

# **ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**

**A State Government University, Accredited with "A" Grade by NAAC  
Nagarjuna Nagar - 522 510, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh, India.**



**LL.M. – LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS**

**LL.M. – CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**LL.M. – LAW OF CRIMES**

**LL.M. – CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAWS**

## **SYLLABUS**

**2022 - 2023 onwards**

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS,  
COMMERCE & LAW**

**PROGRAM CODES:  
ANUCACL08, ANUCACL09,  
ANUCACL10 & ANUCACL11**





**ABOUT  
UNIVERSITY**

## ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY (ANU)

### - A Brief Profile

Acharya Nagarjuna University, a State University established in 1976, has been constantly striving towards achieving progress and expansion during its existence for over four decades, in terms of introducing new courses in the University Colleges, affiliated colleges and professional colleges. Spread over 300 acres of land on the National High Way (NH-16) between Vijayawada and Guntur of Andhra Pradesh, the University is one of the front ranking and fastest expanding Universities in the state of Andhra Pradesh. The University was inaugurated on 11th September, 1976 by the then President of India, Sri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed and celebrated its Silver Jubilee in 2001. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) awarded “A” grade to Acharya Nagarjuna University and also has achieved 108 International ranks, 39 National ranks UI Green Metrics rankings and many more. It is named after Acharya Nagarjuna – one of the most brilliant preceptors and philosophers, whose depth of thought, clarity of perception and spiritual insight were such that even after centuries, he is a source of inspiration to a vast number of people in many countries. The University is fortunate to be situated on the very soil where he was born and lived, a soil made more sacred by the aspiration for light and a state of whole someness by generations of students. With campus student strength of over 5000, the University offers instruction for higher learning in 68 UG & PG programs and guidance for the award of M.Phil. and Ph.D. in 48 disciplines spread over six campus colleges and one PG campus at Ongole. It also offers 160 UG programs in 440 affiliated colleges in the regions of Guntur and Prakasam Districts. It has a Centre for Distance Education offering 87 UG & PG programs. Characterized by its heterogeneous students and faculty hailing from different parts of the state and the country, the University provides most hospitable environment for pursuing Higher Learning and Research. Its aim is to remain connected academically at the forefront of all higher educational institutions. The University provides an excellent infrastructure and on-Campus facilities such as University Library with over one lakh books & 350 journals; Computer Centre; University Scientific Instrumentation Centre; Central Research Laboratory with Ultra-modern Equipment; Well-equipped Departmental Laboratories; Career Guidance and Placement Cell; Health Centre; Sports Facilities with Indoor & Outdoor Stadiums and Multipurpose Gym; Sports Hostel; Separate hostels for Boys, Girls, Research Scholars and International Students; Pariksha Bhavan (Examinations Building); Computers to all faculty members; Wi-Fi connectivity to all Departments and Hostels; Canteen, Student Centre & Fast-food Centre; Faculty Club; Dr. H.H. Deichmann & Dr. S. John David Auditorium cum Seminar Hall; Post office; Telecom Centre; State Bank of India; Andhra Bank; Energy Park; Silver Jubilee Park; Fish ponds; internet center; xerox center; cooperative stores; Water harvesting structures.

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**VISION,  
MISSION &  
OBJECTIVES  
OF THE  
UNIVERSITY**

## **ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**

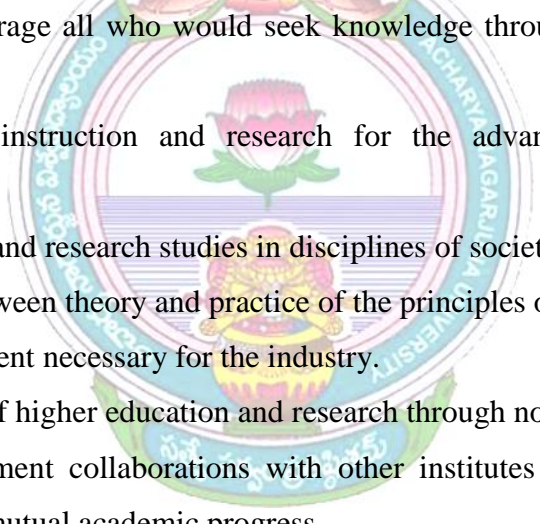
### **VISION**

To generate sources of knowledge that dispels ignorance and establish truth through teaching, learning and research.

### **MISSION**

To promote a bank of human talent in diversified faculties – Commerce & Management Studies, Education, Engineering & Technology, Humanities, Law, Natural Sciences, Pharmacy, Physical Education & Sports Sciences, Physical Sciences and Social Sciences that would become an investment for a prosperous society.

### **OBJECTIVES**

- 
- To inspire and encourage all who would seek knowledge through higher education and research.
  - To provide quality instruction and research for the advancement of science and technology.
  - To promote teaching and research studies in disciplines of societal relevance.
  - To bridge the gap between theory and practice of the principles of higher education.
  - To develop human talent necessary for the industry.
  - To open up avenues of higher education and research through non-formal means.
  - To invite and implement collaborations with other institutes of higher learning on a continuous basis for mutual academic progress.
  - To motivate and orient each academic department/centre to strive for and to sustain advanced levels of teaching and research so that the university emerges as an ideal institute of higher learning.
  - To focus specially on the studies involving rural economy, justifying its existence in the rural setting.

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**VISION  
&  
MISSION OF  
THE COLLEGE**

## ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY

### UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW

#### VISION AND MISSION OF THE COLLEGE:

University College of Arts, Commerce and Law presently consists of 19 teaching departments and seven research centres and running 27 courses. It had a very good team of qualified teachers with strong profiles. The vision of the college is to promote learning and research in the faculties of social sciences, humanities, law, education and management. It is intended to encourage research temperament and develop inputs for the betterment of the society. The mission of the college is to nurture the scholarship, leadership and produce outcome to promote the quality of life and address the challenges in human society.







**VISION  
&  
MISSION OF  
THE  
DEPARTMENT**

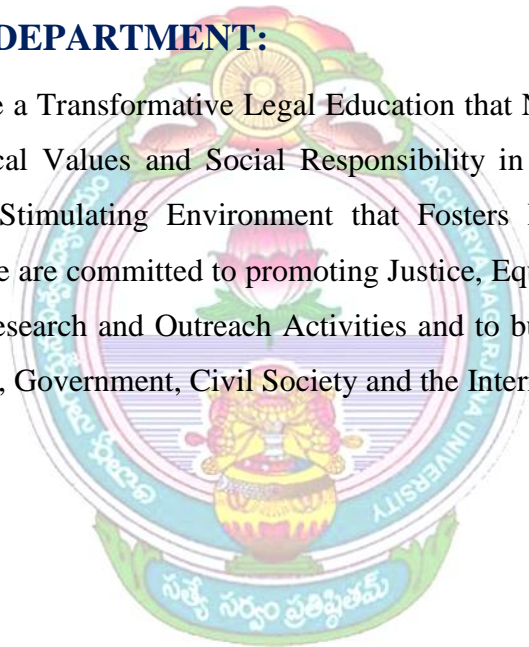
**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.)**

**VISION OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

To be a World-Class Legal Education Institution that Empowers Individuals to contribute to the Socio-Economic and Political Development of the Nation and beyond.

**MISSION OF THE DEPARTMENT:**

Our Mission is to provide a Transformative Legal Education that Nurtures Critical Thinking, Professional Skills, Ethical Values and Social Responsibility in our Students. We aim to create an Intellectually Stimulating Environment that Fosters Research, Innovation and Academic Excellence. We are committed to promoting Justice, Equality and the Rule of Law through our Teaching, Research and Outreach Activities and to building strong partnerships with the Legal Profession, Government, Civil Society and the International Community.



# LL.M - 2 YEARS DEGREE PROGRAM

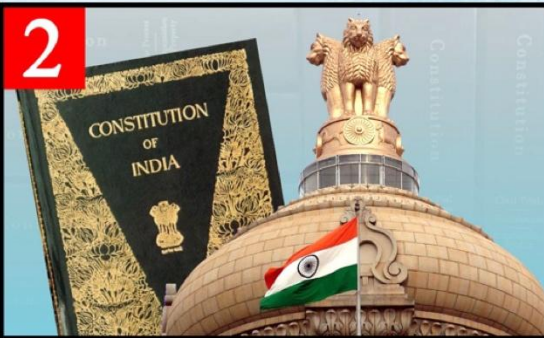
## SPECIALISATIONS OFFERED

1



**Labour  
&  
Industrial Laws**

2



**Constitutional  
&  
Administrative Law**

3



**Law of Crimes**

4



**Corporate  
&  
Securities Law**

**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M)**

**PROGRAMME EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO'S):**

After Two years of successful completion of the program, the Student will be able to demonstrate:

PEO 1	Refined and solid understanding of the Concepts, Principles, Doctrines and Theories Governing the Legal Regime.
PEO 2	Enhanced Legal Research and Writing Skills with Significant Contributions to Knowledge Creation.
PEO 3	Sensitized Insight on the impact of Law on various sections of the Society and ability to critically resolve Legal issues at a Global, National, Regional and Local Level.
PEO 4	Legal Acumen enabling Students to apply their Skills to different domains including Legal Practice, Industry, Teaching and Research.

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (POs):**

*On the successful completion of the program, the student will be able to*

PO 1	Evaluate the key Concepts, Doctrines, Principles, and Theories Governing their specialization.
PO 2	Apply International best practices to Real and Relevant Issues in the Discipline Specific Specialization and General Laws.
PO 3	Appraise the latest Legal Developments through a Multi-disciplinary Lens.
PO 4	Develop a sensitized perspective towards the Global, National and Local Requirements in the Legal Discipline.
PO 5	Demonstrate effective research skills in their Specialized Domain to Excel as Advisors and Consultants to the Industry.

**MAPPING**

**PROGRAMME OUTCOMES (PO)**

to

**PROGRAM EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES (PEO)**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>PEO 1</b>	3	3	2	3	2
<b>PEO 2</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>PEO 3</b>	2	2	3	3	2
<b>PEO 4</b>	3	3	2	3	3

<b>MAPPING CORRELATION</b>			
<b>LOW</b>	<b>MEDIUM</b>	<b>HIGH</b>	<b>NO</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>



# STRUCTURE

# LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS

SEMESTER - I



RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY



DISPUTE RESOLUTION  
IN LABOUR MANAGEMENT



TRADE UNION LAW

SEMESTER - II



JURISPRUDENCE



INDUSTRIAL DISCIPLINE  
& PUNISHMENT PROCESS



COLLECTIVE  
BARGAINING

SEMESTER - III



LAW & ENVIRONMENT



SOCIAL SECURITY LAW



WAGES & MINIMUM  
LABOUR STANDARDS

SEMESTER - IV



DISSERTATION

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Mode	L	T	P	Credits	Int	Ext	Total Marks
<b>SEMESTER I</b>										
1	LLM S1 (01) LL	Research Methodology	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
2	LLM S1 (02) LL	Dispute Resolution in Labour Management Relations	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
3	LLM S1 (03) LL	Trade Union Laws	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>24</b>			
<b>SEMESTER II</b>										
4	LLM S2 (04) LL	Jurisprudence	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
5	LLM S2 (05) LL	Industrial Discipline and Punishments Process	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
6	LLM S2 (06) LL	Collective Bargaining	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
7	---	MOOCS-I	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER III</b>										
8	LLM S3 (07) LL	Law and Environment	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
9	LLM S3 (08) LL	Social Security Law	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
10	LLM S3 (09) LL	Wages and Minimum Labour Standards	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
11	---	MOOCS-II	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>										
12	LLM S3 (10) LL	Dissertation**		0	0					200

\*\* Faculty workload would include 1 hr. per student guided from the third semester onwards.





**First  
Semester**

**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS**  
**SEMESTER-I**

**LLM S1 (01) (22) LL: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Research Methodology is a course that teaches students the fundamental principles and techniques of research. The course covers topics such as research design, data collection and analysis, and presentation of research findings. The primary goal of this course is to help students understand how to conduct research in a systematic, objective, and valid manner.

**COURSE OUTCOME:**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No.	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the different types of Research Methodologies and their applications	Understand
CO 2	Analyze the significance of scientific techniques in the field of Legal Research	Analyse
CO 3	Apply basic statistical techniques and data analysis methods to analyse research data	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the quality of research studies published in academic journals and identify potential areas for future research	Evaluate
CO 5	Show viable exploration & composing abilities to create an effective research product	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Tutorial method with Learning Exercises, Assignments & Presentations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Socrates Method

**UNIT - I**

- 1) Scientific Methods
- 2) Science, Theory and facts
- 3) Objectivity, Value, Neutrality and Empiricism
- 4) Purpose of Social Science Research
- 5) Scope of legal research
- 6) Concepts: variables, definitions
- 7) Research Problem
- 8) Formulation of research problems

**UNIT - II**

- 1) Hypothesis
- 2) Hypotheses its role, definitions
- 3) Criteria of good hypothesis and its sources
- 4) Research Design
- 5) Forms of Research Design
- 6) Techniques of Research Design
- 7) Major steps in the preparation of Research Design

**UNIT - III**

- 1) Sampling Techniques
- 2) Its uses and advantages in research
- 3) Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random
- 4) Non-random, sampling hazard, availability and purpose sampling
- 5) Research Tools
- 6) Observation, Participant and non-participant observation,
- 7) Questionnaire
- 8) Schedule
- 9) Interview

**UNIT - IV**

- 1) Survey
- 2) Case Study
- 3) Content Analysis
- 4) Projective Techniques
- 5) Data processing and Analysis
- 6) Use of Statistics in the Analysis and Interpretation of Data

**UNIT - V**

- 1) Research Report



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

- 1) Myneni S.R., 'Research Methodology' Allahabad Law Agency
- 2) Robert Watt, 'Concise Legal Research', Universal law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
- 3) Bindrawan Lal, 'Research Methodology' ABD Publishers, Jaipur, India.
- 4) Tiwari H.N., 'Legal Research Methodology', Allahabad Law Agency.,
- 5) Victor Tunkel, 'Legal Research', Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
- 6) Saravanavel. P. 'Research Methodology', Kitab Mahal. Allahabad.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S1 (02) (22) LL: DISPUTE RESOLUTION IN LABOUR  
MANAGEMENT RELATIONS**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Dispute resolution in labour management relations is a course that focuses on managing conflicts that arise in the workplace between employers and employees or their representatives. The course examines various techniques and strategies for resolving disputes, including Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration and Adjudication.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the legal framework and history of labour management relations, including collective bargaining, labour laws and regulations	Understand
CO 2	Identify issues and conflicts that arise in workplace to develop strategies for addressing them effectively	Analyse
CO 3	Apply conflict resolution strategies to work situations	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the effectiveness of various dispute resolution techniques and strategies in different situations	Evaluate
CO 5	Apply negotiation techniques to develop bargaining positions, use persuasive arguments and manage emotions and conflicts during negotiations	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Role-plays and stimulations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Research projects

**UNIT - I**

1. Governments Policy on Industrial Relations
2. Indian Government policy of active intervention in industrial relations through conciliation and adjudication
3. Compulsory methods Voluntary methods of settlement of industrial disputes.

## UNIT - II

1. Industrial Disputes Act
2. *Definitions:*  
Appropriate government, industry, industrial dispute & workman.
3. Settlement and award Layoff.
4. Retrenchment and Closure.

## UNIT - III

1. Industrial relations machinery and methods of settlement of industrial disputes
2. Works Committees
3. Conciliation
4. Investigation
5. Court of Inquiry
6. Voluntary Arbitration
7. Compulsory Adjudication
8. Governments power to refer industrial disputes
9. Nature and extent of Governments Power.

## UNIT - IV

1. Industrial adjudication
2. Objectives of industrial adjudication
3. Labour courts, industrial tribunals and National Industrial Tribunals Constitution and Composition.
4. Jurisdiction, powers and functions of adjudicatory authorities
5. Finality and Judicial review of awards
6. Commencement, enforceability and operation of awards.

## UNIT - V

1. Chapter V A and V B of Industrial Disputes Act
2. Restrictions on and compensation for lay-off, retrenchment transfer and closure of undertakings
3. Exit policy
4. Unfair Labour Practices (Schedule V)
5. Change of conditions of service
6. Section 9A & 9B and Schedule IV of Industrial Disputes Act
7. Section 33, 33A & 33B of Industrial Disputes Act
8. Recovery of money due from employer
9. Section 33C(1) of Industrial Disputes Act
10. *Jurisdiction of Labour Courts:* under Section 33C(2) of Industrial Disputes Act.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. The Law of Industrial Disputes Vol. I & Vol. II O.P. Malhotra.
2. Labour and the Law Kahn - Freund.
3. Report of National Commission on Labour (Relevant chapters)

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S1 (03) (22) LL: TRADE UNION LAW****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Trade Union Law is a course that focuses on the legal framework that governs trade unions and their operations. The course covers the history and development of trade unions, the legal rights and obligations of unions and their members, and the legal relationships between unions, employers and government.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the history and development of trade unions and their legal framework, including labour laws and regulations	Understand
CO 2	Identify and Analyse emerging issues in Trade Union Law	Analyse
CO 3	Explain the legal requirements for forming and registering a Union	Apply
CO 4	Identify the legal rights and obligations of unions and their members	Evaluate
CO 5	Navigate and interpret labour laws and regulations	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Guest speakers Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Moot Court Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Freedom of Organization
2. Negative and positive features
3. Position in India, Britain and America
4. Scope of Art 19(1)

**UNIT - II**

1. Development Process
2. History of Trade Union Movement



3. Brief History of Trade Union movement in Britain
4. Evolution of Trade Union Movement Labour Legislation in India
5. Definition of Trade Union
6. Registration Procedure

### UNIT - III

1. Trade Unions and Corporate Status
2. Corporate Status
3. Immunities of Trade Unions India and Britain
4. Trade Union Recognition
5. Recognition of Trade Unions in Britain
6. Recognition of Trade Unions in India NCL Recommendations.

