



BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL



Prospectus of Studies IN LL.M. ONE YEAR DEGREE PROGRAMME (TWO SEMESTER)

2020-21

FACULTY OF LAW

ORDINANCES GOVERNING LL.M. (ONE YEAR) DEGREE Programme

WHEREAS, with the approval from UGC also under the guidance and supervision of the board of studies, Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University is committed to the promotion of quality education by adopting latest study methods & curriculums and following this approach the faculty has started one year LL.M programme.

AND WHEREAS, it is necessary to reorient legal education by making provisions for instruction in new courses of study, extensive as well as intensive study of prescribed courses and for adequate practical training for diverse careers open to Law Graduates;

AND WHEREAS, with a view to further the process of reorientation of legal education and to provide sufficient opportunity for specialization in selected field of study as well as to develop research facilities, the Faculty of Law, Banaras Hindu University has decided to introduce its LL.M. one year Degree Programme of Study;

AND WHEREAS, under the powers conferred by Section 4A of the Banaras Hindu University Act 1915, as amended, and under the provision of Section 18 of this Act, the University hereby institutes the two semester programme for the degree of LL.M. One Year and makes the following ordinances governing admission, course of study, selection of optional papers, submission of dissertation and its evaluation, examinations and other matters relating to this Degree under the Faculty Law of the Banaras Hindu University.

1. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- 1.1 A candidate shall be eligible for appearing in the Post Graduate Entrance Test (PET) for the admission to LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme, if he or she has passed LL.B. or equivalent degree securing not less than 50% marks in aggregate considering all the papers in Three Year or Five Year Degree Course as recognised by the Bar Council of India.
- 1.3 Candidate awaiting result of the qualifying examination can appear for the Entrance Test, subject to the condition that they produce the certificate of having passed the qualifying examination as the timeline fixed by the University.
- 1.4 ALL candidates, except for those applying under Foreign National Category should appear for Post- graduate Entrance Test.

2. ADMISSION TO THE LL.M. (ONE YEAR) DEGREE PROGRAMME

- 2.1 There shall be an Admission Committee constituted under the provision of this Ordinance that shall consist of the Head & Dean or his nominee of the Faculty and two senior members from the teaching staff of the faculty.
- 2.2 Admission to all the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme in the Faculty of Law shall be based on the merit in the PET (Post- graduate Entrance Test).

- 2.3 Admission cannot be claimed by any candidate as a matter of right. The admission or re-admission of a candidate shall be entirely at the discretion of Admission Committee, which may refuse or admit any student without assigning any reason thereof.
- 2.4 On his/her selection for admission to LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme, the candidate shall, within the time fixed by the Dean, Faculty of Law deposit tuition and other fees prescribed for this programme. If the candidate fails to deposit the prescribed fees within the stipulated time, his/her selection shall automatically stand cancelled. Such a candidate shall not be admitted to the programme unless a fresh order of selection or extension of date for payment of fees is issued by the Dean of the Law Faculty.
- 2.5 There is no provision for re-admission in the 1st semester of LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme (except as stated in promotion rules).

3. ADMISSION OF FOREIGN NATIONAL APPLICANTS*

- 3.1 Applications of foreign nationals nominated by the Government of India under scholarship schemes and self-financing Foreign Nationals shall be entertained for the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme.
- 3.2 The Foreign Nationals who have passed the equivalent qualifying examination and satisfy the minimum eligibility requirements with relaxation in maximum age for admission.
- 3.3 Reservation to the extent of 15% of the quota of seats in a subject, on supernumerary basis, for Foreign Nationals shall be made for admission to each of the various aforementioned core subjects available in the Faculty provided the applications are routed through the office of International Students Advisor, BHU.
- 3.4 The International Students Advisor shall get examined the eligibility etc. of each applicant and shall issue the eligibility letter to the concerned foreign national, if found eligible. Further details of the process etc. shall be available from the office of the International Students Advisor, BHU, Varanasi, India.

*Classification of Foreign National Applicants: The candidates who possess citizenship of a country other than India including those who are within the definition of Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)/Person of Indian Origin (PIO) as notified by the government of India. Foreign candidate must be in possession of passport of the country other than India to which he belongs.

4. RESERVATION OF SEATS AND WEIGHTAGE

- 4.1 Out of the total seats available for admission, 15% seats shall be reserved for Scheduled Caste, 7.5% for Scheduled Tribe, 27% for Other Backward Class and 10% for Economic Weaker Section candidates.
- 4.2 Admission in SC/ST category seats shall be made provided the candidate has passed the qualifying examination (with minimum 40% marks in aggregate for LL.B. programme) and has appeared in the entrance test.
- 4.3 The seats reserved for SC/ST/OBC/EWS candidates, if remains vacant, shall be filled up as per the rules applicable.
- 4.4 15% supernumerary seats shall be reserved for the sons/ daughters of permanent employees (including those on probation) of the University, currently in service or were

in service during the academic session immediately preceding the one (session) for which the Entrance Test is held, provided the candidate fulfils the minimum eligibility requirements and qualifies in the PET. BHU employees' sons/daughter's category applicants shall be required to submit the certificate of the employee ward only in the prescribed format duly signed and issued by the Dy. Registrar (Administration) if called for admission.

- 4.5 3% seats, on horizontal reservation basis, shall be reserved for PC (Physically Challenged) candidates (visually impaired 1% + hearing impaired 1% + orthopedically handicapped 1%) provided they fulfil the minimum eligibility requirements and qualify in the UET/PET. They shall have to submit a PC certificate issued by the District CMO at the time of submitting the application. Candidates who claim for PC category shall be considered under this category on an approval from the University Medical Board only at the time of admission.

5. OTHER CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSIONS

The minimum eligibility conditions for admission to LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme has been described in Section 1 above. In addition, following documents would also be required:

- 5.1 Candidates selected for admission to the concerned PG programme of study shall submit the following certificates:
- i. Transfer Certificate/Migration certificate from the University/ Institute last attended, indicating that he/she has passed qualifying examination from another University;
 - ii. Certificate of character from the Head of Institution last attended.
- 5.2 If the Head or Dean of the Department/ Coordinator concerned is satisfied that there are genuine difficulties in the production of the above certificates, he/she shall, at the request of the candidate, give him/her time to submit the above certificates within the period prescribed by the University. In case he/she is unable to do so, his/her admission shall be cancelled.

6. ATTENDANCE

- 6.1 A student is required to have full, i.e., 100%, attendance and condonation upto 30% can be considered for specific cogent reasons. Out of this 30%, only 10% condonation will be permitted without taking any application from the student. Rest 20% condonation may be given by the Dean provided the student furnishes the cogent reasons for it. Further, a student shall be deemed to have minimum percentage of attendance only if, apart from the above, he/she has attended at least 60 % of the classes in each subject also. The cogent reasons for condonation are given below.
- i. Participation in NCC/NSC/NSS Camps duly supported by certificate.
 - ii. Participation in University or College Team Games or Interstate or Inter- University tournaments, duly supported by certificate from the Secretary of the University Sports Board or President of the College Athletic Association concerned.
 - iii. Participation in Educational Excursions, which form a part of teaching in any subject conducted on working days duly certified by the Dean.
 - iv. University Deputation for Youth Festival duly certified by the Dean.

- v. Prolonged illness duly certified by the Medical Officer or the Superintendent, S.S. Hospital, Banaras Hindu University or any other Registered Medical Practitioner, provided such certificate is submitted to the Dean, Faculty of Law in time.
 - vi. **No relaxation beyond 30% shall be considered in any case.**
- 6.2 The attendance of a newly admitted candidate shall be counted from the date of his/her admission, or date of beginning of classes whichever is later, while in the case of promoted candidates, attendance shall be counted from the date on which respective class begins.
- 6.3 There shall be an Attendance Monitoring Committee in the Faculty under the supervision of Dean Faculty of Law.

7. COURSE STRUCTURE

- 7.1 LL.M. (One Year) Degree shall be awarded to candidates on successful completion of two semester programme of study and after the successful submission and viva of their dissertation work. **The total intake of students in the course shall be 20.**
- 7.2 Medium of Instruction and Examinations of LL.M. (One Year) Degree programme shall be English. Admission, studies, examination, and continuance from semester to semester, promotion and declaration of results for the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme as per the ordinance prescribes.
- 7.3 LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme runs full time from July to June. There are several stream of courses (study group in the ordinance) in LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme with specialization offered as follows:
- i. Constitutional and Administrative Law
 - ii. International Law
 - iii. Corporate Law
 - iv. Environmental Law
 - v. Criminal Law
 - vi. Intellectual Property Law
 - vii. Personal Law Group
 - viii. International Economic Law
 - ix. Comparative Legal Traditions
- LL.M. (One Year Degree) Programme will have courses of 35 credit in two semesters covering core papers and elective papers as given below:

Core Papers: These are the courses fundamental to the study of law as they build foundation of legal understanding, its application in the form of tools for solving various types of problems, allowing the students to understand the underlying principles and canons of Law.

Elective Papers: There are wide range of Elective papers enabling students to opt papers of their choice and interest. These papers are introduced with the purpose of incorporating modern social, political, technological and legal advances requiring legal intervention in the form of new legal instruments. The students are free to choose any area of study they wish to specialise.

7.4 The compulsory\core paper shall consist of following two papers and that shall be completed in first and second semester.

The Compulsory Paper in the first semester:

- i) Research Methodology
- ii) Theory of Law and Justice

The Compulsory Paper in the second semester:

- i) Comparative Law

Specialisation papers/ Elective papers will be offered in one or more group of specialization.

Each group of specialisation shall consist of six papers.

- i) Constitutional and Administrative Law
- ii) International Law
- iii) Corporate Law
- iv) Environmental Law
- v) Criminal Law
- vi) Intellectual Property Law
- vii) Personal Law Group
- viii) International Economic Law
- ix) Comparative Legal Traditions

7.5 The Faculty may at its discretion alter the scheme and structure of specialization. Each group of specialization shall consist of several papers from which students can choose the option required for specialization. Minimum teaching hours per paper shall be three hours per week.

