Bibliography:

1. A. Siddique, Criminology, Eastern Book Co. Lucknow
2. S. Chabra, The Quantum of Punishment in Criminal Law
3. A.R. Desai, Violation of Democratic Rights in India
4. B.B. Pande, The Nature and Dimensions of Privileged Class Deviance - In the other side of development

PAPER-IV DISSERTATION

Allotment and Nature of Topics of Dissertation

- 1. Students shall submit their three (3) research topics in order of preference to the Principal of the college in the first week of the beginning of the IV semester.** Principal shall, in consultation with the Departmental Committee, allot the topic and guide to the students by the III week of the IV semester.

2. (a) The topic shall relate to student's specialization and a specific area of enquiry. (b) The topic would be so delimited that the student is required to go beyond the standard text-books and to consult the reference material or conduct field study for preparing his/her Dissertation. As far possible the contents of the Dissertation shall be the following, depending upon the nature of the topic assigned: (i) Collection of relevant material-Judicial, Legislative, Juristic, comparative and international and/or otherwise. (ii) Critical analysis and appreciation of this material. (iii) Proper citation of necessary reference consulted and relied upon. (iv) Empirical data when the Dissertation is non-doctrinal (field visit).

3. (a) The students shall prepare three typed copies of Dissertation and submit to the Principal of the college. (b) No candidate shall be allowed to publish the Dissertation, submitted to the University without prior written sanction of University.

4. The Dissertation shall run into minimum of 150 pages.

- 5. Students shall submit their Dissertation/Thesis on or before the last working day of the IV Semester. Dissertation submitted afterward will not be evaluated for/during that academic year.**

Branch – IV HUMAN RIGHTS LAW (Self – Finance Course) – Evening Course

I – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE – I

Unit-I: Meaning, nature and definition of jurisprudence - General and particular jurisprudence - Schools of jurisprudence- Analytical, Historical, Philosophical and Sociological Schools of jurisprudence.

Unit-II: Theories of Law - Kelsen’s Pure Theory of law – Hart’s Concept of law – Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence – Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx - American and Scandinavian Realism – Critical Legal Studies Movement.

Unit-III: Meaning and Definition of Law - The Nature and functions of Law - The Purpose of Law- The Classification of Law- History of Natural Law – Greek Origins – Medieval Period – Period of Renaissance – Transcendental idealism – Natural Law and Social Contract Theories.

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3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
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5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I

Unit-I: The Concept of evolution, Progress, change and progress -Social Change: Definition, nature and characteristics of Social change- Planned social change - Un-planned Social Change - Endogenous and Exogenous social change - Direction of Social Change - Theories related to social change - Deterioration theory, Cyclic theory, Linear theory and deterministic theory.

Unit-II: Social Change- Factors of Social Change- Geographical/ Environmental, Biological, technological, cultural, Economic and political - Law and social Change - State, Law and Society, their inter-relationship and interdependence – Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Symbolic and instrumental legislations - Law as a means of Social Control - Legal sanction and extra legal sanctions – Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

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8. A. V. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion in England.
9. Roscoe Pound : (a) Law and Morals, (b) Law, Liberty

PAPER – III HUMAN RIGHTS JURISPRUDENCE

Unit-I: History, Origin and Development of Human Rights – Definition and Concept of Human Rights — Evolution- Pre and Post Magna Carta Position - French Declaration, American Bill of Rights - Nature and Dimensions of HRs Movement after Second World War - Human Rights in Indian Tradition – Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Unit-II: Human Rights Jurisprudence - Theoretical Foundations of Human Rights - Modern Theories of International Human Rights - Legal Realism and Critical Theory - Theory of Natural Rights - Human rights and right to be Human – Basic needs theory – Universalism and Cultural Relativism – New International Economic Order and Human Rights.

Unit-III: The Philosophy of Human Rights - Political Philosophy - Rights and Duties - Relationship - Classification of Rights - Individual Rights - Natural Rights - Group Rights - Derogable and Non-Derogable Rights - Classification of Human Rights – First, Second, Third and Fourth Generation.

Unit-IV: Protection of Human Rights - Role of State, Civil Society and International NGOs – Amnesty International – UNICEF - Minority Rights Groups - International Bar Association.

Select Bibliography:

1. J. Svarap, Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1975)
2. Durga Das Basu, Human rights in Constitutional Law (1994)
3. B.P. Singh Sehagar (Ed.) Human Rights in India – Problems & Perspective (1996)
4. A. Subbian Human rights complaints systems – International and Regional

II – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Rights and Duties – Definition of Right – Classification of Rights and Duties – Absolute and relative Classification of Rights and Duties – Relation between Right and Duty – Structure of Duty – Enforceability – Sanction – Conflicting Duties – Future Duties - Rights and cognate concepts like liberty, power, immunity –privilege.

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7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – II

Unit-I: Law and disadvantage sections of society - Caste as a divisive factor - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices - Protective discrimination for Backward Classes, Minority and Scheduled Castes/Tribes – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 - Abolition of Untouchability and Social Change - SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Constitutional and Statutory Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

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Unit-IV: Law and Development - Land Legislations and its impact on Society – Social Security and battle against poverty - Social Welfare Issues and Social Legislation in India - Problems and Concerns in the implementation of Social Legislation - Social Security and Labour Welfare.

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3. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1996)
5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (1997) Sage.
6. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of women Rights in India, Oxford.
7. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
8. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

PAPER – III INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS LAW

Unit-I: International Declarations and Conventions of Human Rights - Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948 - International Convention on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) 1966 - International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICCSEER), 1966.

Unit –II: Regional Conventions - European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, 1950 - American Convention on Human Rights, 1969 - African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, 1981 - Vienna Declaration, 1993 - Programme of Action based on Vienna Declaration.

Unit III: Right to Development as a Human right - The U.N. Declaration on Right to Development, 1987 - International Human Rights Institutions - UN Centre for Human Rights - Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) - Various Commissions and Sub-Commissions on Human Rights - UN Human Rights Council.

Unit-IV: Protection of Human Rights – International Mechanism – UN Human Rights Council – Human Rights Committee – Optional Protocols - Role of ICJ – Role of Regional Institutions – European Court on Human Rights – American Court of Human Rights.