### UNIT - IV

1. Problems facing the Indian Trade Union Movement
2. Multi Unionism
3. Outsiders in the Unions
4. Political affiliation
5. Inter-Union Rivalry and Intra-Union Rivalry

### UNIT - V

1. Unorganised Labour and Unionizations
2. Problems of unorganized labour
3. Agricultural Labour
4. Child Labour
5. Bonded Labour

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Citrine Trade Union Law
2. Cyril Grunfeld Modern Trade Union Law.
3. Richard Kinder Trade Union Law
4. Kahn-Freund Labour and the Law
5. J.N. Mallick Trade Union Law
6. K.D. Srivastava Trade Union Law
7. S.C. Jha Indian Trade Union Movement
8. V.V. Giri Labour Problems in Indian Industry
9. C.K. Sharma Labour Movement in India
10. N.C.L. Recommendations Relevant Chapters
11. Bombay Industrial Relations Act 1946
12. Maharashtra Recognition of Trade Unions and PULP Act 1971

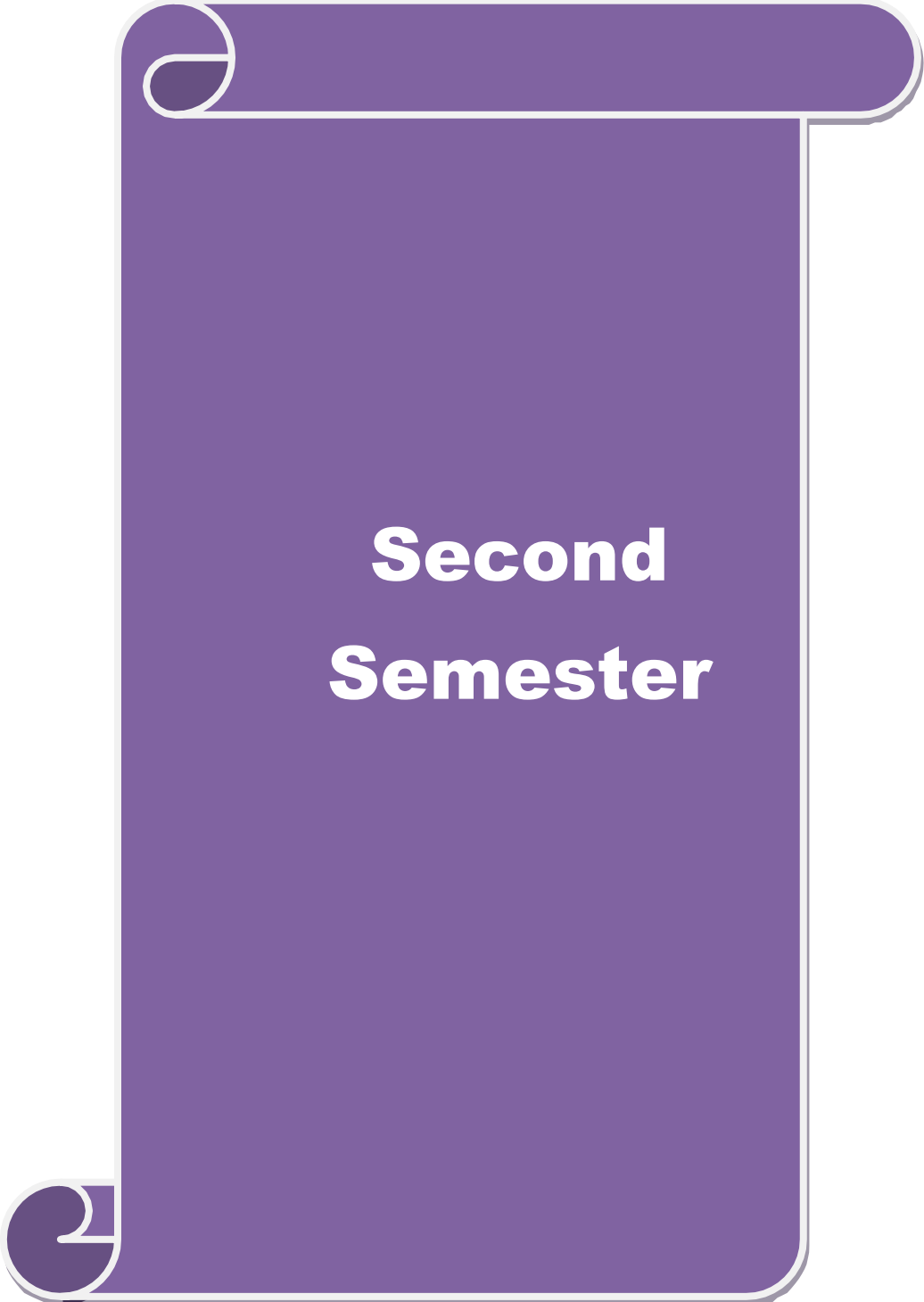


**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>CO 1</b>	1	2	3	3	2
<b>CO 2</b>	3	3	3	3	2
<b>CO 3</b>	3	3	3	3	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	2	2	2	1
<b>CO 5</b>	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



# **Second Semester**

## MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS

### SEMESTER-II

#### LLM S2 (04) (22) LL: JURISPRUDENCE

#### COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Jurisprudence is a course that explores the philosophical and theoretical foundations of law. The course examines different theories and schools of thought about the nature and purpose of law, the relationship between law and morality, and the role of law in society.

#### COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the major theories and schools of thought in jurisprudence	Understand
CO 2	Analyse legal arguments and decisions from different theoretical perspectives	Analyse
CO 3	Apply legal theories to contemporary legal issues	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the relationship between law and morality	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate Legal reasoning and analysis skills	Skill

#### TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Lecture Method
- Readings and Reflections method
- Guest speaker method
- Case Study Method

#### UNIT - I

1. Sources of Law
2. Custom
3. Precedent

4. Doctrine of ratio decidendi
5. Legislation
6. Rules of Interpretation of Statutes
7. Literal Rule
8. Golden Rule
9. Mischief Rule
10. Beneficial Rule

#### **UNIT - II**

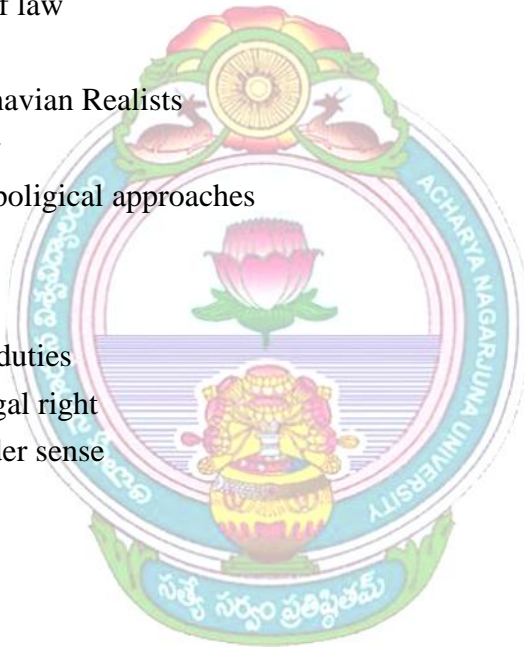
1. Theories of Law
2. Natural Law School
3. Positivism
4. Hart's Concept of Law
5. Kelsen's pure theory of law
6. Modern Realism
7. American and Scandinavian Realists
8. Marxist theory of Law
9. Historical and Anthropological approaches
10. Sociological school

#### **UNIT - III**

1. Concept of Right and duties
2. Characteristics of a legal right
3. Legal rights in the wider sense
4. Kinds of legal rights
5. Concept of Duty
6. Functions of duty
7. Structure of duty
8. Approval and disapproval
9. Enforceability
10. Sanction
11. Conflicting duties
12. Breach of duty

#### **UNIT - IV**

1. Concept of Liability:
2. The Nature and Kinds of Liability
3. Theory of remedial liability
4. Theory of penal liability
5. Acts
6. Two classes of wrongful acts



7. Damnum Sine injuria
8. The place and time of act
9. Causation
10. Mens rea Intention Motive - Relevance and irrelevance of motive Malice Jusnecessitatis
11. Negligence
12. Duty of care
13. Standard of care
14. Degree of care
15. Theory of strict liability
16. Mistake of law and Mistake of fact
17. Vicarious Liability
18. Measure of criminal liability
19. Measure of civil liability

#### **UNIT - V**

1. Persons
2. Legal status of persons
3. Kinds of persons
4. Theories of corporate personality
5. Ownership and Possession
6. Development of Idea of Ownership
7. Kinds of Ownership
8. Essentials of Ownership
9. Development of concept of possession
10. Elements of possession
11. Kinds of possession
12. Distinction between ownership and possession



#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Jurisprudence by Dias
2. Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lloyd
3. Doctrine of Precedent by Rupert Cross
4. Law in the Making by C.K. Allen
5. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell
6. Nature of Judicial Process by Cardozo
7. Salmond's Jurisprudence

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

## LLM S2 (05) (22) LL: INDUSTRIAL DISCIPLINE AND PUNISHMENT

### PROCESS

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Industrial Discipline and Punishment Process is a course that focuses on the rules, procedures and principles involved in the disciplinary process within an industrial setting. This course explores the legal, ethical and practical considerations involved in disciplining employees and enforcing workplace rules and regulations.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the importance of communication and documentation in disciplinary proceedings	Understand
CO 2	Analyse and evaluate different forms of workplace discipline	Analyse
CO 3	Apply their knowledge of workplace rules and regulations to develop effective disciplinary policies and procedures	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the effectiveness of different types of punishment in shaping employee behaviour	Evaluate
CO 5	Develop critical thinking and problem-solving skills	Skill

#### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Role Play Method
- Lecture Method
- Guest speaker Method
- Group Discussions Method
- Quizzes and Assignments Method

#### **UNIT - I**

1. Industrial Discipline
2. Concept and need for maintaining industrial discipline
3. Industrial Employment (Standing orders) Act, 1946 And Model standing orders

#### **UNIT - II**

1. Misconduct
2. Different types of misconduct



3. Punishment appropriate to misconduct
4. Punishment
5. Major and minor punishment
6. Termination of employment
7. Dismissal
8. Discharge (Punitive or simple)
9. Discharge of probationers
10. Compulsory retirement
11. Fines
12. Suspension subsistence allowance during suspension
13. Reversion or demotion
14. Withdrawal of increments cumulative or non-cumulative

### UNIT - III

1. Domestic Enquiry
2. Compliance with principles of natural justice
3. Charge-sheet Requirements of Enquiry officer
4. Presenting Officer
5. Defence counsel
6. Enquiry officer report
7. Final show-cause notice and order of punishment

### UNIT - IV

1. Jurisdiction of adjudicatory authorities
2. Supervisory original or appellate jurisdiction
3. Section 11 A of Industrial Disputes Act
4. Section 2A(2) of Industrial Disputes (A.P. Amendment) Act
5. Protection of civil servants
6. Doctrine of pleasure Art. 310 of the Constitution
7. Protection under Art 311 of the constitution
8. Jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunals and High Courts.

### UNIT - V

1. Law Relating to Promotions and Transfer
2. Comparison of Jurisdiction of Labour Courts /Industrial Tribunals with the jurisdiction of Administrative Tribunals on punishments

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. The Law of industrial disputes Vol I & Vol II O.P. Malhotra
2. Constitutional Law of India H.M. Seervai (Relevant chapters)
3. Report of National Commission on Labour (1969) (Relevant chapters)

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S2 (06) (22) LL: COLLECTIVE BARGAINING****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course provides an overview of the collective bargaining process, which is a vital component of labour relations in the workplace. Students will learn about the legal framework surrounding collective bargaining, as well as the roles and responsibilities of both management and labour unions at workplace.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the process of administering collective bargaining agreements	Understand
CO 2	Analyse current trends and issues affecting collective bargaining	Analyse
CO 3	Prepare effectively for collective bargaining negotiations	Apply
CO 4	Identify and evaluate the different negotiation strategies and tactics used by management and labour unions during collective bargaining	Evaluate
CO 5	Develop communication and conflict resolution skills to effectively negotiate	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Case Study Method
- Lecture Method
- Mock Negotiations Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Role Paly Method

### UNIT - I

1. Collective Bargaining Conceptual and Processual Issues
2. Concept of collective bargaining a comparative appraisal
3. Methodological aspects

### UNIT - II

1. Bargaining process
2. Types of bargaining Plant level, industry level and national level
3. Advantages of collective bargaining over compulsory adjudication

### UNIT - III

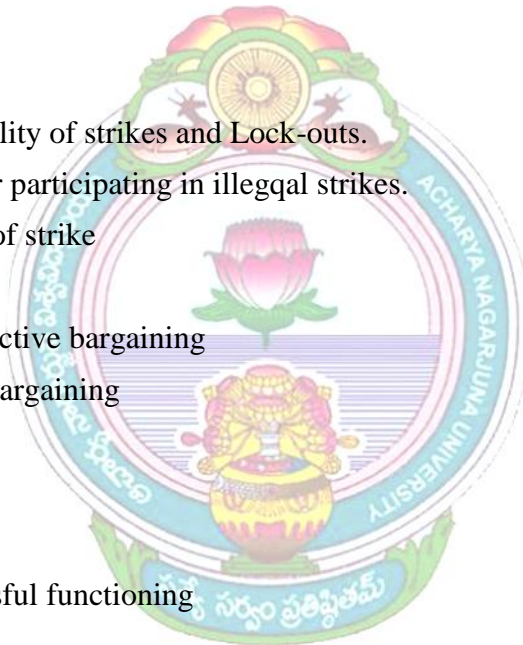
1. Legal control of collective bargaining endeavours
2. Strike as a weapon in the process of collective bargaining
3. pen-down, go-slow, work to rule, stay-in, picketing
4. Gherao
5. Lock-out
6. Legality and Justifiability of strikes and Lock-outs.
7. Disciplinary action for participating in illegal strikes.
8. Wages for the period of strike

### UNIT - IV

1. Factors affecting collective bargaining
2. Multi-Unionism and bargaining
3. Bargaining councils
4. Sole bargaining agent.
5. Other factors
6. Conditions for successful functioning

### UNIT - V

1. Status of collective agreements
2. Binding nature of collective agreements.
3. Collective Agreement and conciliation settlement
4. Workers' participation in Management
5. Concept and theories of participation of workers
6. Works Committees
7. Joint Management Councils
8. Worker Director
9. Workers' share holders



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Gillian S. morris and Timothy J.Archer, Ckollective Labour Law (2000), Oxford
2. Nick Humphrey, Trade Union Law (1997), Blackstone, London
3. John Bowers and Simon hentyball, Text book on Labour Law (1998), Blackstone, London.
4. Stephen Dery and Richard Mitchell, Employment Relations - Individualization and Union Exclusion (1999), Blackston, London
5. Roger Blanpain, Chris Engels(Eds.), Comparative Labour Law and Industrial Relations in Industrialised market Economies (1999)
6. Indian Law Institute - Labour Law and Labour Relations, (1997)
7. ILO, Collective Bargaining.
8. ILO, Collective Bargaining in Industrialised Market Economies
9. Mary Sur, Collective Bargaining (1965)
10. Principles of Labour Law, Chs. 8,9 and 10 (1983)
11. Otto Kahn-Freund, Labour and the Law, (1977)
12. A.V. Rajagopalan, Approaches to Collective Bargaining – Intricacies" 1982 Vol. II
13. Labour Law Notes P.J. 42.
14. B.R. Patil, Sectionalised Bargaining in Textile Industry in Coimbatore" 20 Indian
15. Journal of Industrial Relations 44. (1985)
16. Elias T. Ramos, Growth of Collective Bargaining in the Philippines, 1953-74", 14 Indian
17. Journal of Industrial Relations 559 (1987)
18. T.O. Ekeehukwu, Collective bargaining & Process of Settling Industrial Dispsutes in Nigeria
19. Indian journal of industrial Relations 607 (1983)
20. Y.R.K. Reddy, Determination of Collective Bargaining Agency Search for a Procedure
21. Indian journal of Industrial Relations 73 (1978)
22. Sahab Dayat Revival of Collective Bargaining in India
23. Journal of Industrial Relations 329 (1982)

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*





**Third  
Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS****SEMESTER-III****LLM S3 (07) (22) LL: LAW AND ENVIRONMENT****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Environmental protection and the quest for sustainable development that can meet the needs of both present and future generations have become pressing common concerns at national & international levels.

In past decades, national and international law has developed a wide range of sector-specific and creative cross-cutting approaches to respond to these challenges. This course will provide a strong theoretical and practical understanding of the environmental legal system, the frameworks of and tools for sustainable environmental management and the complex policy issues presented by the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

Environmental law encompasses a wide and diverse range of issues like energy, climate change, biodiversity conservation, water and oceans, agriculture, finance and international development and also (and especially in Australia, as one of the world's most urban nations) issues like city planning, transport, housing and corporate social responsibility. Student will acquire the skills and understanding needed to address the 'wicked problems' posed by environmental sustainability challenges and be equipped to pursue a career in environmental law and environmental policy.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the strong theoretical and practical issues of the Environmental Legal System.	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the legal and policy responses to climate change, including the clean power plan	Analyse
CO 3	Apply the principles of sustainable development	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the legal and policy frameworks for managing natural resources	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate critical thinking and problem-solving skills by applying legal and policy frameworks to complex environmental issues such as plastic pollution and e-waste	Skill



## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Group Projects Method
- Lecture Method
- Seminar Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Case Study Method
- Assignments Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Field Tours Method

### UNIT – I: Environment Policy Development

1. Meaning of Environment
2. Ancient Indian Law
3. Early Environmental legislation
4. India's Environmental Policy in 1970's - Mid 1980's
5. Liberalization and economic approach.

### UNIT – II: International Law and Environmental Protection

1. Environment as a human right
2. United Nations
3. Stockholm Declaration
4. Rio Summit
5. Vienna Convention
6. Montreal Protocol
7. Earth Summit
8. UNEP
9. Trail Smelter Arbitration.

### UNIT – III: National Laws and Environmental Protection

1. Constitutional perspectives
2. Legislative strategies
3. Wild life Act
4. Water Act
5. Air Act
6. Forest Act
7. The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act
8. Environment Act
9. The National Environment Tribunal Act.

### UNIT – IV: Environmental Pollution

1. Kinds of pollution
2. causes of factors of environmental pollution
3. Remedies under civil law and criminal law



**UNIT – V: Judiciary and Environmental Regime**

1. Wholesome environment
2. Principles of Common Law
3. Criminal Liability
4. Judicial Remedies
5. Judicial Activism
6. Environment and PIL.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Mohanty S.K., 'Environment and Pollution Law Manual' Universal Law Publications, New Delhi.
2. Shyam Divan, Armin Rosencranz, 'Environmental law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes', Oxford University Press
3. Maheswara Swamy, N, 'Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection', Asia Law House.
4. Sahasranaman P.B., 'Law of Environment Protection' Classic Publication, Bangalore.
5. Mehta M.C., 'Commentary on Water and Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws, Delhi Law House, New Delhi.
6. Aruna Venkat, 'Environmental Law and Policy', PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (08) (22) LL: SOCIAL SECURITY LAW****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course examines the legal framework governing social security programs in the Country, including retirement, disability, and survivor benefits. Students will explore the history and evolution of social security law, as well as current legal and policy issues related to it.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the administrative process for applying and receiving social security benefits	Understand
CO 2	Analyse various social security programmes	Analyse
CO 3	Identify the legal and policy implications of social security programmes	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the funding sources for social security programmes	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate critical thinking and problem-solving skills by analysing and evaluating complex social security issues	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions Method
- Assignments Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Concept of Social Security
2. The Beveridge Report
3. Evolution of Social Security
4. Labour Welfare
5. Distinction with Social Security
6. Labour social security as part of the general
7. social security in the welfare State

8. Social Assistance
9. Social Insurance
10. Social security in UK, USA and INDIA

#### **UNIT - II**

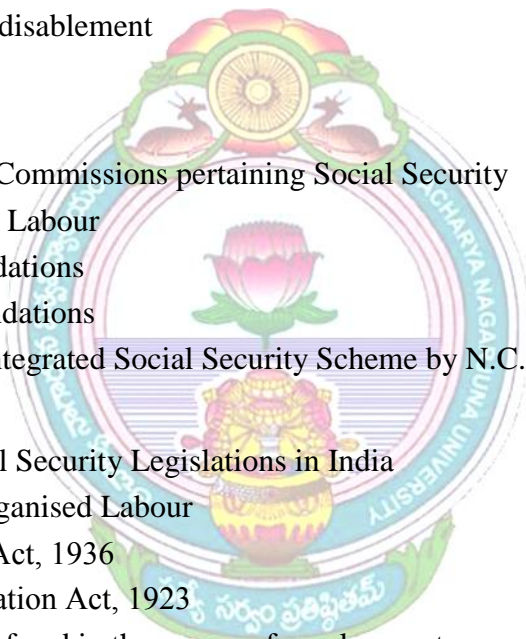
1. International norms for social security of labour
2. The ILO measures
3. The UNO measures
4. Constitutional Perspectives
5. Fundamental Rights
6. Right to life, the wider dimensions
7. Directive Principles of State Policy
8. Right to adequate means of livelihood
9. Right to public assistance in cases of unemployment
10. Old age, sickness and disablement
11. Maternity relief

#### **UNIT - III**

1. Recommendations of Commissions pertaining Social Security
2. Royal Commission on Labour
3. I - N.C.L. Recommendations
4. II - N.C.L. Recommendations
5. Comprehensive and Integrated Social Security Scheme by N.C.L.