<u>First Semester</u>			
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4	2	8
Electives	3	3	9
Total Credits in First Semester			17
<u>Second Semester</u>			
Course Category	Credits	No. of Courses	Total Credits
Core Courses (Theory)	4	1	4
Electives	3	3	9
Dissertation	3	1	3
Viva-voce	2	1	2
Total Credits in Second Semester			18
<u>Total Credit requirement for LL.M. One Year Degree Programme</u>			35

8. SCHEME OF LL.M. (ONE YEAR) DEGREE PROGRAMME

- 8.1 The course shall comprise two semester namely First and Second.
- 8.2 In First Semester the students shall prosecute following two compulsory subjects *viz.* i) Research Methodology ii) Theory of Law and Justice
- 8.3 In First Semester the student shall prosecute studies in three elective papers opted from the List provided in the Schedule A and offered by the Faculty from time to time.
- 8.4 In Second Semester the student shall prosecute studies in one Compulsory paper *viz.*, *Comparative Law* and shall also prosecute studies in three elective papers opted from the List provided in the Schedule A and offered by the Faculty from time to time.
- 8.4 The student admitted for LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme shall decide a topic for Dissertation in consultation with the Supervisor.

9. SCALE OF TUITION AND OTHER FEES

The students admitted to LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme shall be required to pay a special course fee of Rs.60,000/- (Sixty Thousand Only) payable in two instalments (July and January) besides the normal fees payable to the University. The hostel accommodation is not guaranteed but in case the student resides in hostel allotted to him as per rule, he shall have to pay hostel fees prescribed by the University.

10. INTER-UNIVERSITY ORDINANCES

- 10.1 Notwithstanding anything contained in these ordinances a student, who is qualified under the foregoing ordinances for admission to University and who is a member of some other Indian University shall not be admitted to the University or any constituent faculty without the production of:
- i) leaving or transfer certificate signed by the Principal of the College last attended and certifying to the satisfactory conduct of the student mentioning the highest examination he/she has passed, and;
 - ii) a certified copy of all the entries against his/her name in the enrolment register of the University if such a copy is obtainable.
- 10.2 A student of some other Indian University shall, in any case, be admitted only at the beginning of the particular degree programme, which he/she proposes to take in the University.

11. EXAMINATION

- 11.1 Each course shall be of 100 marks. The course and their marks for the First Semester shall be as under:

S.N.	Course	Max. Marks
1.	Research Methodology	100
2.	Theory of Law and Justice	100
3.	Three Elective Papers	100 x 3=300
	TOTAL	500

11.2 The Course and their marks for the Second Semester shall be mentioned as under:

S.N.	Course	Max. Marks
1.	Comparative Law	100
2.	Three Elective Papers	100 x 3 =300
3.	Dissertation	100
4.	Viva - Voce	100
	TOTAL	600

11.3 The question paper shall be set and the answer script shall be evaluated by the teachers concerned with the course. If there is more than one teacher teaching the course, the question paper shall ordinarily be set and evaluated by a teacher of the group appointed by the Board of Examiners. The Board of Examiners may, if considers appropriate, constitute a group of evaluators comprising university teachers belonging to concerned subject.

11.4 The marks obtained by the students in each Semester shall be displayed on the Notice Board of the Faculty. The student may, if he/she desires, his/her evaluated answer script within 7 days of display on the notice board by contacting the teacher concerned. In case of any objection by the student regarding evaluation of answer book, the answer script shall be evaluated by a panel of two senior faculty members to be nominated by the Dean and the decision of the panel shall be final.

11.5 After the expiry of 7 days since the display of marks on notice board, the examiner shall send the Award List along with evaluated script to the Controller of Examination for declaration of result.

11.6 Once the evaluated answer scripts are submitted to the Controller of Examination, there shall be no re - evaluation/re - totalling thereafter.

12. CONDITIONS FOR AWARD OF LL.M. (ONE YEAR) DEGREE PROGRAMME

12.1 A student of the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme shall not be permitted to seek admission concurrently to any other fulltime degree or diploma programme in the University or elsewhere unless otherwise provided for in the Ordinances hereinafter defined.

12.2 To qualify for the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme, the candidate must:

- i) satisfy the minimum requirement as prescribed above for the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme;
- ii) attend regular courses of lectures, seminars, sessionals/ practicals as may be prescribed for the LL.M. One Year Examinations in the relevant prospectus of studies;
- iii) pass in the required number of courses taught during the two semesters, as the case may be, to accumulate the stipulated minimum number of credits prescribed for the degree. An Examination shall be held at the end of each semester in various courses taught during that semester. The overall performance in sessionals/ practicals and written examinations in the prescribed number of courses shall determine the result of the candidate for the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme in accordance with the rules and regulations prescribed for the purpose.

iv) Sessionals shall include class tests, presentations, midterm/endterm assignments etc. as prescribed by the various Boards of Studies.

13. THE CREDIT SYSTEM

13.1 The credits specified for LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme describe the weightages of various courses of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/ her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits as specified in these Ordinances must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree. Description of credit distribution for core Courses, elective courses and Dissertation has already been shown.

13.2 Assignment of Credits

- (i) For all theory (Lecture) courses, one credit shall be assigned for one one-hour lecture per week in a semester.
- (ii) Credits shall be in whole numbers.
- (iii) A credit can be earned from lectures/tutorials, practical/viva-voce, project/field work, report writing etc. Credits can also be awarded for Field visits and other course requirements such as dissertation, minor and major projects etc. The credits for an activity are given only when an activity is completed and cleared as prescribed in the syllabus.

THE PERFORMANCE OF A CANDIDATE IN A SEMESTER OR UPTO A SEMESTER SHALL BE MEASURED BY SGPA AND CGPA, DETAILS OF WHICH ARE GIVEN BELOW:

SGPA : Semester Grade Point Average.

CGPA : Cumulative Grade Point Average.

Calculation of Semester Grade Point Average (SGPA) and

Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA):

$$(i). \text{ SGPA} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i \cdot P_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n C_i}$$

where,

C_i = Number of credits assigned for the i^{th} course of a semester for which SGPA is to be calculated.

P_i = Grade point earned in the i^{th} course.

$i = 1, \dots, n$, represent the number of courses in which a student is registered in the concerned semester.

m

$$(ii). \text{ CGPA} = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^m C_j \cdot P_j}{\sum_{j=1}^m C_j}$$

where,

C_j = Number of credits assigned for the j^{th} course, up to the semester for which CGPA is to be calculated.

P_j = Grade point earned in j^{th} course.

$j = 1, \dots, m$; represent the number of courses in which a student was registered up to the semester for which CGPA is to be calculated.

Script and Duration of Examinations

- (i) Except when otherwise directed by the Ordinances or by the examiner in the examination paper, every candidate shall answer question in English language in the examination in all the courses.
- (ii) Each individual paper shall be of three hour.

13.3 Grading System: The grading system, as detailed hereunder shall be applicable for each course:

Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks

Marks Range (Out of 100)	Grade	Grade Point
90 -100	S	10
80 - 89	A	9
70 - 79	B	8
60 - 69	C	7
50 - 59	D	6
40 - 49	E	5
Passed with Grace	P	4
00 - 39	F	0
Non-appearance in examination (Incomplete)	I	-
Incomplete Project / Dissertation / Training	Z	-

Explanation:

Latter grades **S, A, B, C, D, E and P** in a course mean that the candidate has passed that course.

The F grade denotes poor performance, i.e., failing in the course. A student has to appear at subsequent examination(s), if provided under the ordinances in all courses in which he/she obtains "F" grade, until a passing grade is obtained.

The I Grade: The "I" Grade is awarded, when a student does not appear in the examination of course/courses. This shall be treated as "F" Grade.

The Z Grade: An "Z" Grade is awarded to a student if he/she does not complete Written Assignment/Dissertation/Training. This will be converted to a regular grade on the completion of the Project/Dissertation/Training Work and its evaluation. The "X" Grade shall be treated as "F" Grade.

13.4 Grace Rule: Tabulators shall award grace marks as per the following guidelines:

- i) A student who fails in not more than 3 theory courses by total marks of not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ the number of total theory courses of the semester (any) fraction is rounded off to the next higher number), shall be awarded grade "P" (in place of grade "F") of Grade Point 4 in the concerned courses.
- ii) Grace Mark will not be awarded for making up shortfall in minimum SGPA/CGPA or improving the grade.

14. EXAMINATION SYSTEM

14.1 Theory, dissertation courses and Viva-Voce examination shall be of 100 marks. For evaluation, the overall structure of the distribution of marks in a course shall be such that 30 marks are allotted to various assessments during the semester, while 70 marks shall be allotted for the end semester examinations.

14.2 The Scheme of Assessment during the Semester (for 30 Marks)

- i The assessment (sessional) in theory courses shall comprise Oral presentation of 10 marks and 20 marks for Mid Semester Test pertaining to the concerned course.
- ii The Project/presentation shall be conducted by the teacher (or group of teachers) teaching the course and the marks shall be displayed on the Notice Board.
- iii The Head/Coordinator shall ensure that all internal assessment marks of sessionals are sent to Controller of Examination prior to the commencement of End Semester Examination.
- iv There shall not be any sessional marks for courses, which involve Dissertation.
- v Sessional marks of a course shall be carried over for failed students in the course.

14.3 End Semester Examination and evaluation (for 70 marks):

- i The question papers shall be set and the answer-scripts shall be evaluated by the teachers of the concerned courses. If there are more than one teacher teaching the course, the question paper shall ordinarily be set and evaluated by a teacher of the group, appointed by the Board of Examiners. However, if the Board of Examiners considers appropriate, it can constitute a group of evaluators comprising of University teachers belonging to the concerned subject.
- ii The marks obtained by students in End Semester examination shall be displayed on the notice board. The students may see the evaluated answer-scripts within 7 days of the display of awards on the notice board for the semester by contacting the teacher concerned. Thereafter, within a week, all the answer books along with the statement of

marks shall be sent by the examiner to the Office of the Controller of Examinations for declaration of the results.

- iii In case of any objection by a student in the evaluation, the same shall be looked after by a panel of two senior faculty members, to be nominated by the Dean, whose decision shall be final.
- iv **Once evaluated answer books are submitted to the Controller of Examination there will be no re-evaluation/re-totaling thereafter.**

14.4 Dissertation

- i Candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Second Semester Examination.
- ii The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.
- iii The Examiner shall either-
 - a. Award at least 50% marks, or
 - b. Return the Dissertation for revision, or
 - c. Reject the Dissertation.
- iv The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.
- v A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.
- vi The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of Head & Dean, the Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.
- vii A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two examiners at least one of them shall necessarily be an external examiner.
- viii The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinated as hereunder:
 - (a) Each examiner shall award marks out of 100 which shall be subsequently averaged.
 - (b) If one of the examiners return the Dissertation for revision or rejects the Dissertation, his decision shall prevail provided that if one of the examiners has rejected the Dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the Dissertation shall be deemed to be rejected.