Select Bibliography:

1. S.C. Khare, Human Rights and United Nations (1977)
2. J.Emack (ed), Human Rights in International Law (1985)
3. A. Lauterpacht, International Law and Human Rights (1968)
4. Nagendra Singh, Human Rights and International Cooperation (1969)

III – SEMESTER

PAPER – I PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Unit I: Genesis of Human Rights in India - Human Rights in Ancient India - Human Rights in British India - Human Rights after Independence - Development of Human Rights Movement and Law in Indian Tradition – Constitutional Philosophy of Human Rights.

Unit –II: Protection of Civil and Political Rights and Indian Constitution - Right to Equality - Gender Justice and Empowerment of Women - Special provisions for Weaker Sections of Society - Freedom of Speech and Expression - Limitations - Right to Life and Personal Liberty - New Dimension - Judicial approach - Protection of rights of Minorities under the Constitution.

Unit III: Constitutional Guarantees and Legislative Measures - Fundamental Duties - Article 51A of the Constitution - Concept and need of Fundamental Duties - Enforcement and Effectuation of Fundamental Duties - Emerging regime of New Human Rights in India - Directive Principles of State Policy - Economic and Social Rights – Implementation Aspects - Taking guidance from Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties - New Approach.

Unit IV: Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India – Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 – National Human Rights Commission – Organization – Powers and Functions – Human Rights Court - State Human Rights Commissions – Organization – Powers and Functions - Judicial Remedies – Article 32 and 226 of Indian Constitution - Contribution of Judiciary to Human Rights Law.

Select Bibliography:

1. J. Svarap, Human rights and Fundamental Freedoms (1975)
2. Durga Das basu, Human Rights in Constitutional Law (1994)
3. B.P. Singh Sehagar (Ed.) Human rights in India-Problems & Perspective
4. A. Subbain, Human rights complaints systems– International and regional

PAPER – II

DISADVANTAGED GROUPS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit I: Human Rights of Women - United Nations and Status of Women - Setting the Global Gender Agenda - Sexual Harassment at Work Places - Rape Victims - Dowry Deaths - CEDAW and The Beijing Declaration and Action Plan.

Unit –II: Child and Human Rights - The Rights of Children - Human Rights and Female Foeticide - The Foetus Rights as Human Rights - Sex Determination and Ultrasonography – Crime Against Children - Abuses of Children Rights -Sexual Exploitation Child Prostitution - Child Labour - Delinquent Child - National and international norms and mechanisms for the protection of the Child Rights - UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Unit II: Caste Discrimination and Human Rights - Social discrimination and Caste Violence in India - Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Class - Protective Discrimination – Constitutional and Legal Provisions – Persons with Disabilities and Human Rights – UN Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, 2008.

Unit IV: Human Rights and Pre-Trial detentions - Protection against Torture - Police and Human Rights - Constitutional and legal Rights against Arbitrary Arrest – Rights of under trial prisoners and arrests relating to preventive detention.

Select Bibliography:

1. D.C. Nanjunda, Child Labour and Human Rights: A Prospective, Delhi: Kalpaz Pub., 2008.
2. S.N. Chaudhary, Human Rights and Poverty in India: Theoretical Issues, , 2005.
3. R. Ganga, Children's Rights as basic Human Rights, New Delhi: Reference Press, 2007.
4. Saksena Anu, Gender and Human Rights: Status of Women Workers in India, Delhi: Shipra Publications, 2004.
5. Gurusamy, S., Human Rights and Gender Justice, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
6. A.K. Jha, Child Abuse and Human Rights, N.D.: Anmol, 2006.
7. D.V. Rao, Child Rights: A Perspective on International and National Law, New Delhi: Manak, 2004.
8. A.K. Jha, , Child Abuse and Human Rights, N.D.: Anmol, 2006.
9. V.V. Devasia, Women, Social Justice and Human Rights, New Delhi: APH, 2009.
10. Jhon K. Thomas, Human Rights of Tribals, Delhi: ISha Books, 2005.
11. Thiagaraj, Human Rights from the Dalit Perspective, New Delhi: Gyan Publishing, 2007
12. B.R. Sharma, Encyclopaedia of Human Rights and Women's Development, New Delhi: Sarup & sons, 2002.

13. G.S. Bhargava, Human Rights of Dalits: Social Violation, New Delhi: Gyan, 2001.
14. Shinde, Prem K., Dalits and Human Rights, Delhi: Isha Books, 2005.
15. Sri Krishna, S., Dalit and Human Rights, New Delhi: Serial Pub., 2007

PAPER-III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit – I: Meaning of Research – Scope and Importance of Research - Types of Research – Scientific Method – Social Science Research – Legal Research – Application of Scientific Method to the study of Socio legal phenomena- limitations and difficulties - Application of Methods of Social Research to Legal Research – Scope and importance of Legal Research.

Unit – II: Identification and formulation of Research Problem – Analytical and Case Study Method – Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal Research – Formulation of Research design – Research Questions - Hypotheses.

Unit – III: Collection of Data - Research Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data - Survey of available literature and Bibliographical Research - Legislative Material including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statements – Court Decisions including Foreign Decisions - Observation – Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Sampling techniques – Types of sampling.

Unit – IV: Data processing and analysis – Use of Statistics in the analysis and interpretation of data – Classification and Tabulation of Data – Explanation of Tabulated Data – Analysis of Data - Use of computers in Legal Research – Report writing – Essential elements of Legal Research Report Writing - Legal Research and Law Reforms.

Select Bibliography:

1. Goode & Hatt : Methods in Social Research : Mc.Graw – Hill Book Company, Singapore
3. C.R.Kothari: Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakasham, New Delhi,1995
4. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar: Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay Delhi- Narpur 1994.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods in social research
5. Lohn : Tools of Social Science
6. Patten : Surveys, Tools and samples
7. David Lloyd : Finding in law, a guide to legal research, Debbs Ferry(N.Y) Oceana
8. Meles O. Price and harry : Effective legal Research, 4th Edn, Boston (mass) Bitner little,1979.
9. Erwin C.Surveny : Guide to Legal Research,Buffalor (N.Y) Ocena and others
10. Destinger : Research Methods in Behaviour Sciences.