#### **UNIT - IV**

1. Development of Social Security Legislations in India
2. Social Security for Organised Labour
3. Employer's Liability Act, 1936
4. Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923
5. Accident Arising out of and in the course of employment.
6. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948
7. Health care and Cash benefit in the case of Sickness
8. Maternity and Employee injury
9. Employees Provident Fund & Mis Provisions Act, 1952
10. Employees' Provident Fund Scheme, 1982
11. Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976
12. Employees' Pension Scheme, 1935
13. Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972
14. Payment of Gratuity to employees
15. Maternity Benefit Act, 1961
16. welfare of working women
17. maternity leave and Payment of certain monetary benefits



**UNIT - V**

1. Social Security for Unorganized Labour
2. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
3. The Bonded Labour
4. Agricultural Labour

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Harry Calvert Social Security Laws (1978)
2. S.C. Srivastava - Social Security and Labour Laws (1985)
3. Reports of the National Commission on Labour (1&2) (Relevant Chapters)
4. The Laws of Social Security Ogns and Berndt (1978) (Relevant chapters)

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (09) (22) LL: WAGES AND MINIMUM LABOUR STANDARDS****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The Wages and Minimum Labour Standards course is designed to provide an in-depth understanding of the laws and regulations governing minimum wages and labour standards in different countries around the world. The course will cover a wide range of topics related to labour standards.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the role of collective bargaining in setting minimum wages	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the impact of globalisation on minimum wage policies	Analyse
CO 3	Identify the different methods used to enforce minimum wage laws	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the impact of technology on minimum wage jobs and the labour market more broadly	Evaluate
CO 5	Develop their own opinions on the complex issues surrounding wages and labour standards	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Case Law method
- Guest Lectures Method
- Discussions & Breakout Sessions Method
- Experimental Learning Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Wages
2. History of Wage legislation in India
3. Findings of Royal Commission on Wages 1931
4. Constitutional Perspectives on wages
5. Right to living wage
6. Right to equal pay for equal work

7. Denial of minimum wages as forced labour
8. International Standardization on wages
9. The role of ILO Conventions and Recommendations

#### **UNIT - II**

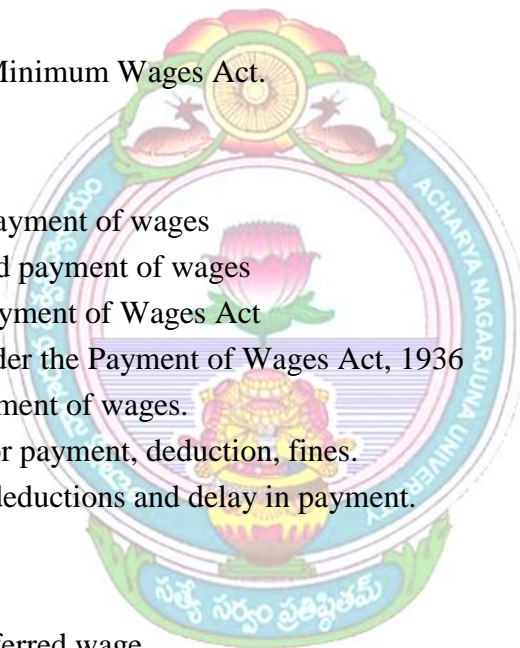
1. Theories of wages
2. Concepts of minimum wage
3. Fair wage
4. Living wage
5. Need based minimum wage.
6. Fixation and Revision of Wages
7. Principles of wage fixation
8. Industrial Adjudication
9. Wage boards
10. fixation of wages
11. Wage fixation under Minimum Wages Act.

#### **UNIT - III**

1. Protection of Wages
2. Problems relating to payment of wages
3. Royal Commission and payment of wages
4. Deductions and the Payment of Wages Act
5. Payment of Wages under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936
6. Responsibility for payment of wages.
7. Wage Periods-Time for payment, deduction, fines.
8. Claims arising out of deductions and delay in payment.

#### **UNIT - IV**

1. Payment of Bonus
2. Bonus concept - as deferred wage
3. Facets Attendance bonus
4. Incentive Bonus, etc.
5. Concept of Profit Sharing - Desirability.
6. Difficulties in Implementation.
7. Interpretation by Indian Courts and Tribunals.
8. Calculation of Bonus under the Payment of Bonus Act, 1965.
9. Eligibility for Bonus, minimum and maximum bonus.
10. Set on and Set off of allocable.
11. Labour Welfare Concept
12. Health, Safety and Welfare
13. Health, Safety and Welfare of workers in factories
14. Dearness Allowance



15. Basic wage and Dearness Allowance
16. Fixation and Revision of Dearness Allowance

#### UNIT - V

1. Shops and Establishments
2. Definition of 'Shop' and 'Establishment'
3. Health, safety and leaves
4. Wages and conditions of employment

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. O.P. Malthotra, Law of Industrial Disputes (1999)
2. R.R. Singh, Labour Economics Chs. 6,7,8 and 9 (1971)
3. G.L. Kothari, Wages, Dearness Allowances and Bonus (1968)
4. Y.B. Singh, Industrial Labour in India Part 1, (1960)
5. V.V. Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry Ch.F (1972)
6. Report of the National Commission on Labour 1969
7. International Labour Office, Wages (1968)
8. International Labour Office, Wage Fixing (1981)
9. International Labour Office, Minimum Wage Fixing (1981)
10. Vedula Jagannadha Rao, Law Relating to Shops & Establishments in Andhra Pradesh (1989)
11. Suresh C. Srivastava, 'Payment of Dearness Allowance to Industrial Workers in India' 15.J.I.L.1. 444(1973)
12. Suresh C. Srivastava, Machinery for Fixation of Minimum Wage of Sweated Labour in India Problems and Prospects 23 J.I.L.1.495(1981)
13. R.D. Agarwal, Dynamics of Labour Relations in India (1972)
14. Sahab Dayal. Wage, Income and Industrial Relations in Modern India : An Evaluation of Selected Empirical Implications.
15. Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 195(1971)
16. Madhuri G. Seth, Bonus in Equity Perspective, 15 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 119
17. Deepak Lal, Theories of Industrial Wage Structures : A Review 15 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 167 (1979)
18. C. Mani Sastry, Wage Structure and Regional Labour Market, 21 Indian Journal of Industrial Relations 344(1985)
19. Suresh C. Srivastava, Payment of Dearness Allowance to Industrial Workers in India: The Judicial Approach, 15 J.I.L.1 444(1973).
20. R.L. Chawla, Wage Policy and Industrial Relations.



**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



# **Fourth Semester**

## **MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LABOUR & INDUSTRIAL LAWS**

### **SEMESTER-IV**

#### **LLM S3 (10) (22) LL: DISSERTATION**

A dissertation is a formal document that provides the students an opportunity to present the skills and knowledge they have gained through the research project they organised and conducted. It further allows students to demonstrate their skills in identifying the area of research, setting out objectives, identifying the necessary research questions, performing a proper literature review, devising appropriate methodology of research, analysis and interpretation of data, drawing conclusions and suggestions for future researchers.

The overriding criteria namely, institute-wide standardization, readability, conformance to ethical norms and durability forms the core of the acceptable form of the dissertation. This document provides a set of guidelines for the LL.M. students to prepare the dissertation to satisfy the above-mentioned criteria.

#### **1. GENERAL GUIDELINES:**

- a. Every student pursuing their LL.M. Programme in the Department of Law is expected to undertake a research project and submit an original written dissertation in strict adherence to the timeline that would be announced annually.
- b. Students must choose a research area of their choice and submit a brief proposal of about one page, along with their choice of guide, to the Head of the Department, on or before the specified date.
- c. Guides will be allotted to the students, taking into due consideration the choice of the candidate, after obtaining the consent of the guide, and subject to the number of candidates under the supervision of the individual guide.
- d. No guide can supervise more than FIVE students at any given time.
- e. The students are advised to meet the guide for their guidance in the dissertation work on a regular basis. It is the responsibility of the students to keep their guide informed about their progress of work. The difficulties, if any, while performing research must be reported to the guide without any delay.
- f. The dissertation work of the students will be monitored by the Department of Law. The students will have to present his/her progress before the members of the Department in two terms.

#### **2. BROAD AREAS OF DISSERTATION:**

Students must conduct their research on a carefully chosen area from the following broad areas:

- a. Constitutional and Administrative Law
- b. Corporate Law
- c. Gender and Sexual Minorities
- d. Gender Justice
- e. Human Rights Law
- f. International Criminal Law
- g. International Humanitarian Laws
- h. Labour Laws
- i. Securities Laws
- j. United Nations

### 3. FORMAT OF DISSERTATION:

- a. A dissertation should normally be between 30,000 to 35,000 words (excluding preface and annexures)
- b. The students are advised to attach one-page abstract of dissertation work in the preface to the dissertation.
- c. *Formatting rules:*

- Body including Bibliography, References, Index of Authorities, Appendixes, tables - Font Style- Times New Roman, Size- 12, Alignment- Justified and line spacing of 1.5.
- Footnotes - Font Style -Times New Roman, Size- 10, Line Spacing- 1, Alignment- Justified.

*Margin:* Left margin: 3.75 cm (1 1/2 inch)

*Other margins:* 2.5 cm (1 inch).

- d. *Line Space:* The line spacing in the text of the dissertation must be one and half line spacing. Double line spacing shall be used while connecting two consecutive paragraphs. Single line spacing shall be observed for abstract, quotations, declaration, foot notes and references.
- e. Citations and References: ILI, OSCOLA, or Bluebook must be followed. The mode of citation must be uniform across the entire dissertation.
- f. Quotations must be kept to a minimum and should not exceed 100 words for each quotation.
- g. Page Numbering: The page numbers of the text of the dissertation should be in Indian numerals (1,2,3,4,5, etc.) and should be centered at the bottom of the pages. The preface, appendixes, and bibliography to the dissertation shall be in Roman numerals.
- h. Plagiarism: In light of the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, the permissible limit of similarity shall be 10%.

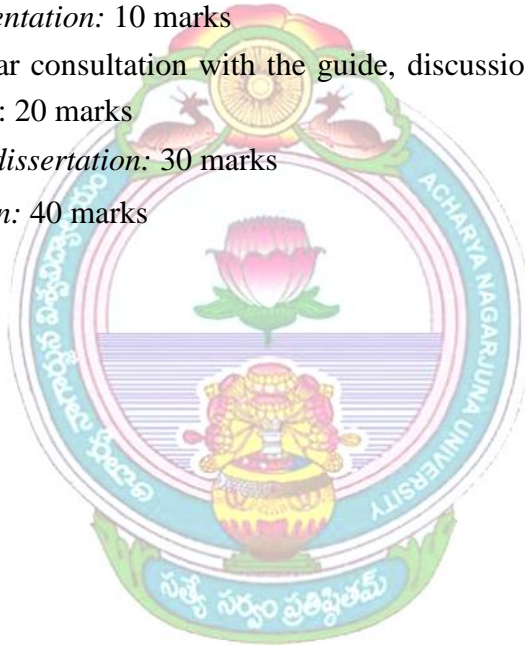
The plagiarism check should start from the first page of Chapter 1 and continue throughout the text till end.

- i. The new chapter in your dissertation should always start on an odd-numbered page. If a chapter ends on an odd-numbered page, its back side has to be kept blank.
- j. The copy of the dissertation to be submitted to the University should be durable. It is advised to use paper of 85 GSM or more.
- k. The students are to submit four copies of dissertation (in soft-bound) to the Department of Law.
- l. The final evaluation will be based on the written dissertation and an open viva.
- m. The Viva Panel will consist of the faculty members of the Department and one external member, from within or outside of the University.

#### 4. MARK DISTRIBUTION:

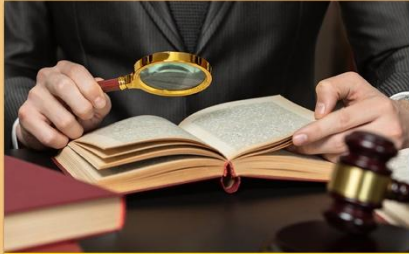
⇒ **Total Dissertation: 200 marks**

- *Viva voce:*
- *Mid-semester presentation:* 10 marks
- *Attendance:* Regular consultation with the guide, discussions on the progress, carrying out the suggestions: 20 marks
- *Completion of the dissertation:* 30 marks
- *External Evaluation:* 40 marks



# CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMIN. LAW

SEMESTER - I



**RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY**



**FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS  
& DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES**



**CENTRE & STATE  
RELATIONS**

SEMESTER - II



**JURISPRUDENCE**



**ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS  
NATURE AND SCOPE**

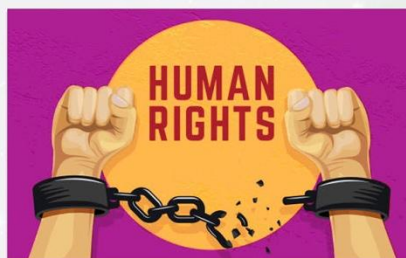


**ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS  
& JUDICIAL CONTROL**

SEMESTER - III



**LAW & ENVIRONMENT**



**PROTECTION & ENFORCEMENT OF  
HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA**



**PUBLIC AUTHORITIES  
LIABILITY**

SEMESTER - IV



**DISSERTATION**

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Mode	L	T	P	Credits	Int	Ext	Total Marks
<b>SEMESTER I</b>										
1	LLM S1 (01) CAL	Research Methodology	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
2	LLM S1 (02) CAL	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
3	LLM S1 (03) CAL	Centre and State Relations	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>24</b>			
<b>SEMESTER II</b>										
4	LLM S2 (04) CAL	Jurisprudence	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
5	LLM S2 (05) CAL	Administrative Process – Nature & Scope	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
6	LLM S2 (06) CAL	Administrative Process & Judicial Control	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
7	---	MOOCS-I	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER III</b>										
8	LLM S3 (07) CAL	Law and Environment	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
9	LLM S3 (08) CAL	Protection and Enforcement of Human Rights in India	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
10	LLM S3 (09) CAL	Public Authorities: Liability	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
11	---	MOOCS-II	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>										
12	LLM S3 (10) CAL	Dissertation**		0	0					200

\*\* Faculty workload would include 1 hr. per student guided from the third semester onwards.



**First  
Semester**



**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) - CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**SEMESTER-I**

**LLM S1 (01) (22) CAL: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Research Methodology is a course that teaches students the fundamental principles and techniques of research. The course covers topics such as research design, data collection and analysis, and presentation of research findings. The primary goal of this course is to help students understand how to conduct research in a systematic, objective, and valid manner.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the different types of Research Methodologies and their applications	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the significance of scientific techniques in the field of Legal Research	Analyse
CO 3	Apply basic statistical techniques and data analysis methods to analyse research data	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the quality of research studies published in academic journals and identify potential areas for future research	Evaluate
CO 5	Show viable exploration & composing abilities to create an effective research product	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Tutorial method with Learning Exercises, Assignments & Presentations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Socrates Method

### UNIT - I

1. Scientific Methods
2. Science, Theory and facts
3. Objectivity, Value, Neutrality and Empiricism
4. Purpose of Social Science Research
5. Scope of legal research
6. Concepts: variables, definitions
7. Research Problem
8. Formulation of research problems

### UNIT - II

1. Hypothesis
2. Hypotheses its role, definitions
3. Criteria of good hypothesis and its sources
4. Research Design
5. Forms of Research Design
6. Techniques of Research Design
7. Major steps in the preparation of Research Design

### UNIT - III

1. Sampling Techniques
2. Its uses and advantages in research
3. Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random
4. Non-random, sampling hazard, availability and purpose sampling
5. Research Tools
6. Observation, Participant and non-participant observation,
7. Questionnaire
8. Schedule
9. Interview

### UNIT - IV

1. Survey
2. Case Study
3. Content Analysis
4. Projective Techniques
5. Data processing and Analysis
6. Use of Statistics in the Analysis and Interpretation of Data

### UNIT - V

1. Research Report



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Myneni S.R., 'Research Methodology' Allahabad Law Agency
2. Robert Watt, 'Concise Legal Research', Universal law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
3. Bindrawan Lal, 'Research Methodology' ABD Publishers, Jaipur, India.
4. Tiwari H.N., 'Legal Research Methodology', Allahabad Law Agency.,
5. Victor Tunkel, 'Legal Research', Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
6. Saravanavel. P. 'Research Methodology', Kitab Mahal. Allahabad.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

## LLM S1 (02) (22) CAL: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS & DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are two important concepts in the Indian Constitution. This course aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of these concepts and their significance in the Indian democratic system.