14.5 Viva-Voce Examination

- i The *Viva-Voce* Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.
- ii The Board shall consist of three members; at least one of them shall be an external member.
- iii The *Viva-voce* Examination shall carry 100 marks.
- iv The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 50 marks to pass the *Viva-Voce* Examination.

14.6 Admit Card (for End Semester Examinations)

A candidate may not be admitted into examination room unless he/she produces his/her admit card to the officer conducting the examination or satisfies such officer that it will be subsequently produced.

The Controller of Examinations may, if satisfied that an examinee's admit card has been lost or destroyed, grant duplicate admit card on payment of a further fee of Rs. 10/-

15. PROMOTION RULES AND SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION

There shall be no supplementary examination for First & Second semesters.

15.1 First Semester Course & Examination

The candidates who have taken admission in the First Semester of LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme in a session can be put in the following two categories on the basis of their attendance in the Semester:

I. (1) Those who have put in the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing in the First Semester Examination and filled up the examination form in time for appearing at the First Semester Examination.

(2) Those who did not put the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing at the First Semester Examination or did not fill up examination form in time for appearing at the First Semester Examination.

Candidates under Category (1) are eligible for appearing at the examination of First Semester, while *candidates under Category. (2)* are not allowed to appear at the examination of the Semester.

The candidates under Category (2) may further be put in two sub-categories (2a) and (2b). The candidates whose attendance is 25% or above but below the prescribed percentage of attendance for appearing in the examination, will be put in category (2b) while those candidates whose attendance is below 25% will be put in category (2a). The candidates under category (2b) are eligible for re-admission in the same course in the subsequent session if otherwise eligible. Further candidates of category (2a) are not eligible for re-admission. However they may appear in the Entrance Test of respective course in subsequent year(s).

II. After appearing at the Examination of I-Semester the candidates can be put in the following categories in the context of declaration of the results of the First Semester Examination:

- i **Passed**, i.e., those who have passed in examinations of all courses of the Semester.
- ii **Promoted**, i.e., those who have not passed in examinations of all the courses of the Semester.
- iii **Minimum passing grade** – Grade 'E' for each course. However, candidates with grade 'P' in a course shall also be considered as passed in that course.
- iv **Promotion to Second Semester:**

All students who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance in First Semester and filled up the examination form in time shall be promoted to the Second Semester.

15.2 Second Semester Course & Examination

As in the First Semester, in all subsequent Semesters, all the candidates who have put in the minimum percentage of attendance for appearing at the Examination and have filled in the examination form in time for appearing at the End Semester Examination shall be allowed to

appear at the respective examinations. However, students who have not put in the minimum percentage of attendance or did not fill up the Examination form in time in Second Semester shall be allowed to take re-admission in Second Semester only once in the immediately following Academic year.

15.3 Declaration of Results

A candidate can be put in the following two categories on the basis of the results of First and Second Semester Examinations (taken together)

(i) Passed: A candidate who has passed in examinations of all the courses of the First & Second Semesters;

(ii) Failed: All the candidates who have not PASSED will be categorized as “FAILED”. Such “FAILED” candidates may appear in subsequent supplementary or Main examination(s) of LL.M. First/Second Semester Course as ex-candidate., if otherwise eligible. A candidate who has obtained less than 4.0 CGPA in the examinations of First & Second Semesters taken together shall be treated as failed.

15.4 Re-Registration for Examination:

- i A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M. First Semester or LL.M. Second Semester fails to appear at the main examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination may appear in subsequent examination of the concerned the next academic session within a period of **Two years** from the date of his registration for the First Semester.
- ii The supplementary examinations for First and Second Semester will normally be held after 30 days of the declaration of the results of the LL.M. Second Semester’s main examination held for regular courses.
- iii The marks by the candidate at any examination in respect of which he/she has secured less than minimum pass marks shall be substituted by the marks obtained by him in the subsequent examination or supplementary examination in respect of the concerned paper or papers.

A student who has failed in a course shall get one more chance to clear this course subject to the maximum duration for passing the course. Further, each candidate shall have to clear all the courses within the maximum period of Two years from the date of his/her latest admission in the First Semester.

16. DECLARATION OF DIVISION

A candidate who has passed in all the papers/ courses of First and Second Semesters of One year PG programmes taken together shall be declared as ‘Passed’. Such passed candidates may be awarded with the division according to the following criteria:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (i) First Division with distinction | : CGPA 8.5 and above |
| (ii) First Division | : CGPA 6.5 and above, but below 8.5 |
| (iii) Second Division | : CGPA 5.0 and above, but below 6.5 |

Note: The SGPA and CGPA shall be computed upto 2 places of decimals (truncated at the second place).

The conversion formula for converting CGPA to the corresponding Percentage of Marks will be as follows:

$$X = 10 Y - 4.5$$

where, X = Percentage of Marks

Y = CGPA

17. FURTHER CLARIFICATION

A student who is promoted to a higher semester or readmitted to a semester due to shortage of attendance shall be required to study the same syllabus as being taught in that year.

18. SYLLABUS

The syllabus for the PG programmes as framed by the Department is detailed in the annexures.

19. RANKING TO THE CANDIDATES

- 19.1 Ranking shall be given to only those candidates who pass all the courses of the programme in one attempt.
- 19.2 Notwithstanding any provision in the ordinances to the contrary, the following category of examinee is also eligible for ranking:
- i) The student who, having been duly admitted to a regular examination of the programme, was unable to take that examination in full or in part due to some cogent reasons, and took the next following examination of that programme and passed the course(s).
 - ii) The marks obtained by him/her at the examination shall be considered as the basis for the University Ranking, Scholarships and other distinctions.
 - iii) In order to get the benefit of this provision, the student should claim that he/she is eligible for this benefit and get a decision in writing after proving his/her eligibility therefore.

20. BREAK IN THE COURSE

Any student taking admission in the LL.M. (One Year) Degree Programme of the Faculty shall not be allowed to pursue any other full time programme/ course in the Faculty or elsewhere in the entire period of the programme meaning thereby that if a student leaves the programme after passing One Semester and takes up a full-time programme/ course in Faculty or elsewhere, then he/she shall not be allowed to continue the programme further in the Faculty.

21. TRANSITORY ORDINANCE

The students who were admitted in LL.M. (One Year) First Semester of the Academic Year 2019-2020 or before (i.e. 2014-2016) and were either detained or failed in examinations of that concerned year, they shall be governed by old Ordinances subject to the condition that the candidates have to complete the study of one year comprising LL.M. Degree course within a maximum period of two years from the date of their registration for the First Year.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

1. These Ordinances contained herein shall be deemed to have come into effect from the academic session 20120-2021 to the extent of its applicability.
2. The Dean of the Law School in consultation with the **departmental council** shall have the power to remove all difficulties in interpretation and/or application of these Ordinance, which shall be final.

Definition

1. A 'Regular Student' is one who has pursued a regular programme of study and obtained prescribed attendance mentioned in the ordinances and is eligible to appear in the examination.
2. 'Ex-student' means one who has studied in the Faculty for at least one semester preceding the date of the examination and had filled up the examination form but failed or had failed to appear in the examination, though otherwise eligible.

Note: Academic calendar for the odd and even semesters shall be notified at the beginning of every academic year

LL.M. (ONE YEAR) DEGREE PROGRAMME

NOTE:

- a. The students will have to select any one group from the various elective groups.**
- b. The topic for Dissertation will be assigned in the beginning of the Second-Semester and the candidates are required to submit Dissertation in the end of the Second- Semester.**
- c. In each semester students will have to select three elective papers from the concerned group.**

Course Code No.	Course	Nature of Course	Credits	
<u>I-Semester</u>				
LMO	411	Research Methodology	Core	4
LMO	412	Theory of Law and Justice	Core	4
Group A: Constitutional and Administrative Law				
LMOA	411	Federal Relations	Elective	3
LMOA	412	Democracy and Emerging Challenges	Elective	3
LMOA	413	Local Self Governance	Elective	3
LMOA	414	Media Law	Elective	3
Group B: International Law				
LMOB	411	India and International Law	Elective	3
LMOB	412	International Humanitarian Law	Elective	3
LMOB	413	International Refugee Law	Elective	3
Group C: Business Law				
LMOC	411	Business Organisation	Elective	3
LMOC	412	Banking and Insurance Law	Elective	3

LMOC	413	Competition Law	Elective	3
Group D: Environmental Law				
LMOD	411	International Environmental Law	Elective	3
LMOD	412	Natural Resource Law in India	Elective	3
LMOD	413	Pollution Control Law in India	Elective	3
Group E: Criminal Law				
LMOE	411	Criminology, Penology and Victimology	Elective	3
LMOE	412	Criminal Law in India	Elective	3
LMOE	413	Corporate Crimes	Elective	3
LMOE	414	Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System	Elective	3
LMOE	415	Crimes against Social and Economic Security and Problems of their Control	Elective	3
Group F: Intellectual Property Rights				
LMOF	411	Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights	Elective	3
LMOF	412	Law of Copyright including Neighbouring Rights	Elective	3
LMOF	413	Trademark Law	Elective	3
Group G: Personal Laws				
LMOG	411	Hindu Jurisprudence and Hindu Personal Law	Elective	3
LMOG	412	Protection of Woman's Right	Elective	3
LMOG	413	Sociological Perspectives of Personal Law	Elective	3
Group H: International Trade & Economic Law				
LMOH	411	Development and Regulation of International Trade	Elective	3
LMOH	412	International Trade and Private International Law	Elective	3
LMOH	413	Subsidies, Agriculture and Dumping	Elective	3
II-Semester				
LMO	421	Comparative Law	Core	3
Group A: Constitutional and Administrative Law				
LMOA	421	Administrative Law	Elective	3
LMOA	422	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy	Elective	3
LMOA	423	Working of Indian Constitution	Elective	3
LMOA	424	Health Law	Elective	3
Group B: International Law				
LMOB	421	Law Relating to Outer Space	Elective	3
LMOB	422	Diplomatic and Consular Relations	Elective	3
LMOB	423	International Arbitration	Elective	3
Group C: Business Law				
LMOC	421	Business Management	Elective	3
LMOC	422	Law relating to Multinational Corporation	Elective	3
LMOC	423	Corporate Finance	Elective	3
LMOC	424	Law on Securities and Financial Markets	Elective	3
Group D: Environmental Law				
LMOD	421	Resource Management and the Law	Elective	3
LMOD	422	Environment and International Legal Order	Elective	3
LMOD	423	Biological Diversity and Legal Order	Elective	3
Group E: Criminal Law				
LMOE	421	International Criminal Law	Elective	3