11. Young : Scientific Social Surveys and Research.

IV – SEMESTER

PAPER – I HUMAN RIGHTS AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM IN INDIA

Unit –I: Definition and Concept of Crime – Classification - Criminal Liability – Definition and Principles - International Norms on Administration of Criminal Justice - UN General Assembly Resolution - Extradition and Mutual Assistance in Criminal Justice.

Unit –II: Administration of Criminal Justice and Human Rights - Role of Criminal Justice System - Administration of Criminal Justice in India - Ordinary Courts - Special Courts – Human Rights Courts - Naya Panchayats - Lok Adalats - Fast-Track Courts.

Unit –III: Human Rights Problems - Police Atrocities and Custodial Torture - Detention without Communication and Forced Disappearances – Preventive Detention Arrest – Constitutional and Statutory safeguards – Terrorism and Insurgency – Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958.

Unit -IV: Rights of the Accused – Constitutional Safe Guards and relevant provisions under Cr.P.C. - Double Jeopardy – Protection against Self- Incrimination – Production Before Magistrate - Legal Aid - Fair Trial - Speedy Trial – Parole and Probation - Access to Justice and Speedy Justice.

Select Bibliography:

1. Bava, Noorjahan, (ed), (2000), Human rights and Criminal Justice Administration in India, Uppal Publishing House, New Delhi.
2. Vibhute Baxi, Upendra, (1988), Clemency, Extradition and Death: The Judicial Discourse in
3. Keher Singh, Journal of Indian Law, Vol. 30, and No. 4.
4. Bhagwati, P.N.,(1985,) Human Rights in the Criminal Justice System, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol. 27, No. 1.
5. Arora, Nirman, (1999), Custodial Torture in Police Stations in India: A Radical Assessment, Journal of Indian Law Institute, Vol. 41, Nos 3 and 4.
6. Vibhute, K.I, (1990), Compensating Victims of Crimes in Indian Society, Delhi Shubhi
7. Ghosh, S.K., (1993), Torture and Rape in Police Custody, New Delhi: Asish Publishing House.
8. Guttal, G.H, (1986), Human Right: The Indian Law, Indian Journal of International Law, vol. 26.
9. Vada Kumchery, James, (1991), The Police and Delinquency in India, New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.

PAPER – II INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW AND REFUGEE LAW

Unit I: Origin and Development of Humanitarian Law – Nature, Basic Principles - Historical Development since 1899 – Related Concepts – Armed Conflicts - Protection of Victim of War-Wounded – Sick – Shipwrecked -Prisoners of War – Other Vulnerable Groups - Non-International Conflicts and International Humanitarian Law – Concept, Nature and Kinds of Non-International Conflicts.

Unit II: Humanitarian Laws and Human Rights Treaties - The Geneva Conventions and Protocols – Human Rights and IHL - Implementation of International Humanitarian Law (IHL) - Role of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Implementation of International Humanitarian Law - Role of UNHCR.

Unit III: Definition and Concept of Refugees – Human Rights and Refugees - Displaced Persons – Statelessness – Asylum – Legal Status of Refugees – Causes and Consequences of Refugee Flow – National and International Response - Determination of Refugee Status under the Refugee Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967 - Human Rights of the Refugees.

Unit IV: Solution to Refugee Problem - UN Relief and rehabilitation - International refugee organization - Resettlement in Third Country - Local Integration - Voluntary or Forced Repatriation - Comprehensive Responses - Contemporary Developments in Refugee Law - International Burden Sharing - International Safe Countries Burden - Temporary Protection - Internally Displaced Persons - UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 1998.

Select Bibliography:

1. B. S. Chimni, International Refugee (2000).
2. M. K. Balchandran, Rose Varghese, Introduction to International Humanitarian Law (1997).
3. John Colombos, International Law of the Sea.
4. P. Chandrashekhara Rao, The New Law of Maritime Zones (1983).
6. Oppenheim, International Law, Vol. I.
8. Kaye Holloway, Modern Trends in Treaty Law.
9. Nagendra Singh, India and International Law.
10. Burns H. Weston, Toward Nuclear Disarmament and Global Security : A Search for Alternative.
11. J. N. Singh, Use of Force under International Law.

PAPER – III ENVIRONMENT AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Unit –I: Environmental Pollution – Major areas of concern - Industrial Pollution – Chemical and Nuclear Technologies – Human Rights Dimension - Waste Disposal - Hazardous Waste - Forest Depletion - Trans-Boundary Pollution Hazards – Green House Effect – Depletion of Ozone Layer – Space Pollution.

Unit –II: Environment and Development – Human Rights Dimensions – United Nations and Human Environment – Stockhome Conference of 1972 on Human Environment – Nairobi Declaration 1982 – Environment and Charter of Economic Rights and Duties 1974 – Earth Summit 1992 – Johannes burg Declaration on Sustainable Development 2002.

Unit –III: International Concerns regarding Environment -Remedial Measures - International Legal Regime - International Conference on Environment – Treaties relating to Protection of Environment - Rio Declaration - Kyoto Protocol 1997 – Biodiversity Convention 1992 - Pollution Control Mechanisms.

Unit –IV: Human rights and Environment - Measures taken in India – Art. 48A and Art. 51A(g) of Constitution of India - Environmental Protection Act, 1986 – Salient Features – Pollution Control Boards – Powers and Functions - Water Pollution and Right to Life – Role of Higher Judiciary – Strict Liability and Absolute Liability - Doctrine of Polluter Pays- Disaster management – Green Tribunal Act, 2010.

Select Bibliography:

1. Therese Murphy (ed.), New Technologies and Human Rights, OUP, Clarendon, 2009.
2. Roger Brownsword, Rights, Regulation and the Technological Revolution, OUP, Clarendon, 2009.
3. Ruth Deech and Anna Smajdor, Form IVF to Immortality: Controversy in the Era of Reproductive Technology, OUP, Clarendon, 2009.
4. R J Cook and C G Ngwena (eds.), Health and Human Rights, OUP, Clarendon, 2007.
5. G. Hodge et al (eds.), New Global Frontiers of Regulation: The Age of Nanotechnology, OUP, Clarendon, 2007.
6. H Somsen (ed.), The Regulatory Challenge of Biotechnology: Human Genetics, Food and Patents, OUP, Clarendon, 2007.
7. UNESCO, Ethics of Science and Technology: Explorations of the Frontiers of Science and Ethics, OUP, Clarendon, 2006.
8. Roger Brownsword (ed.), Human Rights, OUP, Clarendon, 2004.