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the difference between fundamental rights and directive principles	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the limitations on fundamental rights and the circumstances under which they can be restricted.	Analyse
CO 3	Apply the knowledge of fundamental rights and directive principles to real-world scenarios and critically analyse their implications	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the conflict between fundamental rights and directive principles and the role of judiciary in resolving such conflicts	Evaluate
CO 5	Appreciate the importance of protecting fundamental rights and promote directive principles for the progress and development of India as a Democratic Nation	Skill

### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Case Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Audio-visual aids
- Research project

### **UNIT - I**

#### **Nature and Characteristics of Fundamental Rights**

1. Nature of a Constitution
2. Meaning of fundamental rights
3. Nature and Characteristics of fundamental rights
4. Origin and growth of fundamental rights

### **Concept of State**

1. Definition of the State
2. Background history of State
3. Concept of State
  - i. Parliament and State Legislatures
  - ii. Government of India and Government of State
  - iii. Authorities
  - iv. Other Authorities
  - v. Authorities under the Control of Government of India

### **Doctrine of Severability, Eclipse, and Waiver**

1. Doctrine of Judicial Review
2. Pre-Constitutional Laws under Article 13(1)
  - i. Doctrine of Severability
  - ii. Doctrine of Eclipse
3. Post-constitutional Laws under Article 13(2)
  - i. Doctrine of Waiver
4. Definition of 'Law' under Article 13 of the Constitution

### **UNIT - II**

#### **Right to Equality – Article 14**

1. Equality before law and equal protection of Laws
2. Right to Equality
3. Equality before Law
4. Equal Protection of Laws
5. Test of Reasonable Classification
6. Article 14 forbids is class legislation but it does not forbid reasonable classification
7. Permissible grounds of Legislation
  - i. Geographical Indication
  - ii. Nature of trade, profession or occupation
  - iii. Time
  - iv. Source of Authority
  - v. Discrimination by the state in its own favour
  - vi. Taxing Laws

#### **Prohibition of Discrimination on Ground of Religion – Article 15**

1. Prohibition of discrimination under Article 15 (1)
2. Prohibition under general nature under Article 15 (2)
3. Special Provisions to Women and Children under Article 15 (3)
4. Nature of Backward Classes under Article 15 (4)
5. Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
6. Reservations in Admissions

### **Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment – Article 16**

1. Equality in matters of public employment – Art. 16(1)
2. Equal Pay for Equal Work
3. Appointment on compassionate ground
4. Descent and Residence – Article 16(2)
5. Residence can be a ground for Reservation of Posts – Article 16(3)
6. Reservation in Services – Article 16(4)
7. Backward Classes
  - i. Mandal Commission Case

### **Right to Freedom – Article 19**

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression – Article 19(1)(a)
2. Reasonable restrictions – Article 19(2)
3. Security of State
4. Friendly Relations with Foreign States
5. Public Order
6. Decency or morality
7. Contempt of Court
8. Defamation
9. Incitement to an offence
10. Sovereignty and integrity of India
11. Freedom of Assembly
12. Freedom to form Association
13. Freedom of Movement
14. Freedom of Residence
15. Freedom of Profession, Occupation, Trade or Business

### **Right to Life and Personal Liberty – Article 21**

1. Scope of the Personal Liberty
2. Right to life
3. New Horizons under Right to life
4. Right to life under International Standards

### **UNIT - III**

#### **Protection in Respect of Conviction for Offences – Article 20**

1. Ex-post facto law
2. Protection against Double jeopardy
3. Prohibition against self-incrimination

#### **Safeguards against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention – Article 22**

1. Rights of arrested persons
  - i. The Rights to be informed of ground of arrest
  - ii. The Rights to be defended by a lawyer of his own choice
  - iii. The Rights to be produced before a Magistrate
  - iv. No detention beyond 24 hours except by order of Magistrate
2. Preventive Detention Laws

**Right Against Exploitation - Article 23 & 24**

1. Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings
2. Prohibition of employment of children in factories

**Right to Freedom of Religion – Article 25 to 28**

1. Restriction on Freedom of Religion
  - i. Religious liberty subjected to public order, morality and health
  - ii. Regulation of economic, financial, political and secular activities associated with religious practices
2. Secular State
3. Freedom of Religion under Article 25
4. Freedom to manage religious affairs Article 26
5. Freedom from taxes for promotion of any particular religion Article 27
6. Prohibition of religious instruction in State-aided institution – Article 28

**Cultural and Educational Rights – Article 29 to 30**

1. Concept of Minority
2. Protection of interests of Minorities
3. Rights of Minorities to establish and manage Educational Institutions
4. Right of a Recognition or Affiliation not fundamental right

**Right to property – Article 31**

1. Saving of Laws providing for acquisitions of estates etc. – Article 31A
2. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations – Article 31B
3. Saving of laws giving effect to certain Directive Principles

**UNIT - IV**

**Right to Constitutional Remedies - Article 32 – 35**

1. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts
2. Writ of Habeas Corpus
3. Writ of Mandamus
4. Writ of Prohibition
5. Writ of Certiorari
6. Writ of Quo warranto
7. Role of Supreme Court in protecting the Fundamental Rights

**Public Interest Litigation**

1. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts
2. Concept of Locus standi
3. Origin and growth of Public Interest Litigation
4. Protection of fundamental rights through PIL
5. Criticism of Interest Litigation Procedure

**UNIT - V**

**Directive Principles of State Policy**

1. Historical background of Directive Principles
2. Distinction between the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

**Fundamental Duties**

1. Historical background of Fundamental Duties
2. Scope of Fundamental Duties under Indian Constitution

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Basu: Commentaries on the Constitution of India
2. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India
3. Emmerson: Political and Civil Rights in the United States
4. Subba Rao: Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution
5. Cushman: Leading Constitution Decisions
6. Mayson & Beaney: Introduction to American Constitutional Law

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**LLM S1 (03) (22) CAL: CENTRE AND STATE RELATIONS****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The course on center and state relations typically covers the constitutional and legal framework governing the relationship between the central government and state governments in India. It delves into the division of powers and responsibilities between the two levels of government and the mechanisms for coordination and cooperation between them.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the constitutional and legal framework governing the relationship between the Central and State Governments in India	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the challenges and opportunities in the practice of cooperative federalism in India	Analyse
CO 3	Apply their understanding of Centre-State relations to specific sectors such as agriculture, education, health and infrastructure	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the role and functioning of key institutions such as the Inter-State Council, Finance commission and the National Development Council	Evaluate
CO 5	Develop critical thinking and analytical skills that enables them to analyse and assess the impact of Centre-State relations on governance and policy outcomes	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Stimulations Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Assignments Method

**UNIT - I****Evolution of a Federal Constitution**

1. Meaning of federal Constitution
2. Concept of Union and State Relationship

3. Nature and scope of federal Constitution
4. Historical Perspective of Federal Government in India
5. Comparative perspectives of Federal Constitutions

#### **Legislative Relations between Union and States**

1. Delegated Legislation
2. Residuary Power
3. Interpretation of powers

#### **Resolution of Conflicts in Concurrent Sphere**

1. Conflicts between the exclusive jurisdiction
2. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
3. Doctrine of Ancillary powers
4. Conflicts between the concurrent jurisdiction
5. Theory of repugnancy

#### **UNIT - II**

##### **Financial Relations between Centre and State**

1. Distribution of revenues between the Union and States
2. Taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the State
3. Taxes levied and collected by the Union and assigned to the States
4. Distinction between tax and fee
5. Inter-governmental tax immunities i.e., Doctrine of Immunity of instrumentalities
6. United States of America
7. Canada
8. Australia
9. India

##### **Finance Commission, Grants-in -AID**

1. Financial Equilibrium at the State level
2. Tax Sharing
3. Finance Commission
4. Grants-in-AID
5. Borrowing Power

#### **UNIT - III**

##### **Administrative Relations between Centre and States**

1. Control of Union over States
2. Direction by the Centre to the States
3. Delegation of Union's function to the States
4. All India Services
5. Full Faith and Credit Clause
6. Disputes Relating to Water

### **Cooperative Federalism**

1. Inter-State Council
2. Zonal Council

### **Privileges of Legislature**

1. Historical background of the Privileges
2. Powers, Privileges of Parliament and State Legislatures
3. Freedom of speech
4. Right of Publication of Proceedings
5. Immunity from Civil and Criminal Proceedings
6. Courts and Privileges

### **Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in States**

1. Proclamation of National Emergency
2. Effects of proclamation of emergency
3. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in a State
4. Effects of Imposition of President's Rule in a State
5. Financial Emergency
6. Suspension of Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19

### **Services under the Union and States - I**

1. Recruitment and conditions of service
2. Doctrine of Pleasure
3. Limitations on Doctrine of Pleasure
4. Compulsory Retirement
5. All India Services

### **Services under the Union and States- II**

1. History of Public Service Commissions
2. Public Service Commissions
3. Appointment and term of service of members of the Commission
4. Removal and Suspension of a Member of the Commission
5. Holding of Offices by Members of Commission
6. Functions of Public Service Commission
7. Reports of the Public Service Commission

### **UNIT - IV**

#### **Parliamentary Form of Government**

1. Constitution of Parliament
2. Composition of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
3. Parliamentary membership
4. Meeting of Parliament
5. Functions of Parliament
6. Officers of Parliament

7. Parliamentary Privileges

**Presidential Form of Government**

1. Merits of Presidential System
2. Significance of Union Executive
3. Tenure and Removal of the President
4. Powers of the President
  - i. Executive Powers
  - ii. Legislative Powers
  - iii. Financial Powers
5. Presidential v. Parliamentary form of Government

**UNIT - V**

**Federal Courts**

1. Composition of the Supreme Court
2. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
3. Power to review its judgement
  - i. Original Jurisdiction
  - ii. Appellate Jurisdiction
  - iii. Advisory Jurisdiction
4. Enforcement of Decree and Orders of Supreme Court

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. A.V. Dicey: Law of the Constitution
2. K.C. Wheare: Federal Government
3. Edward McWhinny: Comparative Federalism
4. Bowie and Friendrish (Ed.): Studies in Federalism
5. Indian Administrative Reforms Commission, Report on Centre State Relations. (Vols. I & II, 1967).
6. H.M. Seervai: Constitutional Law of India.
7. D.B. Basu: Commentaries on the Constitution of India.
8. Alexander Smith: Commerce power in Canada and US.
9. M. Ramaswami: The Commerce clause in the U.S. Constitution.
10. Victor Mackinnon: Comparative Federalism.
11. Cushman: Leading Constitution Decisions.
12. Mayson & Beane: Introduction to American Constitutional Law.
13. Sabastian V.D.: The Indian Federalism the Legislative Conflicts.
14. Krishna Shetty K.P.: Legislative Conflicts, the Law of Union State Relations and Indian

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*





# **Second Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) - CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**SEMESTER-II**

**LLM S2 (04) (22) CAL: JURISPRUDENCE**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Jurisprudence is a course that explores the philosophical and theoretical foundations of law. The course examines different theories and schools of thought about the nature and purpose of law, the relationship between law and morality, and the role of law in society.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the major theories and schools of thought in jurisprudence	Understand
CO 2	Analyse legal arguments and decisions from different theoretical perspectives	Analyse
CO 3	Apply legal theories to contemporary legal issues	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the relationship between law and morality	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate Legal reasoning and analysis skills	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Readings and Reflections method
- Guest speaker method
- Case Study Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Sources of Law
2. Custom
3. Precedent
4. Doctrine of ratio decidendi
5. Legislation

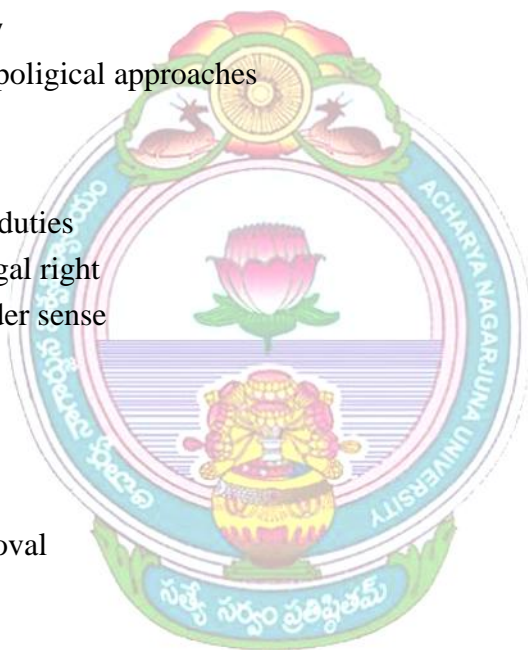
6. Rules of Interpretation of Statutes
7. Literal Rule
8. Golden Rule
9. Mischief Rule
10. Beneficial Rule

#### UNIT - II

1. Theories of Law
2. Natural Law School
3. Positivism
4. Hart's Concept of Law
5. Kelsen's pure theory of law
6. Modern Realism
7. American and Scandinavian Realists
8. Marxist theory of Law
9. Historical and Anthropological approaches
10. Sociological school

#### UNIT - III

1. Concept of Right and duties
2. Characteristics of a legal right
3. Legal rights in the wider sense
4. Kinds of legal rights
5. Concept of Duty
6. Functions of duty
7. Structure of duty
8. Approval and disapproval
9. Enforceability
10. Sanction
11. Conflicting duties
12. Breach of duty



#### UNIT - IV

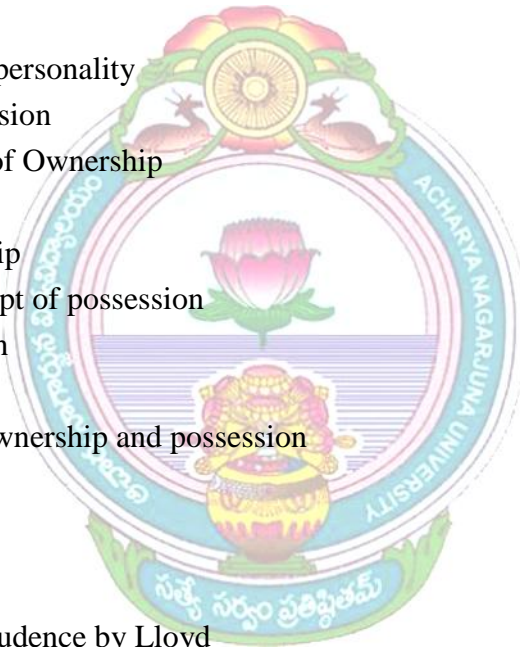
1. Concept of Liability:
2. The Nature and Kinds of Liability
3. Theory of remedial liability
4. Theory of penal liability
5. Acts
6. Two classes of wrongful acts
7. Damnum Sine injuria
8. The place and time of act
9. Causation



10. Mens rea Intention Motive - Relevance and irrelevance of motive Malice Jusnecessitatis
11. Negligence
12. Duty of care
13. Standard of care
14. Degree of care
15. Theory of strict liability
16. Mistake of law and Mistake of fact
17. Vicarious Liability
18. Measure of criminal liability
19. Measure of civil liability

#### UNIT - V

1. Persons
2. Legal status of persons
3. Kinds of persons
4. Theories of corporate personality
5. Ownership and Possession
6. Development of Idea of Ownership
7. Kinds of Ownership
8. Essentials of Ownership
9. Development of concept of possession
10. Elements of possession
11. Kinds of possession
12. Distinction between ownership and possession



#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

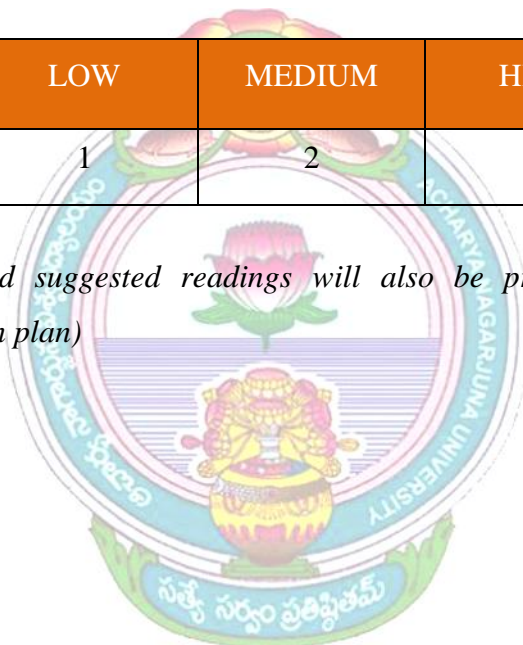
1. Jurisprudence by Dias
2. Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lloyd
3. Doctrine of Precedent by Rupert Cross
4. Law in the Making by C.K. Allen
5. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell
6. Nature of Judicial Process by Cardozo
7. Salmond's Jurisprudence

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



## LLM S2 (05) (22) CAL: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS – NATURE AND SCOPE

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The course describes about

1. The special features of the law distinct from the Constitutional Law.
2. The basic principles which are specifically followed to render justice i.e., Principles of natural justice, their kinds and exceptions.
3. The reasons and evolution of delegated legislation and the functioning of the delegated authorities within the ambit of the power conferred to them.
4. The functioning of the special bodies constituted as alternative means for administering justice viz., Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayukta, Lokpal. With the help of the principles laid down by the Courts of law with special reference to the exercise of power by the administrative authorities providing insights with the latest updates.

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Nature, scope, necessity and development of Administrative Law	Understand
CO 2	Analyze the working of the administrative adjudication system and control mechanism of administrative discretionary power	Analyse
CO 3	Helps to apply remedies against administrative actions	Apply
CO 4	Helps to evaluate Doctrines available in India	Evaluate
CO 5	Administrative Tribunals, Ombudsman, Lokayukta, Lokpal provides insights with the latest updates	Skill

### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Use of Technology in Classroom

## UNIT – I

### Introduction to The Study of Administrative Law

1. Definition of Administrative law
2. Reasons for the growth of Administrative Law
3. Distinction between administrative law and constitutional law

### Rule of Law

1. Dicey's three meanings of Rule of Law
2. The Rule of Law and Administrative Law
3. K.C. Davis: The Seven meanings of Rule of Law
4. The Rule of Law and American rejection of its extravagant
5. Chicago Conference on the Rule of Law
6. Delhi Declaration 1959
7. Rule of Law and Indian Constitution
8. Judicial Interpretation of the Concept of Rule of Law
9. Rule of Law and Emergency: Habeas Corpus Case

### Separation of Powers

1. Historical Background of the doctrine of Separation of powers
2. Montesquieu's doctrine
3. Separation of powers in France
4. Separation of powers in England
5. Separation of powers in USA
6. Separation of powers in India
7. Supreme Court on Separation of powers

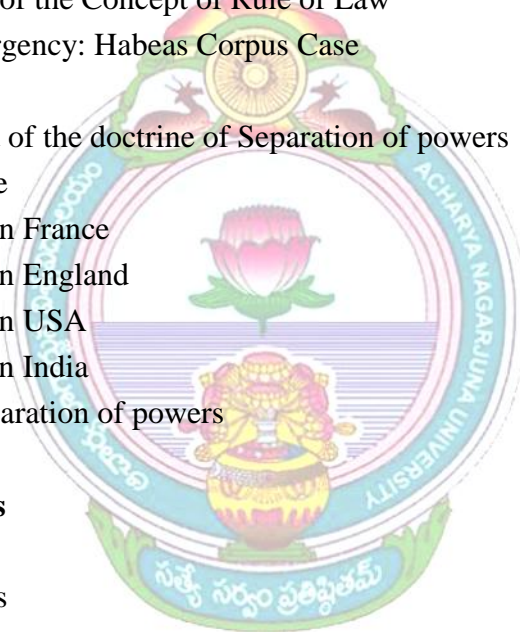
## UNIT – II

### Classification of Functions

1. Need for classification
2. Administrative Process
3. Legislative function
4. Distinction between Legislative and Administrative functions
5. Distinction between legislative and judicial functions
6. The difference between Judicial and quasi-judicial decisions
7. Distinction between administrative and judicial functions
8. Ministerial functions
9. Purely Administrative Functions

### Welfare State

1. Meaning and functions of State
2. Theories as to functions of the State
3. Evolution of Welfare State
4. The minimal or limited State
5. The Interventionist State



6. Need for Government Intervention
7. Five Legal Aspects of the Social Welfare State
8. The Indian Welfare State
9. The Impact of New Economic Policy