LMOE	422	Laws of Corruption	Elective	3
LMOE	423	Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice and Human Rights	Elective	3
Group F: Intellectual Property Rights				
LMOF	421	Law of Patent	Elective	3
LMOF	422	OTHER Forms of IPR	Elective	3
LMOF	423	Contemporary Issues in IPR	Elective	3
Group G: Personal Laws				
LMOG	421	Islamic Jurisprudence And Muslim Personal Law	Elective	3
LMOG	422	Procedural Aspect of Personal Law	Elective	3
LMOG	423	Christian, Parsi And Other Personal Laws	Elective	3
Group H: International Trade & Economic Law				
LMOH	421	International Investment Law	Elective	3
LMOH	422	Dispute Settlement	Elective	3
LMOH	423	Import & Export Practices	Elective	3
LMOH	424	Countertrade Practices & Method of Payment	Elective	3
Total Credits of LL.M. (One Year)				35

SCHEDULE

LL.M. (One Year) COURSE OF STUDY

LL.M. FIRST SEMESTER

CORE PAPERS

LMO 411: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Social Science Research Method- Reflective Thinking, Scientific Method and Research
2. Research Problem- Origin, Selection and Definition
3. Hypothesis- Problems of Formulation; Types and Characteristics of Hypothesis
4. Methods of Research- Experimental, Descriptive, Historical and Sociological
5. Techniques of Research- Observation, Questionnaire, Schedule, Interview, Survey and Sampling
6. Analysis of data
7. Report Writing
8. Modes of Citation and use of Internet Materials
9. Current Trend in Legal Research- Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal

LMO 412: THEORY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Legal Positivism with special reference to Joseph Raz
2. historical School Anthropological Jurisprudence
3. Sociological School and Recent Trends with Special reference to Unger and Habermas;
4. Legal Realism

5. Marxist Theory of Law with special reference to Pashukanis, Karl Renner and Antonio Gramsci
6. Critical legal Studies and Feminist Jurisprudence
7. Postmodernism in Law
8. Natural Law and its Revival
9. Concept of Justice
10. Theories of justice-Equalitarian, Utilitarian, Social Justice and Justice in the era of Globalization- Nozick's theory of Entitlement, Posner's Economic Theory of Justice
11. Theories of Adjudication

OPTIONAL GROUPS

GROUP A: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

LMOA 411: FEDERAL RELATIONS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1) Traditional and Modern Concept of Federalism
- 2) Federal Government in USA, Australia and Canada.
- 3) Indian Federalism and Status of State of J&K.
- 4) Movement from Competitive Federalism to Cooperative Federalism with special Reference to NITI Ayog, GST Council.
- 5) The Scheme of Distribution of Legislative Powers in USA, Australia and India.
- 6) Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse in India and Australia.
- 7) Emergency/War/Defence Power and its effect on Federal Relations- US, Australia and India.

LMOA 412: DEMOCRACY AND EMERGING CHALLENGES

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Electoral reform- NOTA and Right to recall - Need for Change in The Representation of People Act, 1951
2. Institution of Lokpal and Lokayukta
3. Right to Information Act and Open Government
4. Civil Services Rules and Constitutional Safeguards (309, 310 & 311)

LMOA 413: LOCAL SELF GOVERNANCE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Historical Perspectives: Early period, Gram Swaraj-the Gandhian concept
2. Constitutional Scheme: Directive Principles, Structure and powers of local bodies
3. Legislative Powers: Direct democracy and grass root planning, Municipalities and corporation, gram Sabha
4. Quasi-legislative Powers: Rule making power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws
5. Financial Powers: Levying taxes, Licensing power, Financial resources and powers
6. Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies

7. Conduct of Meetings- Corporation, Municipal Council, Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha
8. Institutional and Judicial Control

LMOA 414: MEDIA LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

- 1. Freedom of Speech and Expression of Media under Indian Constitution**
 - (a). Freedom of Speech and Expression under Preamble
 - (b). Freedom of the press as enshrined in article 19(1) (a) of Indian Constitution
 - (c). Restrictions on Freedom of Press
 - (d). Censorship of Press, Censorship of Films, its Constitutionality,
- 2. Freedom of Speech & Expression and Social Media**
 - (a). Freedom of Speech and Expression of Social Media under Indian Constitution
 - (b). Freedom of Speech and Expression of Social Media and The Information Technology Act, 2000.
 - (c). Misuse of Social Media and its regulations
 - (d). Social Media and Right to Privacy
- 3. Freedom of Speech & Expression and Electronic Media**
 - (a). Airwaves and Government Control, Public Policy Issues on Airwaves,
 - (b). Open Skies Policy, Licensing issues in Broadcast Sector
 - (c). Cable T.V. Networks (Regulation) Act, 1995
 - (d). 2 G Spectrum case
- 4. Contempt of Court and Media**
 - (a). Contempt: a 'reasonable restriction' on freedom of speech: Article 19(2)
 - (b). Criminal Contempt: Section 2(c) of The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971
 - (c). Balancing of Two Competing Democratic Values: The right to free speech and the right of criticism
- 5. Parliamentary Privileges and Media**
 - (a). Parliamentary Privileges and Freedom of Speech & Expression of Media
 - (b). Parliamentary Privileges under Indian Constitution & 42th Amendment and 44th Amendment
 - (c). Qualified Privileges
 - (d). The Parliament Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act, 1977
- 6. Advertisement Law and Media**
 - (a). Misleading Advertisement & Protection of Consumers
 - (b). Advertisement Standards Council of India (ASCI)
 - (c). The Competition Act, 2002 and impact on Advertisements
 - (d). The Surrogate Advertisements (Prohibition) Bill, 2016

GROUP- B: INTERNATIONAL LAW

LMOB 411: INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. International law in Ancient, Medieval and British India
2. Relationship between International law and Municipal law.
3. Recognition
4. Territorial and boundary disputes.
5. Human rights, humanitarian law and refugee protection.
6. International crimes including terrorism.

7. Use of force: validity of India's actions in Kashmir, Goa and Bangladesh.
8. India and WTO

LMOB 412: INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

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

LMOB 413: INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Human Rights of the Refugees
2. Determination of Refugee Status under the Refugee Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967
3. Solution to Refugee Problem:
 - (a) Resettlement in Third Country
 - (b) Local Integration
 - (c) Voluntary or Forced Repatriation
 - (d) Comprehensive Responses
4. Contemporary Developments in Refugee Law:
 - (a) International Burden Sharing
 - (b) International Safe Countries Burden
 - (c) Temporary Protection
 - (d) Environmental Refugees
 - (e) Safety Zones
5. Internally Displaced Persons: UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement 1998.
6. Refugee Law and Policy in India.

GROUP C: BUSINESS LAW

LMOC 411: BUSINESS ORGANISATION

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and Form of Business Organisations
2. Partnership Act, 1932: Nature of partnership, relation of partner to one another
3. Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008: nature and Incorporation
4. Company: Meaning, Concept, Kinds and Characteristics of Legal Personality.
5. Corporate Personality and Lifting the Corporate Veil.
6. Promoter: Meaning, Legal Position and Pre-Incorporation Contract.
7. Memorandum of Association and Article of Association
8. Prospectus: Meaning, Kinds and Liability
9. Share and Share Capital: Meaning and Nature of Shares, Distinction between Equity Share and Preference share

LMOC 421: BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Key managerial personal under Companies Act, 2013
2. Directors and officers: Types of Directors under Companies Act, 2013, Qualifications, Appointment and Removal, Legal position of Directors. Liability of the directors and other Officers of the Company.
3. Meetings of the Company- Statutory Meeting, Annual General Meeting and Extraordinary Meeting.
4. Company Secretary- Appointments and his legal position
5. Audit Committee
6. Corporate social responsibility AND Corporate Governance
7. Investigation into affairs of Company. NCLT & NCLAT.

LMOC 423: CORPORATE FINANCE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, importance, objectives and scope of corporate fiancé.
2. Financial Instruments
3. Mutual funds
4. Inter Corporate Loan
5. Institutional investments
6. Arrangement and Reconstruction
7. Protection of creditors
8. Protection of Investors

GROUP D: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

LMOD 411: INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Evolution and Development of International Environmental Law
2. International Environment Law: Problems, Perspective and Prospect
 - i The UN Conference on the Human Environment, 1972;
 - ii The UN and the Emergence of Sustainable Development;
 - iii The UN Conference on Environment and Development, 1992 and Rio+20
3. International Organization and the Development of International Environmental Law and Policy
 - i Role of the General Assembly;
 - ii Economic and Social Council;
 - iii The Commission on Sustainable Development;
 - iv The UN Environment Programme (UNEP)
 - v The International Maritime Organization
 - vi The UNESCO
 - vii The World Trade Organization (WTO)
 - viii The World Bank *etc.*

4. Sustainable Development: Legal Implications, The Legal Status of Sustainable Development
5. Global Environmental Responsibility of the States
6. Customary International Law Concerning Trans Boundary Pollution and Environmental Harm.
7. Legal Status of Natural Resources and Common Spaces
 - i Permanent Sovereignty over natural resources
 - ii Shared Natural Resources
 - iii Common Property
 - iv Common Heritage

LMOD 412: NATURAL RESOURCE LAW IN INDIA

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Water Resources
 - a. Water Law and Policy in India
 - i. Constitutional Aspect
 - ii. National Water Policy, 2012
 - iii. Recent Legislative Attempts related to water
 - b. Management of fresh water in India
 - i. Inter-State Rivers
 - ii. Inter - Linking of Rivers - Law and Policy
 - iii. Protection of water bodies - Lakes, Tanks; Ponds law and policy
 - c. Management of Ground Water
 - i. Ground Water Utilization
 - ii. Depletion of Ground Water
 - iii. Ground water Status
 - iv. Implementation of Legislations on ground water in India
2. Protection and Conservation of Forest; Law and policy in India
 - i Constitutional Aspect
 - ii Forest Policy
 - iii Forest Conservation Act, 1980
 - iv Forest Conservation and Judicial Activism / Directions of the Supreme Court of India
3. Energy, Environment and regulatory measures
 - i Conventional and non-conventional sources of energy
 - ii Recent legislative attempts related to conventional and non-conventional source of energy
 - iii Nuclear Energy and its impact on environment
 - iv Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010
4. Resource Management
 - i Conversion of open space
 - ii Ecological Disorder in Residential Colonies
 - iii Industry location and relocation in urban area
 - iv Brick kilns and Stone Crushers

- v Wet Lands, Conversion of wet lands, Judicial Response on Conversion of wet lands

LMOD 413: POLLUTION CONTROL LAW IN INDIA

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1 Constitutional Mandate and Environment with special reference to Article 32 and 226. (emphasis shall be given on use of PIL as a tool to provide Environmental Justice)
- 2 Comparative Study of The Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with special reference to Authorities, Mechanism and Sanctions
- 3 Efficacy of Remedies –Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991. The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 and Citizen’s Suit Provisions.
- 4 Specific Environmental Problems and Legal Responses – special emphasis shall be placed on rules and notification framed under the Environment
- 5 Environment Impact Assessment and People’s Participation. EIA and Public Hearing under the Environment Protection Act, 1986 (EIA Notification 2006 as amended from time to time).