PAPER-IV DISSERTATION

Allotment and Nature of Topics of Dissertation

- 1. Students shall submit their three (3) research topics in order of preference to the Principal of the college in the first week of the beginning of the IV semester.** Principal shall, in consultation with the Departmental Committee, allot the topic and guide to the students by the III week of the IV semester.

2. (a) The topic shall relate to student's specialization and a specific area of enquiry. (b) The topic would be so delimited that the student is required to go beyond the standard text-books and to consult the reference material or conduct field study for preparing his/her Dissertation. As far possible the contents of the Dissertation shall be the following, depending upon the nature of the topic assigned: (i) Collection of relevant material-Judicial, Legislative, Juristic, comparative and international and/or otherwise. (ii) Critical analysis and appreciation of this material. (iii) Proper citation of necessary reference consulted and relied upon. (iv) Empirical data when the Dissertation is non-doctrinal (field visit).

3. (a) The students shall prepare three typed copies of Dissertation and submit to the Principal of the college. (b) No candidate shall be allowed to publish the Dissertation, submitted to the University without prior written sanction of University.

4. The Dissertation shall run into minimum 150 pages.

- 5. Students shall submit their Dissertation/Thesis on or before the last working day of the IV Semester. Dissertation submitted afterward will not be evaluated for/during that academic year.**

COURSES OFFERED BY PRIVATE AFFILIATED LAW COLLEGES

Branch: I CORPORATE LAWS (Same Syllabus as offered by University College of Law)

Branch: II INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

I – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE – I

Unit-I: Meaning, nature and definition of jurisprudence - General and particular jurisprudence - Schools of jurisprudence- Analytical, Historical, Philosophical and Sociological Schools of jurisprudence.

Unit-II: Theories of Law - Kelsen's Pure Theory of law – Hart's Concept of law – Modern Trends in analytical and Normative Jurisprudence – Economic Theory of Law – Views of Karl Marx - American and Scandinavian Realism – Critical Legal Studies Movement.

Unit-III: Meaning and Definition of Law - The Nature and functions of Law - The Purpose of Law- The Classification of Law- History of Natural Law – Greek Origins – Medieval Period – Period of Renaissance – Transcendental idealism – Natural Law and Social Contract Theories.

Unit-IV: Sources of Law-Legal and Historical sources- Custom as Source of Law- Definition of custom- General and Local Custom and Prescriptions - Precedent as Source of Law-Definition of Precedent, Kinds of Precedent- Doctrine of Stare Decisions- Original and Declaratory Precedent- Authoritative and Persuasive Precedents- Legislation as Source of Law- Definition of Legislation - Classification of Legislation – Supreme and Subordinate Legislation – Direct and Indirect Legislation.

Select Bibliography:

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company,

5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

PAPER – II LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION – I

Unit-I: The Concept of evolution, Progress, change and social transformation -Social Change: Definition, nature and characteristics of Social change- Planned social change - Un-planned Social Change - Endogenous and Exogenous social change - Direction of Social Change - Theories related to social change - Deterioration theory, Cyclic theory, Linear theory and deterministic theory.

Unit-II: Social Change- Factors of Social Change- Geographical/ Environmental, Biological, technological, cultural, Economic and political - Law and social Change - State, Law and Society, their inter-relationship and interdependence – Law as an Instrument of Social Change - Symbolic and instrumental legislations - Law as a means of Social Control - Legal sanction and extra legal sanctions – Limits of Law in bringing out Social Change.

Unit-III: Identification of Goals of Social Changes in Indian Constitution – Directive principles of State Policy and social changes – Special provisions for Scheduled Caste, and Scheduled Tribes in Indian Constitution – Protective discrimination of SC/STs and OBCs.

Unit-IV: Context of Social Change: Sanskritisation, Westernisation Modernization and Secularization – Modernisation of Social Institutions through law - Economic reforms, Law and Social Change – Technology, Information, Communication and its impact on Law and Social Change.

Select Bibliography :

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), Law and Society in Modern India (1997), Oxford.
2. W. Friedmann : Law in Changing Society.
3. W. Friedmann : Legal Theory.
4. J. Stone : Social Dimensions of Law and Justice.
5. Julius Stone. The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1.8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
6. Vilhelm Aubert : Sociology of Law.
7. C. K. Allen : Law in the Making.
8. A. V. Dicey : Law and Public Opinion in England.
9. Roscoe Pound : (a) Law and Morals, (b) Law, Liberty

PAPER – III INTRODUCTION TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAWS

UNIT –I: Conceptual Framework of Property-Legal concept of Property-Elements of Property-Classification of Property-Corporeal and Incorporeal Property-Movable and Immovable Property-Theories of Property-Occupation Theory-Labor Theory-Metaphysical Theory-Economic Theory and Social Trust Theory etc

UNIT –II: Jurisprudential aspects of property –Ownership, Possession and Title- Constitutional basis of property-Right to property under Article 300-A-meaning , nature and revolution of intellectual Property-Position in Ancient and Historical India-Analysis of WIPO definition of Intellectual property.

UNIT –III: Classification of Intellectual property-Industrial Property and Literary Property-Different forms of IP-Copyright, Related rights, Patents, Trade names, Trademarks, Trade Secrets-Industrial Designs-Geographical Indications-Their meaning and Characteristics

UNIT-IV : Emerging forms of IP-New Plant Varieties, Micro-Organisms, Lay-out Designs, Traditional Knowledge and Indigenous Knowledge-Bio-piracy-IPRS and Bio-technology – Patenting of life forms and bio-ethical issues relating thereto

Select Bibliography:

1. Granville Williams :Learning the Law.
2. P.Narayanan: Intellectual Property Law, --Ed, .Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
3. Pola Koteswara Rao :Supreme Court and Parliament-Right to Property and Economic Justice,2002, Law Book Agency, Hyderabad.
4. Prabhuddha Ganguli: Intellectual Property Rights–Unleashing Knowledge Economy, 2001, Tata-Mcgraw Hill, New Delhi.
5. Shahid Alikhan & Raghunath Mashelkar : Intellectual Property and Competitive Strategies in the 21st Century, 2004, Kluwer Law International, London
6. N.S.Gopalakrishnan :Intellectual Property and Criminal Law, 1994, National Law School of India University, Bangalore.
7. G.B.Reddy :Intellectual Property Rights and Law, Gogia Law Agency, (2006), Hyderabad.
8. Subbaram : N.S: What everyone should know about Patents.
9. S.K.Verma : Intellectual Property Rights, ILI, New Delhi.
10. David Bainbridge: Intellectual Property (2002), Pearson Education Ltd, New Delhi
11. Pearson & Miller : Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property (2004), University Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd, Delhi.

II – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LEGAL THEORY AND JURISPRUDENCE - II

Unit-I: Concept of Rights and Duties – Definition of Right – Classification of Rights and Duties – Absolute and relative Classification of Rights and Duties – Relation between Right and Duty – Structure of Duty – Enforceability – Sanction – Conflicting Duties – Future Duties - Rights and cognate concepts like liberty, power, immunity –privilege.

Unit-II: Concept of Obligation – Nature of Obligation - Liability – Nature and kinds of Liability - Acts and Mens Rea - Intention and Motive – Relevance and motive - Absolute and Strict Liability - Theories of Negligence - Accident – Vicarious liability – Measure of Civil and Criminal Liability - concept of justice – Theories of punishment.

Unit-III: Property – Definition and Kinds of Property - Theories of Property - Concepts of Ownership and possession – Kinds of Ownership –Modes of acquisition of Ownership - Possession and its importance – Relation between ownership and possession - possessory remedies – Prescription – Agreement – Inheritance.

Unit-IV: Persons – Nature of personality – Legal status of Animals, Dead persons, Unborn Persons, Lunatic and Drunken Persons – Theories of Corporate Personality – Nature of corporate personality – Acts and Liabilities of Corporations – Criminal and Civil Liability of Corporations – The State as a Corporation.

Select Bibliography :

1. Salmond: Jurisprudence, Universal Publishers.
2. Paton : Jurisprudence
3. Allen : Law in the Making, Universal Publishers.
4. Mahajan V.D.: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
5. Dias : Jurisprudence, Aditya Books.
6. Rama Jois, Legal and Constitutional History of India, Universal Law Publications, Delhi.
7. John Rawls-Theory of justice.

Unit-I: Law and disadvantage sections of society - Caste as a divisive factor - Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices - Protective discrimination for Backward Classes, Minority and Scheduled Castes/Tribes – Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1976 - Abolition of Untouchability and Social Change - SC and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 – Constitutional and Statutory Commissions for Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Other Backward Classes

Unit-II: Women and Gender Justice and its various forms - Protective and empowerment measures for Women under the Constitutional and Statutory Laws – Succession Laws and Women empowerment – Immoral Traffic (Protection) Act, 1956 – Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 – Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 - Women’s Commission.

Unit-III: Children and Law – Protective Measures under Indian Constitution - Child Labour – The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986 - Children and Education - The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act , 2009 – Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 and Social Change.

Unit-IV: Law and Development - Land Legislations and its impact on Society – Social Security and battle against poverty - Social Welfare Issues and Social Legislation in India - Problems and Concerns in the implementation of Social Legislation - Social Security and Labour Welfare.

Select Bibliography:

1. Marc Galanter, Law and Society in Modern India (1997) Oxford.
2. Upendra Baxi, Law and Poverty Critical Essays (1988) Vikas, New Delhi.
3. Manushi, A Journal about Women and Society.
4. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, (1996)
5. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, Law and Menace of Child Labour (1997) Sage.
6. Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of women Rights in India, Oxford.
7. Asha Bajpai, Child Rights in India, (2006) Oxford.
8. U. Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi.

PAPER – III **INTERNATIONAL LEGAL REGIME RELATING TO
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS**

UNIT – I: Transnational Character of IPRs-Efforts at International Level to Protect IPRS – Historical Perspectives – Position under U.S. Constitution – Position in U.K.- Position in ancient China and Greece

UNIT –II: International Instruments relating to protection of IPR(Berne Convention, Paris Convention, Hague Convention, Madrid Convention, Rome Convention , Patent Co-operation Treaty, WIPO Copyright Treaty, WIPO Performance and Phonograms Treaty etc., along with the Conventions of the European Union)

UNIT –III: International Conventions/Agreements and Declarations relating to International Trade with special reference to IPR-TRIPS-TRIMS-SAFTA etc.

UNIT – IV: International Institutions dealing with IPR-UNESCO-WIPO-WTO-UNCITRAL-UNITAR-Their Structure, powers, functions and jurisdiction

Select Bibliography:

1. W.R.Cornish : Intellectual Property, Patents, Copyright, Trade Marks and Allied Rights,1999,Sweet and Maxwell, London.
2. Marshall A.Leaffer: International Treaties on Intellectual property,2nd Edn., 1997, theBureau of National Affairs Inc, Washington D.C.
3. Hillary E.Pearson & Miller C.G :Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property 1994,Universal Book Traders, New Delhi.
4. WIPO :Background Reading on Intellectual Property Rights and Development Policy.
5. G.B.Reddy : Intellectual Property Rights. OUP(2002),New Delhi.
6. Dreyfuss :Expanding Boundaries of Intellectual Property Rights,(2002),New York.
7. International Legal Instruments of Intellectual Property Law(in two volumes),1998, NLSIU,Banglore.
8. Implications of the TRIPS Agreement on Treaties Administered WIPO (2003), Geneva.
9. Relevant WIPO Publications on Individual International Instruments.

III – SEMESTER

PAPER – I LAW RELATING TO COPY RIGHT AND NEIGHBORING RIGHTS

UNIT –I: Concept of copyright-meaning and subject matter of copyright – Position under the Copyright Act, 1957, Berne Convention, UCC, WCT and WPPT-judicial interpretation of meaning and subject matter of copyright

UNIT – II: Ownership and authorship-Economic and moral rights of authors/owners-Term of copyright-assignment and licensing of copyright including compulsory licensing.