### **UNIT - III**

#### **Delegated Legislation**

1. Forms of Delegated Legislation
2. Distinction between Legislative and Administrative Powers
3. Reasons for the growth of Delegated Legislation
4. Delegated Legislation in England
5. Delegated Legislation in USA

#### **Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation**

1. Constitutionality of delegated legislation in India
2. Privy Council on delegated legislation
3. Federal Court on delegated legislation
4. Supreme Court on delegated legislation
5. Doctrine of Excessive delegation
6. Essential legislative function: Meaning of
7. The test of 'policy and guidelines' and 'abdication test'

#### **Classification of Delegated Legislation**

1. Appointed day clause
2. Skeleton legislation
3. Power of inclusion and exclusion
4. Power of extension and application of existing laws
5. Power of suspension
6. Power of Modification
7. Power to remove difficulties
8. Power to prescribe punishments
9. Power to impose tax
10. Conditional legislation

#### **Judicial Control of Delegated Legislation**

1. Parent Act is ultra vires the Constitution
2. Delegated legislation is ultra vires the Constitution
3. Whether delegated legislation is protected by the IX Schedule of the Constitution
4. Delegated legislation is ultra vires the Parent Act
5. Delegated legislation held intra vires the Parent Act
6. Unreasonableness
7. Malafide -Wrong purposes and bad faith
8. Sub-delegation
9. Retrospective operation



10. Exclusion of judicial review
11. Procedural ultra vires
12. Publication
13. Consultation

#### **Legislative Control of Delegated Legislation**

1. Position in England
2. Position in USA
3. Position in India
4. Laying Technique
5. Legal Consequences of non-compliance with the laying provisions
6. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
7. Functions of Scrutiny Committees
8. Suggestions made by Committee on Subordinate legislation
9. Working of the Committee

#### **UNIT - IV**

##### **Administrative Discretion**

1. Meaning of 'Administrative Discretion'
2. Control of discretionary powers
3. Position in England
4. Position in USA
5. Position in France

##### **Fundamental Rights and Conferment of Administrative Discretion**

1. Grant of discretion And Article 14
2. Grant Of Discretion and Article 19
3. Discretion Regarding Distribution of government largess

##### **Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion**

1. Scope and Extent of judicial review
2. Judicial Review of discretionary powers
3. Failure to exercise discretion
4. Sub-delegation of powers
5. Acting under dictation
6. Fettering discretion by self-created rules of policy
7. Fettering discretion by contract or undertaking
8. Error of law in construing the scope of discretion
9. Non-application of mind

##### **Abuse of Discretion**

1. The ultra vires doctrine
2. Malafide exercise of power
3. Taking into account irrelevant considerations
4. Use of powers for an improper purpose



5. Colourable exercise of power
6. Excess or absence of power
7. Violation of the principles of natural justice
8. Duty to act fairly
9. Unreasonable exercise of discretionary power

#### UNIT – V

##### French Administrative Courts

1. Constitutional Background
2. Le Conseil Constitutionnel
3. Droit administrative
4. Administrative Courts
5. Conseil d' Etat
6. Tribunaux Administratifs
7. Other Administrative Jurisdictions
8. The structure of the Conseil d' Etat
9. The Administrative Role of the Conseil d' Etat
10. The Administrative Sections of the Conseil d' Etat
11. The General Assembly of the Conseil d' Etat
12. The Permanent commission
13. The Judicial Role of the Conseil d' Etat
14. The Report Commission
15. The Membership of the Conseil d' Etat
16. The Procedure of the Conseil d' Etat
17. Appeal
18. The Tribunal des conflicts

##### Administrative Tribunals in India

1. Meaning of Tribunal
2. Administrative Tribunals: Misnomer
3. Reasons for creating Special Tribunals
4. Distinction between Courts and Tribunals
5. Problems of Administrative- decision making
6. Andhra Pradesh Administrative Tribunal
7. 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment and Tribunals
8. The Administrative Tribunals Act 1985
9. Judicial control over Tribunals
10. Domestic Tribunals



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Friedmann: The State and the Role of Law in a Mixed Economy (1971)
2. Neville I, Brown and J.F. Garnet: French Administrative Law Ch. 5 & 6.
3. Dicey: Law of the Constitution Ch.4,12 & 13, Appendices I & II
4. Schwartz & Wade: Legal Control of Government Ch.5, 6 & 7.
5. Davis: Discretionary Justice
6. Jain & Jain: Principles of Administrative Law (1979) Ch. 2, 7 & 8
7. De Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action Ch.2
8. ILI: Government Regulation of Private Enterprises, Ch.1,2&8
9. Jennings: Law and the Constitution, Ch. 1, 2, 6 and Appendices I & II.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
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Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



## LLM S2 (06) (22) CAL: ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

A lawyer, whether academic or professional is expected to be competent to analyse and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective.

The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change.

This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required.

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

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	To study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering	Understand
CO 2	Analyze the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change	Analyse
CO 3	Helps to apply legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundation	Apply
CO 4	Evaluates the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process.	Evaluate

### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture & Discussion Method
- Case study Method
- Research based Teaching
- Harkness method
- Concept centered approach through Seminars and Presentations

## UNIT – I

### Principles of Judicial Review and Its Constitutionality

1. General Principles
2. Judicial Control in England
3. Judicial Review in America
4. Judicial Review in India
  - i. Modes of Judicial Control
  - ii. Constitutional Review
  - iii. Statutory Review

### Concept of Collective Bargaining - A Comparative Appraisal

1. History of Collective Bargaining in India
2. Five-year plans and Collective Bargaining
3. Legal Framework governing Collective Bargaining
4. Factors affecting Collective Bargaining in India
5. Suggestions to make Collective Bargaining more effective
6. N.C.L Recommendation on Collective Bargaining
7. Collective Bargaining and International Experience

### Enforcement of Articles 32 And 226 Of Indian Constitution

1. Procedure Under Article 32
2. Procedure Under Article 226
3. Importance of Article 227
4. Discretion of S.C Under Article 136
5. Alternative Remedy
6. Delay --A Ground for rejecting Petition?

## UNIT - II

### Judicial Review of Quasi-Judicial Action

1. Judicial review of quasi-judicial Action
  - i. Jurisdictional Errors
  - ii. Error apparent on the face of the record
  - iii. Violation of natural justice
  - iv. Fraud
  - v. Imposition of punishment on Government Servant
  - vi. Unconstitutionality
2. Exclusion of Judicial Review
3. Finality Clause
4. The Conclusive Evidence Clause

### Reliefs And Remedies Against Administrative Actions

1. History of Writ Procedure in India
2. Constitutional Framework

3. Locus Standi - Standing to Challenge an Administrative Action
4. Standing for Writ petitions
5. Laches
6. Resjudicata
7. Alternative remedy

### **Judicial Review of Administrative Discretion And Policy**

1. Meaning of Discretion
2. Administrative Discretion and Fundamental Rights
3. Discretion Regarding Government Largess
4. The Authority Is not acted on any material
5. The Authority Is not acted arbitrary

### **UNIT - III**

#### **Natural Justice**

1. Meaning and Development
2. Natural Justice in India
3. Recent developments in India
4. Position England
5. Position In U.S.A
6. Position of Natural Justice in Common Law
7. Consequences of violation of Natural Justice

#### **Audi Alteram Partem as Natural Justice**

1. Rule of fair hearing - a statutory rule
2. Exceptions to Audi Alteram Partem Rule
3. Where the function of the Government is policy oriented
4. When the functions of the agency concerned are held to be administrative
5. Where to give notice would obstruct the taking of prompt action
6. Where disclosure of Information would be prejudicial to the public interest
7. Where the power exercised disciplinary
8. Where statutory exclusions are there
  - i. Emergency
  - ii. Legislative Function
  - iii. Interim disciplinary action
  - iv. Academic Evolution
  - v. Impracticability
  - vi. Reasoned Decisions

#### **Doctrine of Bias (Rule Against Bias)**

1. Doctrine of Bias
  - i. Bias and Mala fide
  - ii. Bias and Prejudice

- iii. Pecuniary Bias
  - iv. Personal Bias
  - v. Bias as to the subject -matter
2. Exceptions to the Rule against bias
    - i. Statutory authority
    - ii. Statutory modification
    - iii. Official or departmental bias
    - iv. Contempt of Court
    - v. Waiver
  3. Maximum and minimum of hearing
  4. England and India- A comparison
  5. Position in U.S.A

#### **UNIT - IV**

##### **Ombudsman In Common Law Countries**

###### Office of the Ombudsman

1. New Zealand
2. New Zealand Parliamentary Commissioner
3. England
4. Australia
5. Norway
6. U.S.A

##### **Ombudsman-A Needed Institution**

1. Meaning
2. Importance of the Institution
3. Position of the Institution
4. Need and importance of Ombudsman In modern democratic set-up
5. Office of the Ombudsman
  - i. Sweden
  - ii. Denmark

#### **UNIT - V**

##### **The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013**

1. ARC-A mile stone for Lokpal
2. History of Lokpal and Lokayukta
3. The functions of Lokayukta
4. The Important aspects of the Lokpal Act- 2013.

##### **Central Vigilance Commission**

1. Jurisdiction of C.V.C
2. Main functions of the Commission
3. Disciplinary Proceedings by C.V.C

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. De' Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1973) Excluding Ch. 1 & 2)
2. Fazal: Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India and Pakistan (1969).
3. Jain & Jain: Principles of Administrative Law (1979) Ch.2, 911&15
4. Schwartz and Wade: Legal Control of Government Ch. 9 &12
5. Davis: Administrative Law Text Ch.4
6. Brown and Garnet: French Administrative Law Ch.7 & 9

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**Third  
Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) - CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**SEMESTER-III**

**LLM S3 (07) (22) CAL: LAW AND ENVIRONMENT**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Environmental protection and the quest for sustainable development that can meet the needs of both present and future generations have become pressing common concerns at national & international levels.

In past decades, national and international law has developed a wide range of sector-specific and creative cross-cutting approaches to respond to these challenges. This course will provide a strong theoretical and practical understanding of the environmental legal system, the frameworks of and tools for sustainable environmental management and the complex policy issues presented by the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

Environmental law encompasses a wide and diverse range of issues like energy, climate change, biodiversity conservation, water and oceans, agriculture, finance and international development and also (and especially in Australia, as one of the world's most urban nations) issues like city planning, transport, housing and corporate social responsibility. Student will acquire the skills and understanding needed to address the 'wicked problems' posed by environmental sustainability challenges and be equipped to pursue a career in environmental law and environmental policy.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the strong theoretical and practical issues of the Environmental Legal System.	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the legal and policy responses to climate change, including the clean power plan	Analyse
CO 3	Apply the principles of sustainable development	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the legal and policy frameworks for managing natural resources	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate critical thinking and problem-solving skills by applying legal and policy frameworks to complex environmental issues such as plastic pollution and e-waste	Skill

## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Group Projects Method
- Lecture Method
- Seminar Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Case Study Method
- Assignments Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Field Tours Method

### UNIT - I

#### Environment Policy Development

1. Meaning of Environment
2. Ancient Indian Law
3. Early Environmental legislation
4. India's Environmental Policy in 1970's - Mid 1980's
5. Liberalization and economic approach.

### UNIT - II

#### International Law and Environmental Protection

1. Environment as a human right
1. United Nations
2. Stockholm Declaration
3. Rio Summit
4. Vienna Convention
5. Montreal Protocol
6. Earth Summit
7. UNEP
8. Trail Smelter Arbitration.

### UNIT - III

#### National Laws and Environmental Protection

1. Constitutional perspectives
2. Legislative strategies
3. Wild life Act
4. Water Act
5. Air Act
6. Forest Act
7. The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act
8. Environment Act
9. The National Environment Tribunal Act.





**UNIT - IV**

**Environmental Pollution**

1. Kinds of pollution
2. Causes of factors of environmental pollution
3. Remedies under civil law and criminal law

**UNIT - V**

**Judiciary and Environmental Regime**

1. Wholesome environment
2. Principles of Common Law
3. Criminal Liability
4. Judicial Remedies
5. Judicial Activism
6. Environment and PIL.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Mohanty S.K., 'Environment and Pollution Law Manual' Universal Law Publications, New Delhi.
2. Shyam Divan, Armin Rosencranz, 'Environmental law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes', Oxford University Press
3. Maheswara Swamy, N, 'Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection', Asia Law House.
4. Sahasranaman P.B., 'Law of Environment Protection' Classic Publication, Bangalore.
5. Mehta M.C., 'Commentary on Water and Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws, Delhi Law House, New Delhi.
6. Aruna Venkat, 'Environmental Law and Policy', PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

## LLM S3 (08) (22) LL: PROTECTION AND ENFORCEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Human rights were conceived rather narrowly as mere freedom from arbitrary government in the past. It was realized later and much more so during last seventy years since the end of the Second World War that the threats to liberty, equality and justice did not emanate from the state alone.

Many nations of Asia and Africa came to nationhood during this period. These nations had to bring about their development and they needed capital.

Foreign aid and foreign investments were invited but these could very well lead to their second subjugation. Poverty, ignorance, exploitation had to be fought at the global level.

Development had to come without the sacrifice of human values. A greater awareness of human rights, not only as negative restrictions on the state but as positive obligations for creating an environment in which man could live with dignity was necessary.

The focus of a course on human rights must be on the national problems with an international or global perspective.

The world community's concerns about human rights have been expressed through various conventions.

On the national levels, they are contained in constitutional provisions such as directive principles of state policy, fundamental rights, fundamental duties and judicial, legislative as well as administrative strategies of reconstruction.

Human rights acquire much more comprehensive and wider meaning.

It requires us to take up cudgels against poverty discriminations based on caste, color or sex, make provisions for drinking water, population control, conservation and preservation of natural resources, ecological balance, protection of consumers against ruthless and profit seeking, traders or manufacturers, provisions against hazardous industries and so on and so forth.

Human rights are an important parameter for a just society and future lawyers must be able to assess any programme of social transformation with reference to them.

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Helps to understand the threats to liberty, equality and justice etc..	Understand
CO 2	Helps to analyse how human rights are violated due to Poverty, ignorance, exploitation	Analyse
CO 3	Application of Human rights is done on a global level	Apply
CO 4	Evaluations of conventions, constitutional provisions is done	Evaluate
CO 5	Helps to assess any programme of social transformation	Skill

## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Lecture & Discussion Method
- Socrates Method
- Problem Solving
- Concept centered approach through Seminars and Presentations
- Bloom's Twist Method

## UNIT - I

### Nature And Characteristics of Human Rights

1. Meaning of Human Rights
2. Certain Definitions of Human Rights
3. Nature and Characteristics of Human Rights
4. Concept of Human Rights

### Historical Perspectives of Human Rights

1. Natural Law
2. The English Experience
3. The American Experience
4. The French Experience
5. Development of Human Rights at International Level

### Development Of Human Rights During the Post Second World War

1. Charter of United Nations
2. Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
4. International Covenant on Social, Economic and Cultural Rights
5. United Nations Human Rights Commission
6. Human Rights Council

## UNIT - II

### Development Of Human Rights in The Constitution of India

1. Preamble of the Constitution of India
2. Human Rights content under the Constitution of India
3. Fundamental Rights: Right to Equality

### Human Rights: Protection of Life and Personal Liberty

1. Introduction
2. Right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution
3. Directive Principles of State of Policy

### Judicial Activism and Its Development

1. Historical Evolution of Judicial Activism
2. Meaning of Judicial Review
3. Judicial Review in U.S.A
4. Judicial Review in India
5. Democracy and Judicial Activism

### **Public Interest Litigation and Human Rights**

1. Locus Standi
2. Origin and Growth the Public Interest Litigation
3. Protection of fundamental rights by the PIL in India
4. Criticism of Public Interest Litigation procedure

### **UNIT - III**

#### **Role Of Judiciary: Protecting the Rights**

1. Writ jurisdiction under Article 32 and Article 226
2. Role of the Supreme Court in protecting the fundamental rights
3. Rights of Prisoners and Human Rights

#### **Environmental Protection and Human Rights**

1. Legislative Provisions with Regard to Environment
2. Judicial Response on Environment

#### **The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993**

1. Important Proposals in Establishment of PHRA
2. Important Definitions under the Act.
3. National Human Rights Commission
4. State Human Rights Commission
5. National Human Rights Commissions Regulations, 1994
6. Investigation of NHRC
7. Powers of Commission Subsequent to the Enquiry
8. Limitations on Jurisdiction of the Commission

### **UNIT - IV**

#### **Role of National Human Rights Commission In The Protection Of Human Rights**

1. Characteristics of the Commission
  - i. Autonomy
  - ii. Transparency
2. Composition of the National Human Rights Commission
3. Appointing Authority
4. Terms and Removal of the Chairperson and Other Members of the Commission:
5. Powers and Functions of the Commission

#### **Role of State Human Rights Commission in The Protection of Human Rights**

1. Constitution of State Human Rights Commission
2. Removal of a Member of the State Commission
3. Accounts and Audit of the State Commission
4. Human Rights Courts at District Level

#### **Role Of Human Rights Commissions in Protecting the Human Rights Violations**

1. Working of Human Rights Commission
2. NHRC and Compensatory Jurisprudence

**UNIT – V**

**Role of Non-Governmental Organisations in The Protection of Human Right**

1. Functions of Non-Governmental Organization in the protection of human rights
2. Information Gathering, Evaluation and Dissemination
3. Advocacy to stop Abuses and Secure Redress
4. Legal Aid, Scientific Expertise and Humanitarian Assistance
5. Keeping open the Political System
6. Building Solidarity
7. Education, Concretization or Empowerment
8. Legislation to incorporate or Develop Human Rights Standards
9. Lobbying National and International Authorities
10. Amnesty International

**Implementation of International Norms and Standards in India**

1. Implementation of International Treaties
2. Article 21 and Universal Declaration of Human Rights
3. Right to shelter
4. Right to compensation under public law
5. Articles 14, 21, and International Conventions
6. Rights of prisoners and International Conventions.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. D.D. Basu; Human Rights in Indian Constitutional Law
2. B.P. Singh Seghal; Law, Judiciary and Justice in India
3. Poornima Advani: Indian judiciary – A Tribute
4. Justice Venkateramaiah: Human Rights in changing world.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (09) (22) CAL: PUBLIC AUTHORITIES: LIABILITY****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Public utilities are government monopolies, which are services rather than commercial enterprises. The law of public utilities is contained in the statutes of incorporation and judicial decisions given by courts while resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them. In this paper a student will study (a) government policy in regard to such utilities in general and to each utility in particular, (b) the growth and evolution of the public utilities; (c) patterns of the laws of incorporation and (d) powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-a-vis their employees, consumers and others. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Helps to understand powers, functions and liabilities of the public utilities vis-a-vis their employees, consumers and others	Understand
CO 2	Analyze growth and evolution of the public utilities	Analyse
CO 3	Application of law of public utilities is done between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them	Apply
CO 4	Helps to evaluate government monopolies	Evaluate
CO 5	Skill in resolving disputes between the utilities and their consumers or employees or traders or others entering into business relations with them	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Blended learning
- Lecture and Discussion Method
- Reliance on research-based teaching
- Case Study approach