GROUP E: CRIMINAL LAW

LMOE 411: CRIMINOLOGY, PENOLOGY AND VICTIMOLOGY

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I. Criminology

1. Criminology- Nature, Definition, Scope and Importance
2. Methods of Studying Crime
3. Theories of Criminal Etiology: Lombroso and Neo-Lombrosian, Psycho-analytical, Differential Association, Anomie, Critical Criminology with special reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflict Theory.
4. Peace Making Criminology, Post Modern Criminology and Feminist Criminology
5. Globalization and Crime

Unit II. Penology

1. Definition, Nature, Scope and Importance of Poenology
2. Concept and Forms of Punishment: From Ancient to Modern
3. Theories of Punishment
4. Capital Punishment
5. Concept of Treatment with Special reference to Prison, Probation and parole

Unit III. Victimology

6. Evolution and Growth of Victimology
7. Approaches to Victimology: Positivist Victimology, Radical Victimology and Critical Victimology.
8. Compensation to Victims of Crime in Indian perspective

LMOE 412: CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA

The Course shall comprise of the following:

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

4. Defences:
 - i) Mistake
 - ii) Necessity
 - iii) Unsoundness of mind
 - iv) Intoxication
 - v) Private Defence
5. Offences Against Human Body
 - i) Culpable Homicide and Murder
 - ii) Kidnapping and Abduction
6. Offences Against Property:
 - (i) Theft (ii) Extortion (iii) Robbery (iv) Dacoity
7. Offences against Marriage:
 - (i) Bigamy, (ii) Adultery
8. Offence against Morals: Obscenity
9. Offence against State: Sedition

LMOE 413: CORPORATE CRIMES

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Corporate Crimes: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Causes of Corporate Crimes
2. Corporate Criminal Liability- Jurisprudential Aspect; Various theories of Corporate Criminal Liability
3. Origin of Corporate Crimes in India
4. Major Issues in Prosecution of Corporations; New Judicial Trend
5. Statutory Provisions relating to Corporate Criminal Liability-
 - i. PMLA 2002
 - ii. FEMA 1999
 - iii. IT Act 2000
 - iv. Companies Act 2013
 - v. The Prevention of Corruption Act 1986
 - vi. The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
6. Financial and Economic Frauds, Socio-economic Offences

LMOE 414: COLLECTIVE VIOLENCE AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE SYSTEM

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introductory
 - (i) Notions of "force", "coercion", "violence"
 - (ii) Distinction: "Symbolic violence", "Institutionalized violence", "Structural violence"
 - (iii) Legal order as a coercive normative order
 - (iv) Force-monopoly of modern law
 - (v) "Constitutional" and "criminal" speech: Speech as incitement to violence
 - (vi) "Collective political violence" and legal order
 - (vii) Notion of legal and extra-legal "repression"
2. Approaches to Violence in India
 - (i) Religiously sanctioned structural violence: Caste and gender based.

- (ii) Ahimsa in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist, Christian, and Islamic traditions in India
 - (iii) Gandhiji's approach to non-violence
 - (iv) Discourse on political violence and terrorism during colonial struggle
 - (v) Attitudes towards legal order as possessed of legitimate monopoly over violence during the colonial period.
3. Agrarian Violence and Repression
 - (i) The nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18-19 centuries India.
 - (ii) Colonial legal order as a causative factor of collective political (agrarian) violence
 - (iii) The Telangana struggle and the legal order
 - (iv) The Report of the Indian Human Rights Commission on Arwal Massacre
 4. Violence against the Scheduled Castes
 - (i) Notion of Atrocities
 - (ii) Incidence of Atrocities
 - (iii) Uses of Criminal Law to combat Atrocities or contain aftermath of Atrocities
 - (iv) Violence Against Women.
 5. Communal Violence
 - i Incidence and courses of "communal" violence
 - ii Findings of various commissions of enquiry
 - iii The role of police and para-military systems in dealing with communal violence
 - iv Operation of Criminal Justice system in relation to Communal Violence.

LMOE 415: CRIMES AGAINST SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR CONTROL

1. Nature, Scope and Impact of Socio-economic Crimes, White Collar Crimes, Distinction between Traditional Crimes and Socio - economic Crimes, Applicability of mens rea in Socio - economic Crimes, Burden of Proof and Presumption in Socio -economic Crimes.
2. Criminal Etiology of Socio-economic Crimes, Special Measures Requisite for Prevention of Socioeconomic Crimes - Punishment, Applicability of Probation and other Reformatory Measures, Investigative and trial measures.
3. Offences against Consumers: Food Adulteration, Hoarding and Black Marketing, Food Safety and Standard Act 2006, Essential Commodities Act 1955, Prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980.
4. Drug Addiction and Drug Peddling: Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS Act), Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 (PITNDPS Act).
5. Professional Deviance: Medical Practitioners - Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, Organ Transplant Act 1994.

6. Organized Crimes: Smuggling – Customs Act 1962, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act 1974 (COFEPSA), Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 (PITNDPS Act).
7. Corporate Crimes: Corporate Criminal Liability, Individual and organization Liability Dilemma – allocating responsibility – human or corporate, Indian Penal Code, Essential Commodities Act 1955, Food Safety and Standard Act 2006, Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954,
8. Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940, Organ Transplant Act 1994, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA), Arms Act 1959, Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, Shell companies.
9. Corruption: Prevention of Corruption Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013, Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988, Black Money (undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act 2015.
10. Dowry and Dowry related Crimes: Indian Penal Code, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.

GROUP F: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

LMOF 411: INTRODUCTION TO INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I: Basic Concepts of IPR

1. Concept of property
2. Intangibles as property
3. Various forms of property
4. Categories of IPR
5. Nature of Intellectual Property Rights
6. Justifications and rationale for IPRs
7. Role of Intellectual Property Rights in economic development
8. IPR and Globalization

Unit II: International Intellectual Property Framework

1. Historical Development of IPRs
2. Paris Convention
3. Berne Convention and other Conventions related to Copyright and Neighbouring Rights
4. WIPO Treaties: WCT, PCT, Madrid, Hague.
5. Budapest Treaty
6. Trade Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights
7. Convention on Biodiversity

Unit III: Interface of IPR and Competition Law

1. Theories and Justification of Competition Law
2. Monopoly and IPR
3. Abuse of Dominance
4. Transfer of Technology in IPR

5. Licencing and Assignment of IP

Unit VI Module on Biodiversity and IPR: Interface

1. Patent and Plants: TRIPs perspective
2. Evolution of *Sui Generis* Model of Protection
3. International *Sui Generis* Model Law: UPOV
4. PPVFR Act: Varieties protected, Farmer's Rights and procedural details.
5. Protection of Traditional Knowledge
6. Interface between Patent Act, 1970 and Biodiversity Act, 2002

LMOF 412: LAW OF COPYRIGHT INCLUDING NEIGHBOURING RIGHTS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I: Introduction and international Conventions

1. Meaning and historical development of copyright
2. Nature and Scope of Copyright Law and Neighbouring Rights
3. International Conventions/Treaties on Copyright
 - (a) Berne Convention
 - (b) Universal Copyright Convention
 - (c) Rome Convention, 1961
 - (d) TRIPs Agreement
 - (e) WIPO Copyright Treaty, 1996

Unit II: Subject Matter of Copyright

1. Original literary, dramatic, musical, artistic works
2. Cinematograph films
3. Sound recordings

Unit III: Meaning of Copyright, Moral rights and Ownership

1. Economic Rights
2. Moral Rights
3. Ownership of copyright
4. Term of copyright
5. Rights of owner
6. Registration

Unit IV: Enforcement and Infringement of Copyright

1. Assignment and licence (including compulsory licence) of rights
2. Collective Administration: Role of Copyright Societies
3. Infringement of copyright
4. Exceptions of infringement
5. Remedies and Offences

Unit V: Protection of Neighbouring Rights

1. Subject Matter: Phonogram. Performance and Broadcast
2. Rights including Moral Rights
3. Enforcement
4. Infringement and Defences

LMOF 413: TRADEMARK LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I. Introduction:

1. Meaning, Justification and functions of 'Trademarks'
2. Meaning & Characteristics of trademarks
3. International Arrangements :
 - a) Paris Convention
 - b) Trade related aspects of intellectual property rights (TRIPs)
 - c) Madrid System
 - d) Trademark Law Treaty
 - e) Nice agreement
 - f) Vienna Agreement
4. Categories of trademarks
 - a) Conventional trademarks: Well-known marks, certification marks, collective trademarks, series trademark and associated trademarks.
 - b) Non-Conventional trademarks: Sound marks, taste marks, olfactory marks.