UNIT-III: Meaning of neighboring rights-Rights of Producers of phonograms and performers-Broadcast Reproduction Right and performers Rights-Role of Copyright and Performers Societies in collective management and protection of copyright and neighboring rights-Copyright Board-Powers and functions.

UNIT –IV: Infringement of copyright and neighboring rights – Exceptions to infringement of copyright – Doctrine of Fair Use – Remedies for infringement of copyright (Administrative, Civil and Criminal)-Protection of International Copyright.

Select Bibliography:

1. David Bainbridge :Intellectual Property,5th Edn.,2002,Pearson Education Ltd., London.
2. Brad Sherman & Lionel Bentley:The Making of Modern Intellectual Property Law, 1999, Cambridge University Press, London.
3. W.R.Cornish :Intellectual Property ,Patents, Copyright, Trade, Marks and Lllied Rights,1999,Sweet and Maxwell ,London.
4. David Saunders : Authorship and Copyright,192,Routeldge,London.
5. John Furnsey : Copyright Theft ,1995 ASLIB Gower, Hampshire,England.
6. Dr.T.VidyaKumari :Copyright Protection Current Indian & International Perspectives, Asia Law House(2004).
7. Dr.G.B.Reddy :Copyright Law in India (2004) Gogia Law Agency, Hyderabad.
8. P.Narayana : Copyrights Law and Industrial Desings (2002),Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
9. Gillian Davis :Copy Rights Law and Public Interest,(2002), Sweet & Maxwell, London.
10. Robin Jacob :A Guide book to Intellectual Property (2004),Sweet & Maxwell, London.
- 11 .Relevant International Instruments relating to Copyrights like, Berne Conventions,Rome Convention, WCT,UCC and WPPT etc.
12. IPR Journal.

UNIT – I: Concept of patent – meaning, definition and nature of patent – Classification of patents – Subject –matter of patenting (Patentable and non-patentable subject-matter)-The Patents Act, 1970 and its amendments.

UNIT – II: Essential conditions for grant of patent-Procedure for registration of patent in India and at International level – Application, Publication and Examination of application – Search – Anticipation – Opposition to grant of patents – Grant of patents and its effect.

UNIT – III: Rights, duties and limitations of/on patent holders including EMRs-Surrender and revocation of patents –Term of patent protection-Transfer of patent rights with special reference to licensing, compulsory licensing, acquisition by government etc.

UNIT – IV: Infringement of patent rights-Remedies (Administrative, Civil and Criminal)- Authorities under the Act-Controller of patents, Patent examiners, and scientific advisors –Their powers, functions and jurisdiction.

Select Bibliography:

1. B.L.Wadhera : Law Relating to patents,Trademarks, Copyright, Designs & Geographical indications, 2000,Universal Law Publishing Co.Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Prof.Willem Hoyng & Frank Eijsvogels: Global Patent Litigation,2006, Wolters Kluwer, Bedfordshire, U.K.
3. David Baibbridge: International Property,5th Edn.,2002,Pearson Education Ltd., London.
4. W.R.cornish,International Property: Petents, Copyrights, Trademarks and allied rights,1999, Sweet & Maxwell ,London.
5. Manish Arora:Guide to new Patent Law,(2003),Universal Law Publications Co.Pvt.Ltd.
6. P.Narayana :Patent Law(1998)
7. Sender Marta,Cross: Border Enforcement of Patent Rights(2002) OUP,Newyark.
8. Bio-technology and intellectual Property rights(2003) NLSIU, Bangalore.
9. Relevant Intellectual Instruments like Paris Convention.
10. IPR Journal.

PAPER-III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Unit – I: Meaning of Research – Scope and Importance of Research - Types of Research – Scientific Method – Social Science Research – Legal Research – Application of Scientific Method to the study of Socio legal phenomena- limitations and difficulties - Application of Methods of Social Research to Legal Research – Scope and importance of Legal Research.

Unit – II: Identification and formulation of Research Problem – Analytical and Case Study Method – Doctrinal and Non- Doctrinal Research – Formulation of Research design – Research Questions - Hypotheses.

Unit – III: Collection of Data - Research Tools and Techniques for Collection of Data - Survey of available literature and Bibliographical Research - Legislative Material including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statements – Court Decisions including Foreign Decisions - Observation – Questionnaire – Schedule – Interview – Sampling techniques – Types of sampling.

Unit – IV: Data processing and analysis – Use of Statistics in the analysis and interpretation of data – Classification and Tabulation of Data – Explanation of Tabulated Data – Analysis of Data - Use of computers in Legal Research – Report writing – Essential elements of Legal Research Report Writing - Legal Research and Law Reforms.

Select Bibliography:

1. Goode & Hatt : Methods in Social Research : Mc.Graw – Hill Book Company, Singapore
2. C.R.Kothari: Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques, 2nd Edition, Wishwa Prakasham, New Delhi, 1995
3. Wilkinson & Bhandarkar: Methodology and Techniques of Social Research, 9th Edition, Himalaya Publishing Housing, Bombay Delhi- Narpur 1994.
4. Good and Hatt : Methods in social research
5. Lohn : Tools of Social Science
6. Patten : Surveys, Tools and samples
7. David Lloyd : Finding in law, a guide to legal research, Debbs Ferry(N.Y) Oceana
8. Meles O. Price and harry : Effective legal Research, 4th Edn, Boston (mass) Bitner little,1979.
9. Erwin C.Surveny : Guide to Legal Research,Buffalor (N.Y) Ocena and others
10. Destinger : Research Methods in Behaviour Sciences.
11. Young : Scientific Social Surveys and Research.

IV – SEMESTER

PAPER – I

LAW RELATING TO TRADE MARKS

UNIT – I: History and Evolution - Paris Convention - Madrid Agreement - Madrid Protocol - TRIPs Agreement - Trademark Law Treaty - Purpose of Trademarks - What is Trademark? - Definition, Function, Kinds and use - Economic and Social Justification for Trademarks - Overview of general types of laws applicable to trademarks/ service marks Globally - Passing Off - Laws relating to Passing off - Passing off action.