## UNIT - I

### Liability Of the State in General

1. Liability of the Administration
2. Liability in Commercial and Non-Commercial functions
  - i. Liability of the Government
  - ii. Non -Liability of the Government
3. Immunities of the Administration in suits
  - i. Privilege of notice
  - ii. Privilege to withhold documents

### Liability Of the Government in Contracts

1. Pre-Constitution view
2. Constitutional Provisions for Government Contracts
  - i. Requirements for formation of contract
  - ii. A written contract necessary
  - iii. Executed by an authorized person
  - iv. Expressed in the name of President or Governor
3. Effect of non-compliance
4. Ratification of an invalid contract
5. Enforcement of liability under the contract
  - i. Effect of a Valid Contract
6. Estoppels and Government Contract
7. Contracts and statutory discretion
  - i. Articles 14, 19(1), (4) and Government contracts
8. Contracts and writs

### Tortious Liability of The Government

1. Doctrine of Vicarious Liability
  - i. Expanding dimensions of governmental tortious liability
  - ii. Act of State
2. Vidhyawati to Kasturilal
  - i. Sovereign and Non-sovereign functions
3. Later Developments
  - i. Transportation
  - ii. Law and Order
  - iii. Violation of Article 21 of the constitution
  - iv. Government Hospitals
4. Statutory functions
  - i. Officials Exercising Statutory Functions
  - ii. Post office and Railways
  - iii. Municipal Bodies
  - iv. Statutory and Corporate bodies
5. Writs and damages for government torts

## UNIT - II

### Compensatory Form of Article

1. Relationship between Arts 19 AND 21, 22
2. Maneka Gandhi: The New Approach
3. Present view of Article 21
  - i. Life
  - ii. Personal liberty
  - iii. Laws
  - iv. Procedure
  - v. Onus of proof
4. Compensatory jurisprudence
  - i. Arrest and remedy
  - ii. Fair trial and procedure
  - iii. Speedy trial and justice
5. Long pre-trial confinement
6. Compensatory jurisprudence as remedy
  - i. More criminal courts
  - ii. Maximum imprisonment
  - iii. Right of appeal
  - iv. Legal aid
  - v. Handcuffing of under-trials
  - vi. Police torture
7. Prisoner's grievances
8. Death sentence and constitutionality
  - i. Delayed execution of death sentence
  - ii. Damages
9. Extended view of Article 21
  - i. Quality of life
  - ii. Right to livelihood
  - iii. Slum dwellers
  - iv. Right to medical care
  - v. Right to education
  - vi. Sexual harassment and rape
  - vii. Right to privacy
  - viii. Ecology and environment
  - ix. Right to die
  - x. Right to health



### Consumer Protection and State Accountability

1. Consumer Protection under the Indian Constitution
2. Legislative Competence to protect consumers



### UNIT - III

#### Elements Of 'Access to Information'

1. Access to information
  - i. Principles o. access to information
2. Position in England regarding Official secrets
  - i. Developments after Franks Committee
3. Access to information in U.S A
4. Access to information in Australia
5. Secrecy in Government -Practice in India
  - i. Presentation of document in the court
  - ii. Information under Right to information Act
  - iii. Brief study of the Act

#### Disclosing Of Information Under the Official Secrets Act

1. Historical Position
2. Access under Atomic Energy Act
3. Access under the Official secrets Act
  - i. Persons in possession of official information
  - ii. Persons receiving the information
  - iii. The disclosure of secret government information
  - iv. Punishment

### UNIT - IV

#### Judicial Review of Administrative Action

1. Judicial review
  - i. Meaning
  - ii. Object
  - iii. Nature and scope
  - iv. Justifiability
  - v. Limitations
  - vi. Overriding considerations
2. Discretionary power and judicial review
3. Grounds
  - i. Failure to exercise discretion
    - a. Sub-delegation
    - b. Imposing fetters on discretion by self-imposed rules of policy
    - c. Acting under dictation
    - d. Non-application of mind
    - e. Power coupled with duty
4. Excess or abuse of discretion
  - i. Absence of power



- ii. Exceeding Jurisdiction
- iii. Irrelevant considerations
- iv. Leaving out relevant considerations
- v. Mixed considerations
- vi. Mala fide
- vii. Improper purpose: Collateral purpose
- viii. Colourable exercise of power
- ix. Unreasonableness

## **UNIT -V**

### **Doctrine Of Estoppel**

1. Government promise and estoppels
2. Position in USA
3. Position In U.K
4. Position in India
  - i. Balancing of public interests
  - ii. Ideal of open government as ultimate measure
  - iii. Traditional View
  - iv. Government promises and Estoppel
  - v. Estoppel against a statute
  - vi. Estoppel as a rule of Evidence
5. Privileges and Immunities under Statutes
6. Government Privilege to Secrecy
7. Privilege to Withhold Disclosure of Documents

### **Immunity From Statute Operation**

1. Principle of promissory estoppel
2. Immunity from estoppel (promissory estoppel)
  - i. Promissory estoppel and Evidence Act
  - ii. Promissory estoppel and Constitution
3. Other privileges

### **Waiver Of Rights**

1. Waiver is akin to estoppels
2. Waiver of Fundamental Rights
3. Waiver of Statutory Rights
4. Waiver of natural justice
5. Claim In the right of oral hearing
6. Lack of jurisdiction and ultra-virus
7. Government Contracts and Waiver

### **Legitimate Expectation**

1. General Principle

2. Nature and Scope
3. Object
4. Doctrine explained
5. Development
  - i. Development in England
  - ii. Development in India

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Jain & Jain: Principles of Administrative Law
2. De Smith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action
3. B. Schwartz: An introduction to American Administrative Law
4. H.W.R. Wade & C.F. Forsyth: Administrative Law
5. C.K. Takwani: Lectures on Administrative Law

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**Fourth  
Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) - CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**  
**SEMESTER-IV**

**LLM S3 (10) (22) CAL: DISSERTATION**

A dissertation is a formal document that provides the students an opportunity to present the skills and knowledge they have gained through the research project they organised and conducted. It further allows students to demonstrate their skills in identifying the area of research, setting out objectives, identifying the necessary research questions, performing a proper literature review, devising appropriate methodology of research, analysis and interpretation of data, drawing conclusions and suggestions for future researchers.

The overriding criteria namely, institute-wide standardization, readability, conformance to ethical norms and durability forms the core of the acceptable form of the dissertation. This document provides a set of guidelines for the LL.M. students to prepare the dissertation to satisfy the above-mentioned criteria.

**1. GENERAL GUIDELINES:**

- a. Every student pursuing their LL.M. Programme in the Department of Law is expected to undertake a research project and submit an original written dissertation in strict adherence to the timeline that would be announced annually.
- b. Students must choose a research area of their choice and submit a brief proposal of about one page, along with their choice of guide, to the Head of the Department, on or before the specified date.
- c. Guides will be allotted to the students, taking into due consideration the choice of the candidate, after obtaining the consent of the guide, and subject to the number of candidates under the supervision of the individual guide.
- d. No guide can supervise more than FIVE students at any given time.
- e. The students are advised to meet the guide for their guidance in the dissertation work on a regular basis. It is the responsibility of the students to keep their guide informed about their progress of work. The difficulties, if any, while performing research must be reported to the guide without any delay.
- f. The dissertation work of the students will be monitored by the Department of Law. The students will have to present his/her progress before the members of the Department in two terms.

## 2. BROAD AREAS OF DISSERTATION:

Students must conduct their research on a carefully chosen area from the following broad areas:

- a. Constitutional and Administrative Law
- b. Corporate Law
- c. Gender and Sexual Minorities
- d. Gender Justice
- e. Human Rights Law
- f. International Criminal Law
- g. International Humanitarian Laws
- h. Labour Laws
- i. Securities Laws
- j. United Nations

## 3. FORMAT OF DISSERTATION :

- a. A dissertation should normally be between 30,000 to 35,000 words (excluding preface and annexures)
- b. The students are advised to attach one-page abstract of dissertation work in the preface to the dissertation.
- c. *Formatting rules:*
  - Body including Bibliography, References, Index of Authorities, Appendixes, tables - Font Style- Times New Roman, Size- 12, Alignment- Justified and line spacing of 1.5.
  - Footnotes - Font Style -Times New Roman, Size- 10, Line Spacing- 1, Alignment- Justified.

*Margin: Left margin: 3.75 cm (1 1/4 inch)*

*Other margins: 2.5 cm (1 inch).*

- d. *Line Space:* The line spacing in the text of the dissertation must be one and half line spacing. Double line spacing shall be used while connecting two consecutive paragraphs. Single line spacing shall be observed for abstract, quotations, declaration, foot notes and references.
- e. Citations and References: ILI, OSCOLA, or Bluebook must be followed. The mode of citation must be uniform across the entire dissertation.
- f. Quotations must be kept to a minimum and should not exceed 100 words for each quotation.
- g. Page Numbering: The page numbers of the text of the dissertation should be in Indian numerals (1,2,3,4,5,६,७) and should be centered at the bottom of the pages. The preface, appendixes, and bibliography to the dissertation shall be in Roman numerals.

- h. Plagiarism: In light of the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, the permissible limit of similarity shall be 10%.

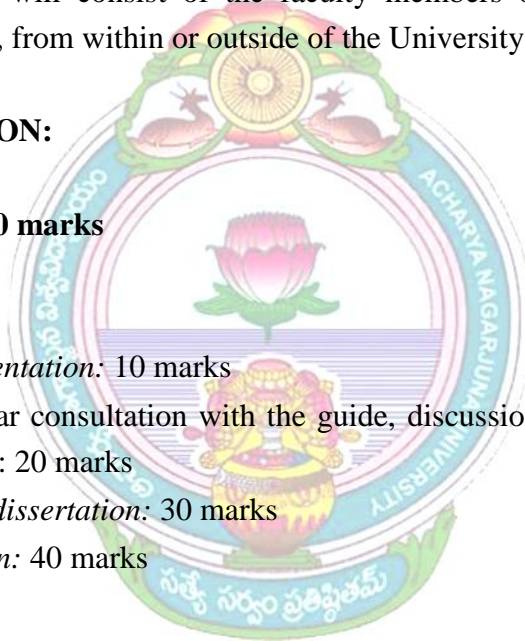
The plagiarism check should start from the first page of Chapter 1 and continue throughout the text till end.

- i. The new chapter in your dissertation should always start on an odd-numbered page. If a chapter ends on an odd-numbered page, its back side has to be kept blank.
- j. The copy of the dissertation to be submitted to the University should be durable. It is advised to use paper of 85 GSM or more.
- k. The students are to submit four copies of dissertation (in soft-bound) to the Department of Law.
- l. The final evaluation will be based on the written dissertation and an open viva.
- m. The Viva Panel will consist of the faculty members of the Department and one external member, from within or outside of the University.

#### 4. MARK DISTRIBUTION:

⇒ **Total Dissertation: 200 marks**

- *Viva voce:*
- *Mid-semester presentation:* 10 marks
- *Attendance:* Regular consultation with the guide, discussions on the progress, carrying out the suggestions: 20 marks
- *Completion of the dissertation:* 30 marks
- *External Evaluation:* 40 marks

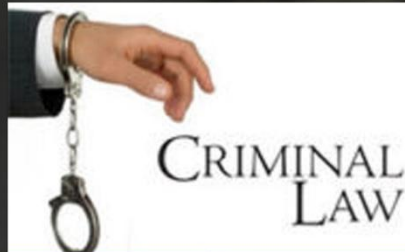


# LAW OF CRIMES

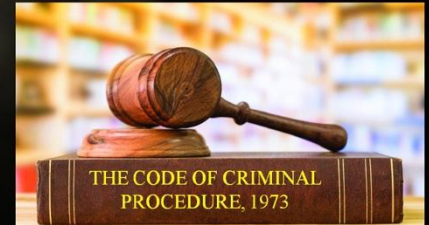
SEMESTER - I



RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY



GENERAL PRINCIPLES  
OF CRIMINAL LAW



CRIMINAL  
PROCEDURE CODE 1973

SEMESTER - II



JURISPRUDENCE



SPECIFIC OFFENCES



SOCIO ECONOMIC  
OFFENCES

SEMESTER - III



LAW & ENVIRONMENT



OFFENCES AGAINST  
WEAKER SECTIONS



CRIMINOLOGY  
& PENOLOGY

SEMESTER - IV



DISSERTATION



S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Mode	L	T	P	Credits	Int	Ext	Total Marks
<b>SEMESTER I</b>										
1	LLM S1 (01) LOC	Research Methodology	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
2	LLM S1 (02) LOC	General Principles of Criminal Law Comparative study with England	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
3	LLM S1 (03) LOC	Criminal Procedure Code, 1973	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>24</b>			
<b>SEMESTER II</b>										
4	LLM S2 (04) LOC	Jurisprudence	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
5	LLM S2 (05) LOC	Specific offense Comparative Study with England	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
6	LLM S2 (06) LOC	Socio-Economic Offences	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
7	---	MOOCS-I	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER III</b>										
8	LLM S3 (07) LOC	Law and Environment	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
9	LLM S3 (08) LOC	Offences against weaker sections	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
10	LLM S3 (09) LOC	Criminology and Penology	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
11	---	MOOCS-II	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>										
12	LLM S3 (10) LOC	Dissertation**		0	0					200

\*\* Faculty workload would include 1 hr. per student guided from the third semester onwards.



**First  
Semester**

**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LAW OF CRIMES**  
**SEMESTER-I**

**LLM S1 (01) (22) LOC: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Research Methodology is a course that teaches students the fundamental principles and techniques of research. The course covers topics such as research design, data collection and analysis, and presentation of research findings. The primary goal of this course is to help students understand how to conduct research in a systematic, objective, and valid manner.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the different types of Research Methodologies and their applications	Understand
CO 2	Analyze the significance of scientific techniques in the field of Legal Research	Analyse
CO 3	Apply basic statistical techniques and data analysis methods to analyse research data	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the quality of research studies published in academic journals and identify potential areas for future research	Evaluate
CO 5	Show viable exploration & composing abilities to create an effective research product	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Tutorial method with Learning Exercises, Assignments & Presentations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Socrates Method

### UNIT - I

1. Scientific Methods
2. Science, Theory and facts
3. Objectivity, Value, Neutrality and Empiricism
4. Purpose of Social Science Research
5. Scope of legal research
6. Concepts: variables, definitions
7. Research Problem
8. Formulation of research problems

### UNIT - II

1. Hypothesis
2. Hypotheses its role, definitions
3. Criteria of good hypothesis and its sources
4. Research Design
5. Forms of Research Design
6. Techniques of Research Design
7. Major steps in the preparation of Research Design

### UNIT - III

1. Sampling Techniques
2. Its uses and advantages in research
3. Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random
4. Non-random, sampling hazard, availability and purpose sampling
5. Research Tools
6. Observation, Participant and non-participant observation,
7. Questionnaire
8. Schedule
9. Interview

### UNIT - IV

1. Survey
2. Case Study
3. Content Analysis
4. Projective Techniques
5. Data processing and Analysis
6. Use of Statistics in the Analysis and Interpretation of Data

### UNIT - V

1. Research Report



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Myneni S.R., 'Research Methodology' Allahabad Law Agency
2. Robert Watt, 'Concise Legal Research', Universal law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
3. Bindrawan Lal, 'Research Methodology' ABD Publishers, Jaipur, India.
4. Tiwari H.N., 'Legal Research Methodology', Allahabad Law Agency.,
5. Victor Tunkel, 'Legal Research', Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
6. Saravanavel. P. 'Research Methodology', Kitab Mahal. Allahabad.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S1 (02) (22) LOC: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LAW –  
COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH ENGLAND**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Keeping in view, the changing contours of crimes the syllabus has been framed with a view to equip the candidates with contemporary trends. The classification of crimes and criminals as a thorough back drop of not only a substantive criminal law of the country but also comparatively studied with England, which try to deprive an individual of his liberty would enable the candidates to have a better perspective. All this has been included in the syllabus.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	To Understand the difference and similarities between various systems administering Criminal Justice	Understand
CO 2	To analyse knowledge of the theoretical and practical international instruments for the prevention and punishment of international and transnational crimes as well as of acts of terrorism. This includes a real time analysis of the activities of the international criminal jurisdictions: international criminal tribunals, International Criminal Court and special courts	Analyse
CO 3	Apply "fundamental principles" which underlie all criminal justice systems	Apply
CO 4	To Evaluate substantive criminal law and criminal procedure in relation to issues such as the principles of territoriality, equality before the law including the right to a fair trial and the right to legal representation in the civil and common law systems	Evaluate
CO 5	comprehend the basic principles of comparative criminal law and analyse their working in Indian criminal justice delivery system	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Tutorial method with Assignments & Presentations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Research projects

### UNIT - I

1. Conception of Crime
2. Distinction between crime and other wrongs.
3. Applicability of IPC – Territorial, Personal
4. Salient features of IPC
5. Elements of Criminal Liability
6. Author of crime – national and legal person
7. Actus reas
8. Mensrea - evil intention
9. Mens rea in statutory offences
10. Mens rea – applicability in IPC
11. Vicarious liability
12. Omission

### UNIT – II

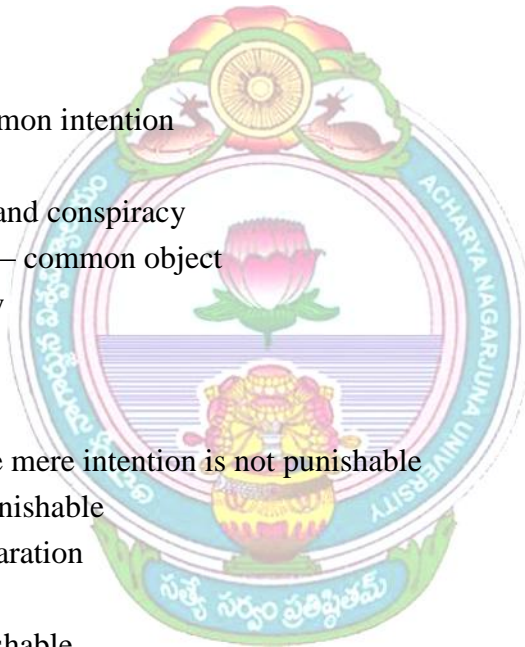
1. Group liability
2. Joint liability - common intention
3. Abetment
4. Instigation, aiding, and conspiracy
5. Unlawful assembly – common object
6. Criminal conspiracy

### Unit - III

1. Stages of crime
2. Guilt intention – the mere intention is not punishable
3. preparation - not punishable
4. Exemptions to preparation
5. Attempt – its scope
6. Attempt when punishable
7. Tests for determining what constitutes an attempt.
8. Impossible attempt.