Unit II. Creation of Trademark and Bars to Protection:

1. Meaning of Mark and Trademark
2. Ground for refusal of Trademarks:
 - a) Absolute grounds for refusal
 - b) Relative grounds for refusal

Unit III. Registration of Trademarks:

1. Procedure of registration
2. Honest & concurrent users
3. Effects of registration.
4. Licensing of trademark
5. assignment of trademark with or without goodwill

Unit IV. Scope & Enforcement of Registered Trademark

1. Infringement of trademarks
2. Protection of well-known trademarks
3. Defences against trademark infringement

Unit V. Enforcement of Unregistered Trademarks: Passing off

1. General principles
2. Evidences in passing off action
3. Difference between infringement and passing off
4. Remedies for Infringement and Passing off

VI. Contemporary Issues in Trademarks

1. Parallel importation and its legality under the Act
2. Disparagement & Comparative Advertisement.
3. Character and Celebrity Merchandising

GROUP G: PERSONAL LAWS

LMOG 411: HINDU JURISPRUDENCE AND HINDU PERSONAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I. Hindu Jurisprudence

1. Dharma as a Source of Law
2. Sources of Hindu Law
3. Basic Principle of Hindu Jurisprudence
4. Law relating to Marital and Quasi Marital relationship in Traditional Hindu Law

Unit II. Marriage under Modern Hindu Law

1. Hindu Marriage under Hindu Marriage Act, 1955
2. Role of religious rituals and Practice in Hindu Marriage
3. Registration of Marriage

Unit III. Matrimonial Remedies

1. Restitution of Conjugal Rights
2. Nullity of Marriage
3. Judicial Separation
4. Divorce

Unit IV Inheritance

1. Law of Joint Family, Coparcenary and Coparcenary Property
2. Law of Partition, Law of Debts and Doctrine of Pious Obligation
3. General principle of Succession.
4. Succession to property of a Hindu male and female dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
5. Stridhan

Unit V. Adoption, Guardianship and Maintenance

1. Changing Concept of Adoption: From religious to secular
2. The Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956.
3. Maintenance of wife, children, parents.

LMOG 412: PROTECTION OF WOMAN'S RIGHT

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I. Succession of property by female under different personal laws in India

- (a). Hindu
- (b). Muslim
- (c). Christian
- (d). Parsi

Unit.II Divorce & Right of women under different personal law India

- (a). Hindu
- (b). Muslim
- (c). Christian
- (d). Parsi

Unit. III. Adoption & Maintenance under different personal law in India and Right of Women

- (a). Hindu
- (b). Muslim
- (c). Christian
- (d). Parsi

Unit. IV. Guardianship under different personal law in India

- (a). Hindu
- (b). Muslim
- (c). Christian
- (d). Parsi

Unit. V. Special Legislation-

- (a). The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (b). The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1956

LMOG 413: SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF PERSONAL LAW

1. Evolution of the institution of marriage and family in Human Civilization.
2. Types of family based: Lineage- patrilineal, matrilineal; Authority structure- patriarchal and matriarchal; Location- patrilocal and matrilocal; Number of Conjugal Units - Nuclear, Extended, Joint and Composite.
3. Joint Hindu family as a Social Security Institution and impact of Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930
4. Conversion and its Impact on Family, Marriage, Adoption, Guardianship, Succession
5. Concept, Forms and Theories related to Marriage.
6. Concept and Theories related to Divorce.
7. Working women and Spousal Relationship: Composition of Family, Status and Role of Women
8. Customary Practices and State Regulation: Polygamy, Concubinage, Child Marriage, Sati, Dowry
9. Live in relationship *vis-a-vis* Marriage.
10. Uniform Civil Code: Problem and Prospects
11. Marriage and Divorce from Feminist Perspective.
12. Impact of Postmodernism on Marriage and Divorce.

GROUP H: INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC LAW

LMOG 411: DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Course shall comprise of the following areas of study:

Unit.1. Introduction to International Trade Regulatory Body

1. GATT 1947 Nature and scope: History of Bretton Woods.
2. Transformation in GATT, Principles/ Pillars of GATT 1994: Most-Favoured-Nation Obligation, Tariff Reduction, and Elimination of Quotas & About Quantitative Restrictions.
3. National Treatment Obligation, Non- Discrimination practices Other Non-Tariff Barriers to Trade.
4. The Uruguay Round Negotiations on Institutional Issues and Establishment and Scope of the World Trade Organization.

Unit 2. Structural Dimension of the World Trade Organization

1. WTO bodies & their Powers
2. Membership Issue

3. Objective, Functions,

Unit. 3. Governance Structure, Decision making

1. Rule Making in the WTO
2. Right of initiative and proposals
3. Voting

Unit. 5. WTO Relations with governmental and Nongovernmental Organizations.

1. Developed, Developing & Less- Developed Countries and the GATT/WTO
2. Protocols of Accession
3. General and Security Exceptions under WTO
4. Doha Round and Contemporary discussions in Ministerial conferences

LMOC 412: INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND PRIVATE INTERNATIONAL LAW

The course shall comprise of the following

Unit.1 Evolution of the Law of International Trade

1. Evolution of the Law of International Trade; Lex Mercatoria,
2. Private International Trade Law and Commercial Law of Nations,
3. Customary Trade Practices.
4. Some important definitions; Air Waybill; Bill of Exchange; Bill of Lading; Commercial Invoice; C.I.F; F.O.B.
1. Unification of Municipal Laws through International Conventions
2. Role of UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL and International Chamber of Commerce

Unit. 2. International Sales of Goods

1. Negotiating Contract and Frustration
2. Standard form of Contract;
3. Terms of Contract of sale (Conditions, warranties & innominate terms)
4. Obligations of seller and buyer, passing of property and risk
5. The 1980 United Nations convention on the contract for the international sale of Goods (reference)

Unit. 3. Carriage of Goods by Sea

1. Bills of lading
2. Bill of Lading Act (Brief Discussion)
3. Duties of ship carrier, shipper and charterer at common law
4. The Hamburg rules
5. The Rotterdam rules
6. Carriage of Goods by Ship Act, 1925

Unit. 4. Dispute Settlement

7. Jurisdiction
8. Choice of Law
9. Methods of Dispute Settlement
10. International Commercial Arbitration
11. UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules
12. The ICC International Court of Arbitration
13. ICC Rules
14. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
15. Enforcement of Foreign Judgement and Arbitral Awards

LMO 413: SUBSIDIES, AGRICULTURE AND DUMPING

Unit. 1. Subsidies & Countervailing Measures under WTO

1. Evolution, Concept and Justification.
2. The Agreement on Subsidies and Countervailing Measures, 1994:
3. Definition of subsidy, Disciplines on Subsidies under SCM Agreement (Prohibited Subsidies, Actionable Subsidies, Non-Actionable Subsidies),
4. Imposition of Countervailing Measures,
5. Indian perspective on Subsidies.

Unit. 2. Agriculture

1. Evolution of Law Relating to trade in Agricultural goods under International Trade Regime;
2. Agreement on Agriculture (AoA), 1994:
3. Price volatility & issue of Food Security,
4. Aggregate Measurement of Support
5. Commitment under AoA: Market access, Domestic support
6. Export subsidies in Agricultural Trade, Food Security under AoA.

Unit. 3. Dumping

1. Evolution & Concept;
2. Trade Practice of Dumping and its type. Predatory pricing
3. The Anti-Dumping Agreement, 1994: Definition of dumping and Anti-Dumping, Principles, determination of dumping,
4. Dumping investigation: definition of domestic industry, Calculation of dumping margin, Evidence, Provisional Measures, price undertakings, imposition and collection of anti-dumping duties,
5. Anti-dumping legislation in India and Judicial approach.

SECOND SEMESTER

CORE PAPER

LMO 421: COMPARATIVE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Comparative Law:
 - (a) Meaning, definition and tools of Comparative Law
 - (b) Concept of public law and contemporary significance
 - (c) Distinction between Public law and Private Law, Civil and Common law, Comparative law & other branches of law
 - (d) Globalisation & Comparative Law
2. Concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism
 - (a). Meaning and idea of Constitution, nature and objectives
 - (b). Essentials of Constitutionalism (written Constitution, separation of powers & judicial review
 - (c). Distinction between constitution and constitutionalism
 - (d). Constitution as Fundamental Law (supreme law)
3. Constitution Foundations of Powers

- (a). Rule of Law
 - Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law
 - Modern Concept of Rule of Law
 - Social and economic rights as part of Rule of Law
- (b). Separation of Powers
 - Concept of Separation of Powers
 - Checks and Balances
 - Separation of Powers or Separation of Functions
- 4. Forms of Governments
 - 13. Federal and Unitary Forms
 - Features, Advantages and Disadvantages
 - Role of Courts and Presidential Forms of Government
 - 14. Parliamentary and Presidential Forms of Government
- 5. Organisation and Jurisdiction of Higher Judiciary
 - (a). Writ Jurisdiction
 - (b). Judicial Activism
 - (c). Concept and Origin of Judicial Review
 - (d). Limitations on Judicial Review- Scope, Approach of Indian and American S.C.
 - (e). Judicial Accountability
- 6. Federalism-

Concept, Nature and Meaning of Quasi Federalism, Co-operative Federalism, Competitive Federalism, Protection of Constitution Rights through political process in India, USA and U.K., Sarkaria Commission Report and Molly Commission Report.

OPTIONAL GROUPS

GROUP A: CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

LMOA 421: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I: Growth and Development of Administrative Law

1. Nature, Importance and Scope of Administrative Law
2. Droit Administratif
3. The Concept of Rule of Law
4. The Doctrine of Separation of Power

Unit II: Delegated Legislation

1. Importance and Need of Delegated Legislation
2. Permissible limits of D.L. with special reference to UK, USA and India
3. Legislative Control on DL with special reference to UK and India
4. Judicial Control on DL: Procedural Ultravires and Substantive Ultravires

Unit III: Natural Justice

1. Concept of Natural Justice
2. Rule Against Bias
3. Audi Aleram Partem
4. Doctrine of Legitimati Expectation

Unit IV: Administrative Adjudication

1. Need Impotency for Administrative Adjudication
2. Efficacy of Tribunals as an alternative institutional mechanism with special reference to CAT, NGT etc.