UNIT – II: The Trademarks Act, 1999 - Registration of Trademarks -Principle for Registration of Trademarks - Essential conditions for registration of TMs - Characteristics of a good TM Rights Conferred by Registration of Trademarks - Procedure for Registration of TMs in India and abroad - Deceptive Similarity - Licensing of trademarks - Assignment and Transmission of Trademarks - Limitations on Licensing – Invalidity - What marks are not registerable - Cancellation of Registration.

UNIT – III: Rights of Proprietors and registered users etc of TMs - Transfer of TMs - Infringement - Infringement of Trademarks - Action for Infringements - Offences and Penalties - Unfair Competition Law - Remedies And Enforcement - Types of Relief - Civil, Criminal and Administrative - Procedure for Litigation - Authorities under the Act-their powers, functions and jurisdiction

UNIT – IV: New Challenges - Trademarks in cyberspace - Domain names - Cyber squatting - Meta tagging - Review alternative dispute resolution procedure such as the Uniform Domain - Resolution Policy (UDRP) and other similar procedures - Concept of Well-known Trademarks - Comparative Analysis of European and Indian Trademarks Law.

Select Bibliography:

1. Eric M. Dobrusin, Esq. Katherine E. White: Intellectual Property Litigation, Pretrial practice, 2nd Edn., 2005, Wolters Kluwer, Bedfordshire, UK.
2. R.S. Bhalla: The Institution of Property – Legally, Historically and Philosophically Regarded, 1984, EBC, Delhi.
3. WIPO, Background reading on Intellectual Property Rights, 1988.
4. G.B. Reddy: Intellectual Property Rights and the Law, 5th Edn, 2005, Gogia Law Agency.
5. P. Narayana: Trade Mark, Trade name and passing of (Vol. I & II), 1997, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
6. Unni. V. K. Trade Marks & the Emerging Concepts of Cyber Property Rights, 2002, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
7. Relevant International Instruments including Madrid Agreement, TLT and Nice Agreement.

PAPER – II

INDUSTRIAL DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Unit – I: Historical Background – Introduction - Industrial Designs before TRIPs - Industrial Designs after TRIPs - Concept of Industrial Designs-meaning, definition and nature, subject-matter of design protection - Emerging Issues - Protection of Security in India - International Reciprocal Arrangement.

Unit-I: Registration - Registration of Designs - Essential conditions for registration of designs- Rights of design holders - Copyright in Registered Designs - Refusal to Register Designs – Infringement and Remedies - Piracy of Registered Designs – Remedies – Administrative, Civil and Criminal – Power and Duties of Controller.

Unit III: Geographical Indication - Historical Background – Introduction - International Evolution of Geographical Indication - Indication of Source - Paris Convention - Madrid Agreement - Lisbon Agreement – NAFTA – TRIPs - Emerging Issues - Genericide of Geographical Indication -TRIPs Article 23 Controversy

Unit-IV: Registration - Registration of Geographical Indication - Effect of Registration - Infringement and Remedies - Infringement and Passing off of Geographical Indication - Remedies and Procedure - Comparative Analysis - Comparative Analysis of Geographical Indication Law in India and France.

Select Bibliography:

1. Narayanan P., Trademarks & Passing off, Eastern Law House, 6th edition, 2006.
2. Gravis Daniel, The TRIPS Agreement: Drafting History and Analysis, 2nd edition, Sweet & Maxwell.
3. Nair. R. Latha, Geographical Indications: A Search for Identity, Lexis Nexis, Butterworth, 2005
4. Guide to the International Registration of Industrial Designs under the Hague Agreement, WIPO.
5. R. Basant (1998), “Intellectual Property Rights: A Note”, IIMA, Mimeo.
6. R A Mashelkar “Intellectual Property Rights and the Third World”.CSIR, New Delhi
7. S. Khoury (1998), "Valuing Intellectual Properties", in P.H. Sullivan (1998), Profiting from Intellectual Capital: Extracting value from Innovation, John Wiley & Sons.

PAPER – III

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS AND EMERGING TRENDS

UNIT – I: Globalisation of IPRs - TRIPS Agreement - Its Origin – Negotiation - Content and its impact on Developing Countries - Views of third world countries on IPR- Contrast of views - between developed and developing countries –Areas of conflicts- Recent development

UNIT – II: Protection of New varieties of Plants- Rights of Protection - Objectives - Protection in India - International Treaties - Period of Protection- Position in India - Protection of Traditional Knowledge – Objective and Strategies - Protection in India – International Treaties – Biodiversity and its importance - The Convention on Biological Diversity – International protocols - Bio-piracy- Indian Law - Patentability of Micro-organisms- Budapest Treaty- Deposit of Micro-organisms – Mode of Protection- National regimes and micro-organism.

UNIT – III: Intellectual Property Protection of Computer Software - Copyright Protection - Limitation of Copyright Protection of Software - Patentability of Software - Intellectual Property Protection in Cyberspace - Trademark and the Internet - Domain Names, Hyper links, Metatags - Copyright and the Internet: Computer program, Computer program language - Electronic Signatures, Online works, Online music etc - Emerging Patent Trends - Patent protection for Computer programs, Business - Methods, biotechnology Patents.

UNIT – IV: Copyright and Distance Education - The United States TEACH ACT and DMCA (The Digital Millennium Copyright Act) and the Higher Education - The Copyright Education Programs - Purpose of teaching Copyright - Development of effective copyright program - Copyright and the Dissemination of Information in Higher Education.

Select Bibliography:

1. G.B.Reddy : Intellectual Property rights and the Law ,Gogia Law.
2. Vikas Vashishth :Law and practice of Intellectual Property(1999),Bharat Law House,Delhi.
3. W.R.Cornish :Pera and Materials on Intellectual Property (1999),Sweet & Maxwell.
4. Granville Williams: Learning the Law.
5. P.Narayana: Intellectual Property Law, Eastern Law House, Kolkata.
6. Pola Koteshwara Rao: Supreme court and Parliament –Right to Property and Economic justice, 2002,Law Book Agency,Hyderabad.
7. Prabhuddha Ganguli: **Intellectual** Property Rights-Unleashing Knowledge Economy, 2001, Tata-Mcgraw Hill,New delhi.
8. Shahid Alikhan & Raghunath Mashelkar: Intellec tual Property and Competitive Strategies in the 21st Century, 2004, Kluwer Law International,London.
9. N.S.GopalaKrishnan: Intellectual Property and Criminal Law, 1994, National Law School of India University,Bangalore.
10. Subbaram.N.S : What everyone should know about patents.
11. S.K.Verma : Intellectual Property Rights,ILI,New Delhi.
12. David Bainbridge : Intellectual Property Pearson Education Ltd,New Delhi.
13. Pearson & Miller : Commercial Exploitation of Intellectual Property University Law Publishing Co. Pvt.Ltd, New Delhi.