### UNIT - IV

1. Factors negativating guilty intention.
2. Mistake of fact
3. Infancy
4. Insanity
5. Intoxication ----- involuntary & voluntary
6. Necessity and compulsion
7. Accident
8. consent
9. Right of private defence - justification and limits



**UNIT - V**

1. Concept of punishment
2. Kinds of punishment
3. Death-Social relevance-Alternatives to capital punishment
4. Imprisonment for life
5. Imprisonment for the term - rigorous and simple
6. Fine
7. Discretion in awarding sentence
8. Theories of punishment
9. Deterrent theory
10. Preventive theory
11. Retributory theory
12. Expiatory theory
13. Reformatory theory

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. K.D. Gour, Criminal Law – cases and materials Butterworths, India
2. Ratanlal and Dherajlal Indian Penal code
3. K.D. Gour A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code Universal Delhi.
4. P.S. Achuthan Pillai Criminal Law Eastern Lucknow
5. Kenny’s Principles of Criminal Law
6. Smith and Hogan on Criminal Law Butterworths
7. Cross and Jones Cases and Statutes on Criminal Law Butterworths
8. Cross and Jones Introduction to Criminal Law Butterworths.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**LLM S1 (03) (22) LOC: CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE, 1973****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The Code of Criminal Procedure provides the machinery for the detection of crime, apprehension of suspected criminals, collection of evidence, determination of the guilt or innocence of the suspected person, and the imposition of suitable punishment on the guilty. It is further aimed at trying to provide a balance between the needs of the investigation and adjudicatory bodies to detect crime, maintain law and order and the rights of the accused. With the increasing complaints regarding abuse of powers of arrest by the police, custodial torture and death, denial of bail, etc., the course particularly focuses on investigation, arrest, bail and principles of fair trial. The provision relating to plea bargaining has been included to critically examine its operation under the criminal law which may be oppressive unless all the stakeholders are equally positioned.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understanding the stages in investigation and procedure of trial in criminal cases	Understand
CO 2	To analyze the recent amendments in the Cr. P.C.	Analyse
CO 3	To apply various procedural provisions of the Code	Apply
CO 4	To evaluate the powers, functions, and duties of police and criminal courts	Evaluate
CO 5	To absorb provisions of the code and to implement them with accuracy	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Guest speakers Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Moot Court Method

**UNIT – I**

1. Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agency
2. Hierarchy of Criminal Courts and their Jurisdiction
3. Sentencing Powers of Courts
4. Territorial Division

5. Preventive Measures in India
6. Aid to the Magistrate and the Police
7. Public to give information about certain offences
8. Duty of officers employed in connection with
9. the officers of a village make a certain report

**UNIT - II**

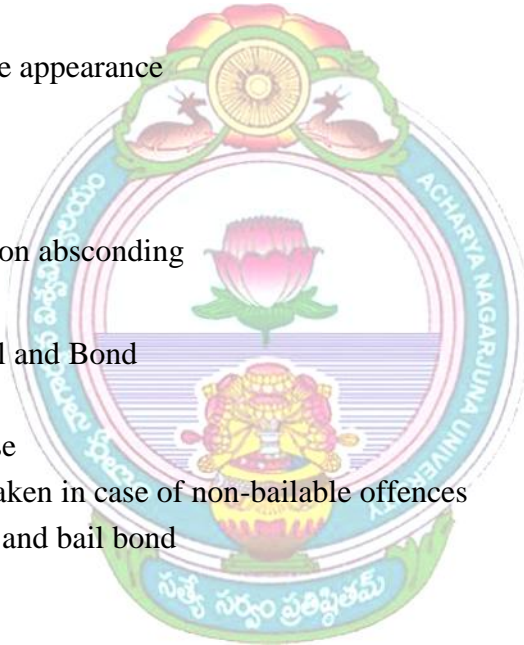
1. Pre-trial Procedure
2. Arrest
3. The rights of the accused
4. Investigation
5. First Information Report
6. The evidentiary value of articles/seized/collected by the Police
7. Role of the Prosecutor and the Judicial Officer in Investigation
8. Search and Seizure
9. Process to compel the appearance
10. Summons
11. Service of Summons
12. Warrant of arrest
13. Proclamation of person absconding

**UNIT - III**

1. Provisions as to Bail and Bond
2. Bailable offense
3. Non-Bailable offense
4. When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offences
5. Cancellation of bail and bail bond
6. Anticipatory bail
7. Trial Procedure
8. Trial before Court of Session
9. Trial by Magistrate
10. Cases instituted on a police report
11. Cases instituted otherwise than on police report
12. Trial of Summons Cases, Summary Trial

**UNIT - IV**

1. Appeal
2. No appeal in certain cases
3. When the accused pleads guilty to petty offences
4. Appeals from conviction
5. Appeal for enhancement of sentence
6. Summary dismissal of the appeal



7. Power of the appellate Court
8. Reference & revision
9. Reference to High Court
10. Sessions Judge's powers of revision
11. High Court's power of revision

**UNIT - V**

1. Order of maintenance of Wives Children and Parents
2. Wife's right
3. Children's right
4. Parent's right
5. Enforcement of Order of maintenance
6. Procedure
7. Alteration in allowance

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Criminal Procedure Code 1973, D.D. Basu Code of Criminal Procedure: S 5 vols.
2. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai(ed).
3. S.R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2000) Eastern.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
Mapping Correlation	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



# **Second Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LAW OF CRIMES****SEMESTER-II****LLM S2 (04) (22) LOC: JURISPRUDENCE****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Jurisprudence is a course that explores the philosophical and theoretical foundations of law. The course examines different theories and schools of thought about the nature and purpose of law, the relationship between law and morality, and the role of law in society.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the major theories and schools of thought in jurisprudence	Understand
CO 2	Analyse legal arguments and decisions from different theoretical perspectives	Analyse
CO 3	Apply legal theories to contemporary legal issues	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the relationship between law and morality	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate Legal reasoning and analysis skills	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Readings and Reflections method
- Guest speaker method
- Case Study Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Sources of Law
2. Custom
3. Precedent
4. Doctrine of ratio decidendi
5. Legislation
6. Rules of Interpretation of Statutes
7. Literal Rule
8. Golden Rule
9. Mischief Rule
10. Beneficial Rule

**UNIT - II**

1. Theories of Law
2. Natural Law School
3. Positivism
4. Hart's Concept of Law
5. Kelsen's pure theory of law
6. Modern Realism
7. American and Scandinavian Realists
8. Marxist theory of Law
9. Historical and Anthropological approaches
10. Sociological school

**UNIT - III**

1. Concept of Right and duties
2. Characteristics of a legal right
3. Legal rights in the wider sense
4. Kinds of legal rights
5. Concept of Duty
6. Functions of duty
7. Structure of duty
8. Approval and disapproval
9. Enforceability
10. Sanction
11. Conflicting duties
12. Breach of duty

**UNIT - IV**

1. Concept of Liability:
2. The Nature and Kinds of Liability
3. Theory of remedial liability
4. Theory of penal liability
5. Acts
6. Two classes of wrongful acts
7. Damnum Sine injuria
8. The place and time of act
9. Causation
10. Mens rea Intention Motive - Relevance and irrelevance of motive Malice Jusnecessitatis
11. Negligence
12. Duty of care
13. Standard of care
14. Degree of care
15. Theory of strict liability
16. Mistake of law and Mistake of fact
17. Vicarious Liability
18. Measure of criminal liability
19. Measure of civil liability



**UNIT - V**

1. Persons
2. Legal status of persons
3. Kinds of persons
4. Theories of corporate personality
5. Ownership and Possession
6. Development of Idea of Ownership
7. Kinds of Ownership
8. Essentials of Ownership
9. Development of concept of possession
10. Elements of possession
11. Kinds of possession
12. Distinction between ownership and possession

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Jurisprudence by Dias
2. Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lloyd
3. Doctrine of Precedent by Rupert Cross
4. Law in the Making by C.K. Allen
5. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell
6. Nature of Judicial Process by Cardozo
7. Salmond's Jurisprudence

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
Mapping Correlation	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

## LLM S2 (05) (22) LOC: SPECIFIC OFFENCES – COMPARATIVE STUDY WITH ENGLAND

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Keeping in view, the changing contours of crimes the syllabus has been framed with a view to equip the candidates with contemporary trends. The classification of crimes and criminals as a thorough backdrop of not only a substantive criminal law of the country but also comparatively studied with England, which tries to deprive an individual of his liberty would enable the candidates to have a better perspective. All this has been included in the syllabus.

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	To understand the conditions under which individuals should be held morally and legally responsible for their (criminal) actions	Understand
CO 2	To analyze the theoretical and practical international instruments for the prevention and punishment of international and transnational crimes as well as of acts of terrorism	Analyse
CO 3	To apply various "fundamental principles" which underlie all criminal justice systems	Apply
CO 4	To evaluate the relationship between substantive criminal law and criminal procedure in relation to specific offences	Evaluate
CO 5	To implement the activities of the international criminal jurisdictions: international criminal tribunals, International Criminal Court and special courts	Skill

### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Role Play Method
- Lecture Method
- Guest speaker Method
- Group Discussions Method
- Quizzes and Assignments Method

### **UNIT - I**

1. Offences against Unlawful assembly
2. Unlawful assembly
3. Being a member of unlawful assembly
4. Rioting
5. Affray



**UNIT - II**

1. Offences against the Human body
2. Causing the death of a human being
3. Culpable homicide
4. Lawful homicide
5. Murder
6. Distinction between culpable homicide and murder
7. Situation justifying treating murder as culpable
8. homicide not amounting to Murder
9. Grave and sudden provocation
10. Exceeding right to private defense
11. Public servant exceeding legitimate use of force
12. Death in a sudden fight
13. Death caused by consent of the deceased
14. Rash and negligent act causing death
15. Hurt and grievous hurt
16. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement
17. Assault and criminal force

**UNIT - III**

1. Offences against Property.
2. Theft
3. Extortion
4. Robbery and dacoity
5. Cheating
6. Mischief
7. Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust
8. Receiving stolen property
9. Criminal Trespass
10. House trespass
11. Housebreaking

**UNIT - IV**

1. Offences relating to documents
2. Forgery
3. Making a false document

**UNIT - V**

1. Defamation
2. Defamation - publication
3. exceptions to defamation

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. K.D. Gour, Criminal Law – cases and materials Butterworths, India
2. Ratanlal and Dheerajlal Indian Penal code



3. K.D. Gour A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code Universal Delhi.
4. P.S. Achuthan Pillai Criminal Law Eastern Lucknow
5. Kenny Principles of Criminal Law
6. Smith and Hogan on Criminal Law Butterworths
7. Cross and Jones Cases and Statutes on Criminal Law Butterworths
8. Cross and Jones Introduction to Criminal Law. Butterworths.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S2 (06) (22) LOC: SOCIO-ECONOMIC OFFENCES****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

This course provides a study on Socio-economic offences, which have an impact on the social and economic well-being of society in large, mainly on the people who are likely to purchase goods or services. These are non-conventional crimes that don't involve mensrea. These crimes have a societal impact. These are a new type of criminality, in which persons from the upper and middle classes are involved and are committed in the course of their occupations.

Sutherland refers Socio-economic offences as white-collar crimes, while others refer them as public welfare offences, statutory offences, strict liability offences, and so on. This type of crime has spread to varying degrees throughout the world. The gravity of such offences is quite severe. Though several lawmakers in India have been established who may be classified as socio-economic legislators.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	To understand Indian Criminal Justice in relating White Collar Crimes.	Understand
CO 2	To analyze public welfare offences, statutory offences, strict liability offences.	Analyse
CO 3	Apply report of Law Commission for better study.	Apply
CO 4	To evaluate outcomes from white-collar offences and its consequences with help of recent decisions.	Evaluate
CO 5	Remedies to eradicate the socio-economic offences	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Case Study Method
- Lecture Method
- Mock Negotiations Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Role Paly Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Conceptions
2. Definition of 'White Collar' crimes - Sutherland's analysis, and critique of it.
3. Applicability of white-collar crimes to Indian conditions
4. From Santhanam Committee Report to the Twenty-ninth and forty Law

5. Commission of India Report; The career of the conception of socio
6. Economic offences
7. Distinction between social and economic offenses.

#### UNIT - II

1. Corruption
2. General conceptions of 'corruption', nepotism
3. Concept of corruption under IPC (Secs 161-165) and the Prevention of Corruption Act
4. Santhanam Committee analysis
5. The special legal regime
6. Investigation (under Criminal Amendments Act, 1952)
7. Sanction for prosecution (under 197 Cr. P. C., Prevention of Corruption Act)
8. The category of 'Public servants' liable for prosecution for corruption Offences
9. Relevant aspects of the Antulay case
10. Cause of corruption
11. Sentencing policies and patterns

#### UNIT - III

1. Crimes against Consumers of goods and services
2. Food adulteration
3. Drug adulteration
4. Offences relating to weights and measures
5. Pollution offences
6. Medical malpractices

#### UNIT - IV

1. Organized Crimes
2. Drug trafficking
3. smuggling
4. Human trafficking
5. cyber crimes
6. Terrorism
7. Money-laundering relevant provisions

#### UNIT - V

1. Legal regime of investigation and enforcement
2. Differentiation of in onus of proof through the presumption of guilt and Due process problems
3. The regime of a special court
4. Group liability (associational, corporate)
5. Strict and vicarious liability
6. The quantum of punishment
7. Problems of recidivism



8. The variety of enforcement mechanisms; specialized and general
9. Withdrawal from prosecution
10. Alternative and additional Strategies

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Upendra Baxi Law and Poverty critical essays
2. Upendra Baxi Liberty and corruptions Antulay case and Beyond
3. P.R. Rajagopal Violence and Response; A Critique of Indian Criminal Justice system
4. Law Commission of India
  - i. 154th Report on Cr P C 1973
  - ii. 155th Report on I P C 1860
5. Sutherland Criminology and penology

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



# **Third Semester**

**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LAW OF CRIMES****SEMESTER-III****LLM S3 (07) (22) LOC: LAW AND ENVIRONMENT****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Environmental protection and the quest for sustainable development that can meet the needs of both present and future generations have become pressing common concerns at national & international levels.

In past decades, national and international law has developed a wide range of sector-specific and creative cross-cutting approaches to respond to these challenges. This course will provide a strong theoretical and practical understanding of the environmental legal system, the frameworks of and tools for sustainable environmental management and the complex policy issues presented by the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

Environmental law encompasses a wide and diverse range of issues like energy, climate change, biodiversity conservation, water and oceans, agriculture, finance and international development and also (and especially in Australia, as one of the world's most urban nations) issues like city planning, transport, housing and corporate social responsibility. Student will acquire the skills and understanding needed to address the 'wicked problems' posed by environmental sustainability challenges and be equipped to pursue a career in environmental law and environmental policy.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the strong theoretical and practical issues of the Environmental Legal System.	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the legal and policy responses to climate change, including the clean power plan	Analyse
CO 3	Apply the principles of sustainable development	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the legal and policy frameworks for managing natural resources	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate critical thinking and problem-solving skills by applying legal and policy frameworks to complex environmental issues such as plastic pollution and e-waste	Skill

## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Group Projects Method
- Lecture Method
- Seminar Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Case Study Method
- Assignments Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Field Tours Method

### UNIT - I

#### Environment Policy Development

1. Meaning of Environment
2. Ancient Indian Law
3. Early Environmental legislation
4. India's Environmental Policy in 1970's - Mid 1980's
5. Liberalization and economic approach.

### UNIT - II

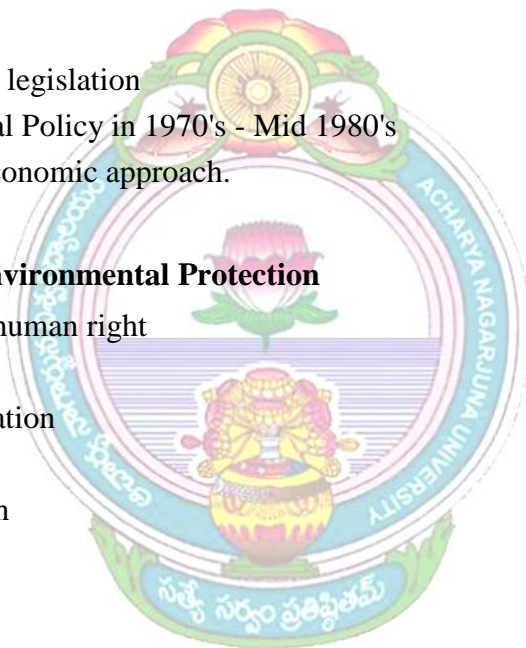
#### International Law and Environmental Protection

1. Environment as a human right
2. United Nations
3. Stockholm Declaration
4. Rio Summit
5. Vienna Convention
6. Montreal Protocol
7. Earth Summit
8. UNEP
9. Trail Smelter Arbitration.

### UNIT - III

#### National Laws and Environmental Protection

1. Constitutional perspectives
2. Legislative strategies
3. Wild life Act
4. Water Act
5. Air Act
6. Forest Act
7. The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act
8. Environment Act
9. The National Environment Tribunal Act.





**UNIT - IV**

**Environmental Pollution**

1. Kinds of pollution
2. Causes of factors of environmental pollution
3. Remedies under civil law and criminal law

**UNIT - V**

**Judiciary and Environmental Regime**

1. Wholesome environment
2. Principles of Common Law
3. Criminal Liability
4. Judicial Remedies
5. Judicial Activism
6. Environment and PIL.

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Mohanty S.K., 'Environment and Pollution Law Manual' Universal Law Publications, New Delhi.
2. Shyam Divan, Armin Rosencranz, 'Environmental law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes', Oxford University Press
3. Maheswara Swamy, N, 'Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection', Asia Law House.
4. Sahasranaman P.B., 'Law of Environment Protection' Classic Publication, Bangalore.
5. Mehta M.C., 'Commentary on Water and Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws, Delhi Law House, New Delhi.
6. Aruna Venkat, 'Environmental Law and Policy', PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (08) (22) LOC: OFFENCES AGAINST WEAKER SECTIONS****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

The Constitution of India which also provides that no individual shall be discriminated against on grounds of religion, caste or sex. The problems of social inequality and class divide need to be recognised and resolved by all available democratic measures including special legislations to deal with particular acts constituting offences against such weaker sections of society. `Scheduled Castes' and `Scheduled Tribes are two such identified social groups. the educational and economic upliftment of the Weaker Sections of the people, in particular of SCs & STs and shall protect them from injustice and all forms of exploitation. The syllabus of this course covers the offences against the weaker sections.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	To study the downtrodden and weaker sections in the society and the deprivation of their social justice.	Understand
CO 2	To analyze implementation of social welfare statutes among the weaker sections.	Analyse
CO 3	Application of various statutes which are enacted for enlightenment of the weaker sections in the society.	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate algorithm for uplift of them	Evaluate
CO 5	Eradication or prevention of atrocities	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Discussions & Breakout sessions Method
- Assignments Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Offences against children
2. Offences against foeticide
3. Miscarriage
4. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971
5. Pre-natal Diagnostic Act 1987

6. Offences against infants
7. Infanticide (Murder- Explanation 3 of Section 299)
8. Concealment of birth
9. Exposure and abandonment of a child

## UNIT - II

1. Offences against child
2. Kidnapping
3. Kidnapping a minor for purpose of begging
4. Kidnapping for ransom or murder
5. Kidnapping to subject to slaver
6. Kidnapping a child with intent to steal from its person
7. Child marriage restraint Act 1929
8. Child trafficking
9. Immoral traffic prevention Act 1956
10. Selling or buying a minor for prostitution
11. Procuration of a minor girl
12. Importation of a girl from a foreign country
13. Sexual offences against a child
14. Rape
15. Sexual relation with minor wife
16. Incest
17. Unnatural offences

## UNIT - III

1. Offences against Women
2. Offences affecting the human body
3. Dowry death
4. Cruelty by husband or his relatives
5. Insulting the modesty of women
6. Assault or criminal force with intent to outrage of modesty of women
7. Eve teasing
8. Kidnapping or abducting women to compel her marriage etc.
9. Rape
10. Custodial rape
11. Marital rape
12. Offences relating to marriage
13. Fraudulent marriage
14. Bigamy
15. Adultery



**UNIT - IV**

1. Offences relating to women in other legislations
2. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act
3. Prohibition of indecent Representatio0n of women
4. Domestic violence
5. Sexual harassment at the workplace.