LMOA 422: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Right to Constitutional Remedies
2. **Right to Equality:**
Scope of the right to Equality, New approach of Articles 14, Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment and in admission to educational institutions
3. **Freedom of Speech and Expression:**
The area of freedom and its limitation, Freedom of Press, Freedom of electronic media and Social Media.
4. **Emerging regime of new Fundamental Rights:**
The changing dimension of Right to Life and Personal Liberty,
5. **Right to Freedom of Religion:**
The scope of the Freedom and the State Control, Secularism and its impact on Indian society.
6. Importance of Directive Principles of State Policy, Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights

LMOA 423: WORKING OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Need for Judicial reform (appointment and removal of High Court and Supreme Court Judge)
2. Judicial accountability
3. Judicial Review and Doctrine of Basic Structure
4. Supremacy of Parliament v. Supremacy of the Constitution
5. Judicial Activism v. Judicial over-reach

LMOA 424: HEALTH LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction: Meaning and Concept of health.
2. International Instruments on Health
3. Constitutional Law and Health: Fundamental Rights; Directive Principles of State Policy; Fundamental Duties.
4. Environment Protection Laws and Health: The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; The Air (Prevention and Control of pollution) Act. 1981; The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; The Noise Pollution (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000; The Biomedical Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2011.
5. Medical Profession and Patient Rights: Doctor and Patient relationship; Medical Negligence and medical malpractices; Medical Ethics and Informed Consent.

6. Clinical Trials and Human Health: Declaration of Helsinki; Nuremberg code; Council for International Organizations of Medical Sciences (CIOMS) Guidelines; Regulatory Framework in India.
7. Patents and Health: Influence of Pharmaceutical MNC's in Reshaping International Patent Regime; Pharmaceutical Patents in India; Compulsory Licencing of Patents.

GROUP B: INTERNATIONAL LAW

LMOB 421: LAW RELATING TO OUTER SPACE

The Course shall comprise of the following:

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

LMOB 422: DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR RELATIONS

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, Definition, Evolution and Development of Diplomatic and Consular Law.
2. The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961.
 - (a) The Inviolability of the Premises of the Diplomatic Mission
 - (b) Diplomatic Immunities-Personal and Property.
 - (c) Waiver of Immunity.
3. Consular privileges and immunities. The Vienna Convention Consular Relations, 1963.
4. The Convention on Special Missions, 1969
5. The Vienna Convention on the Representation of States in their Relations with International Organizations of a Universal Character.
6. The Immunities of International organizations.
7. Internationally Protected Persons.
8. Diplomatic Law and Indian State practice

LMOB 423: INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Growth of the idea of International Arbitration and Justice, difficulties of its realization.
2. History of the institution of International Arbitration (since 1875).

3. The composition of Arbitral Tribunals, types of disputes submitted to Arbitral Tribunals, procedure and Rules applied by Arbitral Tribunals, Admissibility or Inadmissibility of appeal.
4. Diverse fields of Arbitral Awards: State Territory, the Individual, International Delinquencies, Treaties.
5. The efficacy of Arbitral Awards.
6. The Immunities of International Organizations.
7. Internationally Protected Persons.
8. Diplomatic Law and Indian State Practice

GROUP C: BUSINESS LAW

LMOC 422: LAW RELATING TO MULTINATIONAL CORPORATION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. The Problems of Definition and various Legal Forms a MNE may have
2. The Regulation of MNEs through Company Law
3. Taxation Problems Associated with MNEs
 - i International double Taxation
 - ii The Transfer Pricing Problem
 - iii The Indian Tax Law and the Incomes of Non-Resident Indians
4. Domestic Laws on Foreign Shareholdings in National Companies: The Relevant Provisions of the FEMA
5. Corporate Governance and MNEs
6. The Environmental Issues and MNEs
 - i Exporting Environmental Hazards through MNEs
 - ii Industrial Accidents and the Problem of Corporate Veil
7. International Standards and the Foreign Investors: The Draft UN Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporation and the OECD Guidelines

LMOC 412: BANKING AND INSOLVENCY & BANKRUPTCY LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

Unit I. Banking Law

1. The evaluation Banking Services and Historical Background in India
 - i History of Banking in India
 - ii Bank Nationalization and Social Control over Banking
 - iii Various Types of Banks and their Functions
 - iv Contract between Banker and Customer: their Rights and Duties
2. Regulation of the Banking Companies in India under:
 - i Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934
 - ii Banking Regulations Act

Unit II. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016

- i. Introduction
- ii. Insolvency Resolution and Liquidation for Corporate Persons
- iii Insolvency Resolution and Bankruptcy For Individuals and Partnership Firms

LMOC 413: MERGERS AND ACQUISITION & ADVANCED COMPETITION LAW

1. Mergers and Acquisition transactions in India
2. Anti- Competitive Agreements, Horizontal and Vertical agreement, Rule of Perse and Reason, Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) in India, Exemption, Prohibition of Anti competitive agreement/ Cartel/Bid Rigging.
3. Enterprise, Relevant Market, Dominance in Relevant Market, Abuse of dominance, Predatory Pricing.
4. Combinations: Merger, Acquisition, Amalgamation and Takeover - Horizontal, Vertical and Conglomerate Mergers - Combinations covered under the Competition Act, 2002 - Regulations, Penalties.
5. Establishment and Constitution of Competition Commission of India, Powers and Functions- Jurisdiction of the CCI - adjudication and appeals, -Competition Appellate Tribunal(CompAT), Director General of Investigation (DGI)- Penalties and Enforcement

LMOC 424: LAW ON SECURITIES AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

Unit-1 Overview of Capital and Financial Markets Capital Market

Introduction, meaning and significance, Investors and companies, Securities laws and regulatory framework governing Indian capital market, Financial Market: Introduction, meaning and significance, Financial reforms and present scenario, Regulatory authorities governing financial market.

Unit-2 SEBI Act, 1992 & Security Contract (Regulation) Act, 1956

Objective, Powers and Functions of SEBI Securities Appellate Tribunal, Appeals, Appearance before SAT

Unit-3 Depositories Act, 1996

Definitions, setting up depositories, its type, role, functions, Admission of securities, Dematerialization v rematerialisation, Depository process, Inspection and penalties, Internal audit, concurrent audit of depository participants.

Unit-4 Other Related Laws

Limited Liability Partnership, Venture capital, Mutual Fund, Foreign Direct Investment, Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992, The Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999.

GROUP D: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

LMOD 421: RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND THE LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Water:
 - I. Salinity
 - II. Bund and spill ways
 - III. Aquaculture and fishing: Regulation
 - IV. Irrigation
 - V. Ground water management
 - VI. Interstate water management and disputes
2. Land:
 - I. Controls on land development
 - II. Eco-friendly land planning: conservation, utilisation and conversion

- III. Mining and quarrying
- IV. Concepts of Common Property and State Property:
- V. Forest
- 3. Wildlife
 - I. Common facilities and the right to use: roads, parks, pathways, lakes, rivers
 - II. Natural heritage- Tribal habitat
 - III. Historical monuments
 - IV. Wet lands: Wise use concept
- 4. Energy:
 - I. Sources
 - II. Energy related environmental problems: tapping, transmission and utilization, indiscriminate use
 - III. Utilization of conventional energy: hydro-electric, thermal and nuclear
 - IV. Non-conventional energy: Solar, Wind, Tidal and Biogas

LMOD 422: ENVIRONMENT AND INTERNATIONAL LEGAL ORDER

The course shall comprise of the following:

- 1 International Concern for Environment Protection
 - I. World Environment Movement
 - II. Natural and Cultural Heritage
 - III. Role of International and Regional Organizations
- 2 International Obligations towards Sustainable Development
 - I. International financing policy
 - II. World environment fund
 - III. Global Environmental Facility (GEF)
 - IV. International co-operation
 - V. Poverty alleviation
- 3 Marine Environment
 - I. Marine resources: Conservation and exploitation
 - II. Scientific Research and Exploration
 - III. Antarctic environment
 - IV. International Sea Bed Authority
 - V. Pollution from ships
 - VI. Dumping of oil and other wastes into the sea
- 4 Trans-boundary Pollution Hazards
 - I. Oil Pollution
 - II. Nuclear tail outs and accidents
 - III. Acid rain
 - IV. Chemical pollution
 - V. Greenhouse effect
 - VI. Depletion of ozone layer
 - VII. Space pollution
- 5 Control of Multinational Corporations and Containment of Environmental Hazards
 - I. Problems of liability and control mechanisms
 - II. Disaster management at international level
 - III. Monopoly of Biotechnology by MNCs

LMOD 423: BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND LEGAL ORDER

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Bio-diversity

- I. Meaning and Need for protection of bio-diversity
- II. Dependence of human life on the existence in flora and fauna
- III. Significance of wild life
- IV. Medicinal plants
- V. Plant and micro-organism

2. Bio-diversity and Legal Regulation

- I. Utilization of flora and fauna for bio-medical purposes
- II. Experimentation on animals: Legal and ethical issues
- III. Genetic mutation of seeds and micro-organisms

GROUP E: CRIMINAL LAW

LMOE 421; INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1 International Crime- Core Concepts, Meaning, Definition; Elements- *Mens-Rea & Actus Reus*; Burden of Proof
- 2 General Principles Relating to State Jurisdiction
 - I. The Territorial Principle
 - II. The Nationality Principle
 - III. The Protective Principle
 - IV. The Universality Principle
 - V. The Passive Personality Principle
- 3 General Principles of Criminal Law; Defences Excluding Criminal Responsibility
 - I. Official Capacity
 - II. Statutory Limitations
 - III. Insanity
 - IV. Intoxication
 - V. Self-Defences
 - VI. Necessity
 - VII. Mistake
- 4 Specific International Crimes
 - i. Crime Against Humanity, Genocide
 - ii. War Crimes
 - iii. Crime of Aggression
 - iv. Terrorism
- 5 Rights of Suspects and Accused; Protection of the Victims and Witness
- 6 International Criminal Court: Statute of the ICC
 - i. Jurisdiction and Admissibility
 - ii. Composition and Administrative of the Court

- iii. Perspectives on the Future
- 7 United Nations and International Crimes

LMOE 422: LAWS OF CORRUPTION

The Course shall comprise of the following:

- 1 Origin, History and Development of Corruption in India; Causes and Remedies
- 2 Public Servant; Local Authorities Under Central /State Acts
- 3 The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988-
- 4 The Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.
- 5 The Right to Information Act, 2005
- 6 The Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988
- 7 Role of Statutory Bodies for Prevention of Corruption
 - i. Lokpal and Lok -Ayukta
 - ii. Central Vigilance Commission
 - iii. Ombudsman; Commission of Inquiry;; Act of States
 - iv. Citizen's Charters
- 8 The Role of UNO in combating Prevention, UN Model Legislation; UN Convention against Corruption, 2003