PAPER-IV DISSERTATION

Allotment and Nature of Topics of Dissertation

1. **Students shall submit their three (3) research topics in order of preference to the Principal of the college in the first week of the beginning of the IV semester.** Principal shall, in consultation with the Departmental Committee, allot the topic and guide to the students by the III week of the IV semester.

2. (a) The topic shall relate to student's specialization and a specific area of enquiry. (b) The topic would be so delimited that the student is required to go beyond the standard text-books and to consult the reference material or conduct field study for preparing his/her Dissertation. As far possible the contents of the Dissertation shall be the following, depending upon the nature of the topic assigned: (i) Collection of relevant material-Judicial, Legislative, Juristic, comparative and international and/or otherwise. (ii) Critical analysis and appreciation of this material. (iii) Proper citation of necessary reference consulted and relied upon. (iv) Empirical data when the Dissertation is non-doctrinal (field visit).

3. (a) The students shall prepare three typed copies of Dissertation and submit to the Principal of the college. (b) No candidate shall be allowed to publish the Dissertation, submitted to the University without prior written sanction of University.

4. The Dissertation shall run into minimum of 150 pages.

5. Students shall submit their Dissertation/Thesis on or before the last working day of the IV Semester. Dissertation submitted afterward will not be evaluated for/during that academic year.

Appendix

LL.M – I-Year: Common Papers for all Branches

I – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared Under New Schme
Paper – I: Jurisprudence	Paper – I: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – I (LL.M – I Sem)
Paper – II: Law and Social Change	Paper – II: Law and Social Transformation – I (LL.M – I Sem)

Paper – III: Indian Constitutional Law	
Paper – IV: Administrative Law	
II – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Jurisprudence – II	Paper – I: Legal Theory and Jurisprudence – II (LL.M – I Sem)
Paper – II: Law and Social Change – II	Paper – II: Law and Social Transformation – II (LL.M – I Sem)
Paper – III: Indian Constitutional Law – II	
Paper – IV: Administrative Law – II	

Commercial Law Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared in Corporate Laws Branch
Paper – I: General Principles of Contract	General Principles of Contract (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: Company Law and Partnership	Corporate Law – I (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Consumer Protection Laws	Consumer Protection Laws (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper –III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: General Principles of Contract	Special Contracts (LL.M – II Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: Company Law and Partnership	Corporate Law – II (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Consumer Protection Laws	Law of Insurance (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – II)

Labour Law Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Industrial Disputes and Settlements	Industrial Disputes and Settlements (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – II: Social Security and Labour Welfare	Social Security and Labour Welfare – I (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – II)
Paper – III: Comparative Trade Union Laws	Comparative Trade Union Laws (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)

Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper – III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Industrial Disputes and Settlements	International Labour Organisation and Labour Jurisprudence (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – II)
Paper – II: Social Security and Labour Welfare	Social Security and Labour Welfare - II (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Comparative Trade Union Laws	Unorganized Labour and Agricultural Labour (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – III)

Criminal Law Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Criminology and Penology	Criminology and Penology (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – II: Principles of Criminal Law and IPC	General Principles of Criminal Law (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – III: Socio –Economic Laws	Law Relating to Socio-Economic Offences (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – II)
Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper – III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Criminology and Penology	Juvenile Delinquency (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – II: Principles of Criminal Law and IPC	Principles of Criminal Law and Indian Penal Code (LL.M – II Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – III: Socio – Economic Laws	Women and Criminal Law (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – II)

Human Rights Law Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Human Rights Law and Practice	Human Rights Jurisprudence (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: International Human Rights Law	Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Women and Human Rights	Disadvantaged Groups and Human Rights (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – II)

Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper – III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Human Rights Law and Practice	Human Rights and Criminal Justice System in India (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – II: International Human Rights Law	International Human Rights Law (LL.M – II Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – III: Women and Human Rights	Environment and Human Rights (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – III)

Corporate Laws Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Law of Contract – I	General Principles of Contract (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: Corporate and Securities Laws – I	Corporate Law – I (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments	Law of Banking and Negotiable Instruments (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – II)
Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper – III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Law of Contract – II	Special Contracts (LL.M – II Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: Corporate and Securities Laws – II	Corporate Law – II (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Law of Insurance and Carriage	Law of Insurance (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – II)

Intellectual Property Laws Branch

III – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Introduction to Intellectual Property Law	Introduction to Intellectual Property Law (LL.M – I Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – II: International Legal Regime Relating to Intellectual Property Rights	International Legal Regime Relating to Intellectual Property Rights

	(LL.M – II Sem - Paper – III)
Paper – III: Law Relating to Copy Rights and Neighboring Rights	Law Relating to Copy Rights and Neighboring Rights (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – IV: Research Methodology	Research Methodology (LL.M – III Sem – Paper – III)
IV – Semester – Old Papers	Alternate Subjects to be Appeared
Paper – I: Law Relating to Patents in India	Law Relating to Patents in India (LL.M – III Sem - Paper – II)
Paper – II: Law Relating to Trade Marks and Industrial Design	Law Relating to Trademarks (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – I)
Paper – III: Intellectual Property Rights: Emerging Trends	Intellectual Property Rights and Emerging Trends (LL.M – IV Sem - Paper – III)

In respect of the following papers under the old scheme namely

7. Constitutional Law – I (I – Sem)
8. Administrative Law – I (I – Sem)\
9. Constitutional Law – II (II – Sem)
10. Administrative Law – II (II – Sem)

which have been not retained in new syllabus, two chances will be given to write the examination in the above papers to those students who have backlogs in the said papers. Thereafter the examination in the above papers will be conducted on payment of special fees as prescribed by the University.