LMOE 423: DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Basic conceptions:
 - "Drugs", "narcotics" "psychotropic substances", "dependence", "addiction", "Crimes without victims", "Trafficking in drugs" and "Primary drug abuse"
2. Incidence of Drug Addiction and Abuse:
 - Self Reporting, Victim-studies and Problems of Comparative studies
3. Anagraphic and Social Characteristics of Drug Users:
 - Gender, Age, Socio-economic level of family, Residence patterns (urban/rural), Educational levels, Occupation, Age at first use, Type of drug use, Method of intake, and Pattern of Use. Average Quantity and Cost and Consequences on addict's health physical/psychic
4. International Legal Regime:
 - i. Narcotic Drugs, 1961,
 - ii. Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1972.
 - iii. International Collaboration Combating Drug Addiction.
 - iv. International market for psychotropic substances.
5. Indian Regulatory System:
 - i. Regulation of Drug Trafficking and Usage in India.
 - ii. Penal provisions (Under the IPC and the Customs Act).
 - iii. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985
 - iv. Judicial Approach in Drug Trafficking and Abuse
6. Human Rights Aspects and Deployment of Marginalized People as Carrier of Narcotics.
7. The Role of Community in Combating Drug Addiction:

GROUP F: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS

LMOF 421: LAW OF PATENT

UNIT I: Introduction

1. Origin of "Patent"
2. Objects and Rationale behind Patent
3. Defining Patent
4. Historical Background of Patent Law
5. National and International Framework regarding Patent Law

UNIT II: Patentability Criteria

1. Novelty/Newness
2. Usefulness
3. Inventiveness
4. Non-obviousness
5. Industrial application
6. Complete disclosure
7. Exceptions
8. Distinction between discovery and invention

UNIT III: Procedure to Obtain Patent

1. Patentable and Non- Patentable inventions
2. Submission of application
3. Special provisions for foreign applications
4. Publication and examination of the application
5. Communication to the applicant
6. Representation and objection
7. Compulsory license

UNIT IV: Grant of Patent and Patentee's Rights

1. Nature of Patent rights
2. Grant of Patent
3. Rights of a Patentee
4. Limitations of Patentee's rights
5. Term of Patent

UNIT V: Registration of Patent and Patent Office

1. Register of Patents
2. Patent Offices in India and their jurisdiction
3. Power of Controller
4. Appeals

UNIT VI: Infringement of Patents and Remedies

1. General
2. What constitutes infringement?
3. Action for infringement
4. Reliefs
5. Surrender and Revocation

LMOF 422: OTHER FORMS OF IPR

UNIT I. Protection of Geographical Indications

1. Concept of GI, Rationale of protection of GI, Distinction of GI and Trademark, Distinction between GI and collective mark, GI as a means to preserve traditional knowledge
2. Global efforts for protection of GI:
3. Protection for a geographical indication: Sui generis systems of protection, Potential obstacles to protect GI, Generic character, Homonymous geographical indication
4. The Geographical Indication of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act, 1999: Registration of GI, Duration, Renewal, Restoration, Cancellation, Rights conferred by registration

Unit II: Industrial Design

1. Need for Protection of Industrial Designs
2. Subject matter of Protection and Requirements
3. The Designs Act 2000
4. Procedure for Obtaining Design Protection
5. Revocation, Infringement and Remedies

UNIT III: Trade Secrets

1. Defining Trade Secrets
2. Trade Secrets v. other forms of protection
3. Techniques of Secrecy Protection

UNIT IV: Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmer's Rights

1. Need for Protection of Plant Varieties, Rights of Farmers and Plant Breeders
2. The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001.
3. PPV and FR Authority, functions and powers of the Authority
4. Registration of Plant Varieties and Derived Varieties
5. Duration, Effect of Registration and Benefit Sharing
6. Farmers' Rights
7. PVP Appellate Tribunal
8. Infringement, Offences, Penalties and Procedure
9. PPV and FR Act and Seed Act, 1966

UNIT V: Layout - Designs of Integrated Circuits

1. The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act, 2000
2. Conditions and Procedure for Registration
3. Duration and Effect for Registration
4. Assignment and Transmission.

LMOF 423: CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN IPR

UNIT I: IPR interface with other disciplines

1. Interface between IPR and Human Rights
2. IPR and Sustainable Development.
3. Privacy issues under IP laws
4. IP Disputes and Arbitration

UNIT II: Internet & IPR

1. IPR from Cyber Law Perspective
2. Liability of ISP (Internet Service Provider) for online infringement

3. Digital Agenda under Copyright
4. Protection of Computer Programme
5. Domain Name and IP laws

UNIT II: Recent Issues

1. IPR issues in Biotechnology
2. IP & SMEs
3. Standard Essential Patents
4. IP Enforcement & Blockchain Technology
5. Internet of Things and IP
6. Open source software and related IP issues
7. Celebrity Law and Trademark Issues

GROUP G: PERSONAL LAWS

LMOG 421: ISLAMIC JURISPRUDENCE AND MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. The Development of Islamic Jurisprudence
2. Basic Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence
3. Sources of Islamic Law
4. Schools of Islamic Law
5. Policy of Non-Interference and its effect on Muslim Personal Law
6. The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act,1937
7. Marriage and Divorce under Muslim Law
8. Law of *Meher* under Muslim Law
9. Maintenance under Muslim Law
10. Paternity and Legitimacy under Muslim Law
11. Inheritance under Muslim Law
12. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act,1939
13. Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act 1986

LMOG 422: PROCEDURAL ASPECT OF PERSONAL LAW

1. Role of Domicile in application of Personal Law: National and International Perspective.
2. Administration of Gender Justice System
3. Family Courts Act, 1984
 - i. Establishment of Family Courts
 - ii. Constitution, Power and Functions
 - iii. Association of Social Welfare Agencies
 - iv. Duty of Family Court
4. Family Dispute Resolution in various Legislation
 - i. Settlement of Disputes within the Court
 - ii. Settlement of Disputes Outside Court
 - iii. Reconciliation and Mediation
5. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1969

LMOG 424: CHRISTIAN, PARSİ AND OTHER PERSONAL LAWS

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872
2. The Divorce Act, 1869
3. Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936
4. Alimony under Christian and Parsi Law
5. Custody of Children under Christian and Parsi Law
6. Indian Succession Act, 1925
7. Special Marriage Act, 1954
 - i. Conditions of Special Marriage, Matrimonial remedies
 - ii. Marriage Officers, Objection to Marriage, Powers of Marriage Officers, Certificate of marriage, Registration of Marriage.
 - iii. Consequences of Marriage under this Act, Punishment and Penalty.

GROUP H: INTERNATIONAL TRADE & ECONOMIC LAW

LMOG 421: INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

The course shall comprise of the following:

Unit.1. FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT

1. Foreign Direct Investment and Multinational Enterprises (MNEs);
2. International Regulatory Framework

Unit. 2. INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT & THE WTO

1. Trade and Investment from ITO to GATT
2. Between Developed and Developing Countries (Discussing World Investment Report)
 - i. Investor's Protection
 - i) Global Trends and Prospects
 - ii) Investment Policy Trends
 - iii) Investment and New Industrial Policies
3. INVESTMENT AGREEMENTS: BITS & IIAS
4. WTO: TRADE RELATED INVESTMENT MEASURE (TRIMS)
5. INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES (ICSID)

LMOH 422: DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

The course shall comprise of the following:

3. Jurisdiction & Choice of Law
4. Enforcement of Foreign Judgements and Arbitral Awards
5. Methods of Dispute Settlement
6. International Commercial Arbitration
 - i. UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules
 - ii. The ICC International Court of Arbitration
 - iii. ICC Rules of Arbitration
 - iv. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996(International Conciliation)
5. Dispute Settlement Mechanisms under GATT /WTO
 - i. Consultations
 - ii. The Panel Process
 - iii. The Appellate Body: Institutional and Procedural Aspects

- iv. Implementation and Enforcement of Dispute Settlement Decisions
- v. A Re-Appraisal of Non-Violation Complaints Under the WTO Dispute Settlement Procedures 5.6) The Application of Non-WTO Rules of International Law in WTO Dispute Settlement

LMOH 423: IMPORT & EXPORT PRACTICES

1. THEORIES ON EXPORT

- i. World trade before Bretton Woods
- ii. Bretton Woods and Trade
- iii. Theory of Absolute Advantage, Comparative Advantage and Heckscher-Ohlin (HO) theory or the ‘factor endowment’ theory
- iv. Free Trade & Trade Liberalization in the context of GATT/WTO

2. GENERAL ELIMINATION OF QUANTITATIVE RESTRICTIONS

- 1. The Quota System
- 2. Import & Export Licensing
- 3. Other Measures
 - i. Trade Balancing Condition
 - ii. Local Content Requirements
 - iii. Infant Industry
 - iv. Additional Measures
 - v. Licences/Permits without Quotas

3. FOREIGN TRADE POLICY OF INDIA

- i. History of Foreign Trade Policy
- ii. Export and Import Policy (Foreign Trade Policy)
- iii. Features of India’s Foreign Trade Policy

4. IMPORT RELIEF UNDER THE WTO

- i. The Agreement on Pre-shipment Inspection Under WTO
- ii. Anti-Dumping Actions
- iii. Countervailing Duty Actions

LMOH 423: COUNTERTRADE PRACTICES & METHOD OF PAYMENT

1. Origin of Countertrade Practices (Method of Payment)

- 1. Commercial arrangement of Countertrade (International Perspective)
- 2. Benefits of Countertrade (for buyers)
 - a) Transfer of Technology
 - b) Alleviating Balance-of-Payments Difficulties
- 3. Benefits for Exporters
 - a) Increased Sales Opportunities
 - b) Flexibility in Prices
- 4. Counter purchase arrangements
- 5. Offsets transactions

2. Countertrade and the WTO

3. Reciprocal Sales Agreements

4. Buy-Back Agreements, Offset Transactions, Disposal and Switch Transactions

5. Method of Payment

- i. Consignment Sales,
- ii. Open Account

- iii. Documentary Collection
- 6. Liability and Responsibility of the Banks
 - 1. Documentary Credit System: Letters Of Credit
 - (i) General
 - (ii) Fundamental Principles
 - (iii) The Autonomy Of The Credit
 - (iv) The Doctrine Of Strict Compliance
 - (v) UCP No. 600
 - 2. Kinds Of Letters Of Credit