**UNIT - V**

1. Offences against SC and ST
2. SC & ST Atrocities Act

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. K.D. Gour, Criminal Law – cases and materials Butterworths, India
2. Ratanlal and Dherajlal Indian Penal code
3. K.D. Gour A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code Universal Delhi.
4. P.S. Achuthan Pillai Criminal Law Eastern Lucknow

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (09) (22) LOC: CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Crime and the threat of victimization are inescapable realities of contemporary society. Crime is so commonplace that prevention and security measures are viewed as natural and necessary precautions in both public and private life.

A considerable and growing percentage of public resources are allocated for juvenile delinquency prevention initiatives, law enforcement training and technology, corrections, substance abuse treatment and numerous other aspects of criminal justice.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Helps to understand human mind and afford explanations to criminal behavior and reactions to crime.	Understand
CO 2	Analyze numerous researches and surveys which are conducted all over the world to find the most suitable explanation of criminality and criminal behavior.	Analyse
CO 3	To apply the contemporary measures to safeguard the interests of victims and the international perspectives of Criminal psychology.	Apply
CO 4	To evaluate various types of Criminal Jurisprudence and punishment procedures	Evaluate
CO 5	To identify and able to conduct research on emerging trends in crime and punishment	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Case Law method
- Guest Lectures Method
- Discussions & Breakout Sessions Method
- Experimental Learning Method

**UNIT - I**

1. Dimensions of Crime in India
2. Nature and extent of crime in India
3. General approaches to crime control

4. Crimes of the powerful
5. Organized crime – Smuggling, traffic in narcotics.
6. White collar crime – corruption in public life
7. Socioeconomic crime: adulteration of foods and drugs; and fraudulent trade practices.
8. Crimes in the professions – medical, legal, engineering
9. Criminality by agencies of the state
10. Perpetrators of ordinary crime
11. The situational criminal.
12. The chronic offender.
13. Criminality of women
14. Young offenders
15. Criminal gangs.

## UNIT - II

1. Causes of Criminal Behavior
2. Nature of the problem: Some unscientific theories
3. The constitutional School of Criminology – Lombroso and others (heredity and mental retardation as causes of crime)
4. Sociological theories Anomies
5. Modern sociological theories – Sutherland's differential association theory
6. Reckless's social vulnerable theory.
7. Economic theories and their relevance.
8. Environment – home and community influences, urban and rural crimes.
9. The ghetto, broken homes, the effect of motion pictures, T.V., and video, press, Narcotics and alcohol.
10. Caste and community tensions: caste wards and communal riots –their causes and demoralizing effects; atrocities against scheduled cadres.
11. Emotional disturbance and other psychological factors.
12. Multiple causation approach to crime.

## UNIT - III

1. Police and the criminal justice
2. The police system
3. Structural organization of police at the center and the states.
4. Mode of recruitment and training.
5. Powers and duties of police under the police acts, Criminal Procedure Code, and other laws.
6. Arrest, search and seizure, and constitutional imperatives.
7. Methods of the police investigation
8. Third-degree methods
9. Corruption in the police
10. Relationship between police and prosecution.

11. Liability of police for custodial violence.
12. Police public relations.
13. Select aspects of the National Police Commission report
14. Punishment of Offenders
15. Some discarded modes of punishment
16. Corporal punishment: Whipping and flogging: mutilation and branding
17. Transportation
18. Public Execution
19. Punishments under the Indian Criminal Law
20. Capital punishment
21. Imprisonment
22. Fine
23. Cancellation or withdrawal of licenses

#### UNIT -IV

1. The Prison System:
2. Administrative organization of prisons.
3. Mode of recruitment and training.
4. The Jail Manual, Powers of prison officials.
5. Prisoners' classification: male, female: juvenile, adult: under trial, convicted prisoners.
6. Constitutional imperatives and prison reforms
7. Prison management: prisoners' rights and security compulsions.
8. Open prisons, Prison labour
9. Violation of the prison code and its consequences.
10. Appraisal of imprisonment as a mode of punishment.
11. Treatment of Correction of Offenders
12. The need for reformation and rehabilitation of offenders undergoing punishment/imprisonment.
13. Classification of offenders through modern diagnostic techniques.
14. The role of psychiatrists, psychoanalysts, and social workers in the prison.
15. Vocational and religious education, and apprenticeship programmes for the offenders.
16. Group counseling and resocialization programmes.
17. Prisoners' organizations for self-government.
18. Participation of inmates in community services.
19. An appraisal of reformatory techniques.
20. Efficacy of imprisonment as a measure to combat criminality and the search for substitutes

#### UNIT – V

1. Resocialization processes
2. Parole
3. Nature of parole.

4. Authority for granting parole.
5. Release of the offender:
6. Problems of the released offender.
7. Attitudes of the community towards the released offender.
8. Prisoner aid societies and other voluntary organizations.
9. Governmental action.
10. An appraisal.

### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Katherine S Williams, Text Book on Criminology (1997), Blackstone, London
2. Loveland, The Frontiers of Criminality (1995), Sweet & Maxwell.
3. Martin Wasik, Emmins on Sentencing (1998), Blackstone, London.
4. Hall, J. Law, Social Science and Criminal Theory (1992).
5. Manheim, H. Comparative Criminology: A Text Book (1965).
6. Ross, H. (Lawrence Ed.) Law and Deviance (1981).
7. Sutherland, E. and Cressy, Principles of Criminology (1978).
8. Waslker, N. crime and Criminology: A Critical INTRODUCTION (19987).
9. S. Rao, Crime in Our Society, (1983).
10. J.M. Sethna, Society and the Criminal (1980).
11. Siddique, Criminology: Problems and Perspectives (1997).
12. E. Sutherland, White Collar Crime (1949).
13. S. Kaldate, Society, Delinquent and Juvenile Courts (1982).
14. W.C.Reckless, The Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (1972),
15. D.C. Pandey, Habitual Offenders and the law (1983).
16. D. Abrahansen, David: Crime and the Human Mind (1979).
17. Conrad, John. P.: Crime and its Correction: An international survey of Attitudes and Practices.
18. Krishna Iyer Report on Female Prisoners (1986).
19. Mulla Committee Report, (1983).
20. P. Rajgopal, Violence and Response: A Critique of Indian Criminal Justice System (1988).



**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**Fourth  
Semester**

## MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: LAW OF CRIMES

### SEMESTER-IV

#### LLM S3 (10) (22) LOC: DISSERTATION

A dissertation is a formal document that provides the students an opportunity to present the skills and knowledge they have gained through the research project they organised and conducted. It further allows students to demonstrate their skills in identifying the area of research, setting out objectives, identifying the necessary research questions, performing a proper literature review, devising appropriate methodology of research, analysis and interpretation of data, drawing conclusions and suggestions for future researchers.

The overriding criteria namely, institute-wide standardization, readability, conformance to ethical norms and durability forms the core of the acceptable form of the dissertation. This document provides a set of guidelines for the LL.M. students to prepare the dissertation to satisfy the above-mentioned criteria.

#### **1. GENERAL GUIDELINES:**

- a. Every student pursuing their LL.M. Programme in the Department of Law is expected to undertake a research project and submit an original written dissertation in strict adherence to the timeline that would be announced annually.
- b. Students must choose a research area of their choice and submit a brief proposal of about one page, along with their choice of guide, to the Head of the Department, on or before the specified date.
- c. Guides will be allotted to the students, taking into due consideration the choice of the candidate, after obtaining the consent of the guide, and subject to the number of candidates under the supervision of the individual guide.
- d. No guide can supervise more than FIVE students at any given time.
- e. The students are advised to meet the guide for their guidance in the dissertation work on a regular basis. It is the responsibility of the students to keep their guide informed about their progress of work. The difficulties, if any, while performing research must be reported to the guide without any delay.
- f. The dissertation work of the students will be monitored by the Department of Law. The students will have to present his/her progress before the members of the Department in two terms.

## 2. BROAD AREAS OF DISSERTATION:

Students must conduct their research on a carefully chosen area from the following broad areas:

- a. Constitutional and Administrative Law
- b. Corporate Law
- c. Gender and Sexual Minorities
- d. Gender Justice
- e. Human Rights Law
- f. International Criminal Law
- g. International Humanitarian Laws
- h. Labour Laws
- i. Securities Laws
- j. United Nations

## 3. FORMAT OF DISSERTATION:

- a. A dissertation should normally be between 30,000 to 35,000 words (excluding preface and annexures)
- b. The students are advised to attach one-page abstract of dissertation work in the preface to the dissertation.
- c. *Formatting rules:*
  - Body including Bibliography, References, Index of Authorities, Appendixes, tables - Font Style- Times New Roman, Size- 12, Alignment- Justified and line spacing of 1.5.
  - Footnotes - Font Style -Times New Roman, Size- 10, Line Spacing- 1, Alignment- Justified.

*Margin:* Left margin: 3.75 cm (1 1/2 inch)

*Other margins:* 2.5 cm (1 inch).

- d. *Line Space:* The line spacing in the text of the dissertation must be one and half line spacing. Double line spacing shall be used while connecting two consecutive paragraphs. Single line spacing shall be observed for abstract, quotations, declaration, foot notes and references.
- e. Citations and References: ILI, OSCOLA, or Bluebook must be followed. The mode of citation must be uniform across the entire dissertation.
- f. Quotations must be kept to a minimum and should not exceed 100 words for each quotation.
- g. Page Numbering: The page numbers of the text of the dissertation should be in Indian numerals (1,2,3,4,5,ఆం) and should be centered at the bottom of the pages. The preface, appendixes, and bibliography to the dissertation shall be in Roman numerals.

h. Plagiarism: In light of the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, the permissible limit of similarity shall be 10%.

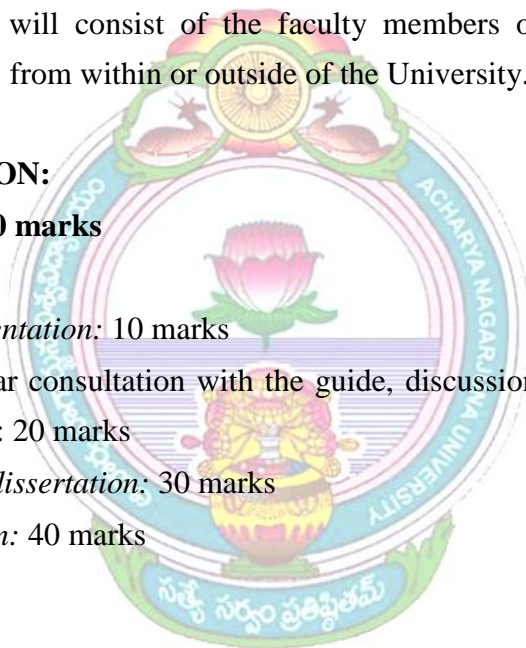
The plagiarism check should start from the first page of Chapter 1 and continue throughout the text till end.

- i. The new chapter in your dissertation should always start on an odd-numbered page. If a chapter ends on an odd-numbered page, its back side has to be kept blank.
- j. The copy of the dissertation to be submitted to the University should be durable. It is advised to use paper of 85 GSM or more.
- k. The students are to submit four copies of dissertation (in soft-bound) to the Department of Law.
- l. The final evaluation will be based on the written dissertation and an open viva.
- m. The Viva Panel will consist of the faculty members of the Department and one external member, from within or outside of the University.

#### 4. MARK DISTRIBUTION:

⇒ **Total Dissertation: 200 marks**

- *Viva voce:*
- *Mid-semester presentation:* 10 marks
- *Attendance:* Regular consultation with the guide, discussions on the progress, carrying out the suggestions: 20 marks
- *Completion of the dissertation:* 30 marks
- *External Evaluation:* 40 marks



# CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAW

SEMESTER - I



RESEARCH  
METHODOLOGY



GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF  
COMPANY LAW - I



COMPANY MANAGEMENT

SEMESTER - II



JURISPRUDENCE



GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF  
COMPANY LAW - II



ADMINISTRATION  
OF COMPANY LAW

SEMESTER - III



LAW & ENVIRONMENT



CORPORATE  
REGULATIONS



SECURITIES LAW &  
INVESTOR PROTECTION

SEMESTER - IV



DISSERTATION

S.No	Course Code	Course Name	Mode	L	T	P	Credits	Int	Ext	Total Marks
<b>SEMESTER I</b>										
1	LLM S1 (01) CSL	Research Methodology	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
2	LLM S1 (02) CSL	General Principles of Company Law - I	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
3	LLM S1 (03) CSL	Company Management	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>24</b>			
<b>SEMESTER II</b>										
4	LLM S2 (04) CSL	Jurisprudence	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
5	LLM S2 (05) CSL	General Principles of Company Law - II	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
6	LLM S2 (06) CSL	Administration of Company Law	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
7	---	MOOCS-I	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER III</b>										
8	LLM S3 (07) CSL	Law and Environment	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
9	LLM S3 (08) CSL	Corporate Regulations	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
10	LLM S3 (09) CSL	Securities Law and Investor Protection	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
11	---	MOOCS-II	CC	8	0	0	8	30	70	100
<b>Total</b>							<b>32</b>			
<b>SEMESTER IV</b>										
12	LLM S3 (10) CSL	Dissertation**		0	0					200

\*\* Faculty workload would include 1 hr. per student guided from the third semester onwards.



**First  
Semester**



**ACHARYA NAGARJUNA UNIVERSITY**  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS, COMMERCE & LAW**  
**P.G. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL STUDIES & RESEARCH**  
**MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAW**  
**SEMESTER-I**

**LLM S1 (01) (22) CSL: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Research Methodology is a course that teaches students the fundamental principles and techniques of research. The course covers topics such as research design, data collection and analysis, and presentation of research findings. The primary goal of this course is to help students understand how to conduct research in a systematic, objective, and valid manner.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the different types of Research Methodologies and their applications	Understand
CO 2	Analyze the significance of scientific techniques in the field of Legal Research	Analyse
CO 3	Apply basic statistical techniques and data analysis methods to analyse research data	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the quality of research studies published in academic journals and identify potential areas for future research	Evaluate
CO 5	Show viable exploration & composing abilities to create an effective research product	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Tutorial method with Learning Exercises, Assignments & Presentations
- Discussions & Breakout sessions method
- Socrates Method

### UNIT - I

1. Scientific Methods
2. Science, Theory and facts
3. Objectivity, Value, Neutrality and Empiricism
4. Purpose of Social Science Research
5. Scope of legal research
6. Concepts: variables, definitions
7. Research Problem
8. Formulation of research problems

### UNIT - II

1. Hypothesis
2. Hypotheses its role, definitions
3. Criteria of good hypothesis and its sources
4. Research Design
5. Forms of Research Design
6. Techniques of Research Design
7. Major steps in the preparation of Research Design

### UNIT - III

1. Sampling Techniques
2. Its uses and advantages in research
3. Random sampling, simple random, stratified random, systematic random
4. Non-random, sampling hazard, availability and purpose sampling
5. Research Tools
6. Observation, Participant and non-participant observation,
7. Questionnaire
8. Schedule
9. Interview

### UNIT - IV

1. Survey
2. Case Study
3. Content Analysis
4. Projective Techniques
5. Data processing and Analysis
6. Use of Statistics in the Analysis and Interpretation of Data

### UNIT – V

1. Research Report



**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. Myneni S.R., 'Research Methodology' Allahabad Law Agency
2. Robert Watt, 'Concise Legal Research', Universal law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
3. Bindrawan Lal, 'Research Methodology' ABD Publishers, Jaipur, India.
4. Tiwari H.N., 'Legal Research Methodology', Allahabad Law Agency.,
5. Victor Tunkel, 'Legal Research', Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd.,
6. Saravanel. P. 'Research Methodology', Kitab Mahal. Allahabad.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	1	2	3	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	1
CO 5	3	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S1 (02) (22) CSL: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPANY LAW – I****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialization of this course includes General Principles of Company Law, it is necessary to impart the fundamental aspects of the company in view of Companies Act, 2013. Further, the significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its components has been included to sensitize the students about its importance with a case study mechanism with public and private sectors.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the key concepts, principles, structure, administration, management and internal affairs of the company	Understand
CO 2	Familiarize with the procedures to be carried out during pre-incorporation, incorporation and winding up of companies	Familiarize
CO 3	Demonstrate the understood on the components of CSR and its implementation strategies	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the features of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 and its applications.	Evaluate
CO 5	Appraise/identification of issues on the implementation and suggest for future research scope	Skill

**Teaching Pedagogy**

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

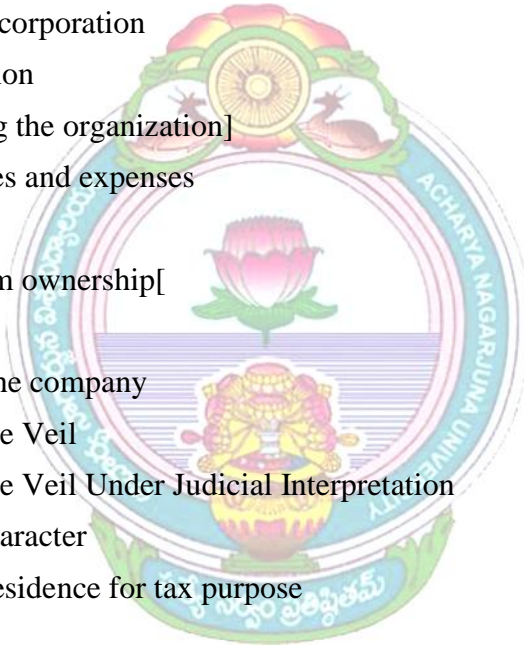
**UNIT - I****Evolution and History of Company Law in India and Advantages of Incorporation of Company**

1. Companies Act - Amendments in Recent Past

2. Nature and Definition of “Company”, “Existing Company”, “Private Company”, Public Company”.
3. Characteristics of Corporate Form and Advantages
4. Independent Corporate Existence
5. Limited Liability
6. Perpetual Succession
7. Separate Property
8. Transferable Shares
9. Capacity to sue and to be sued
10. Professional Management
11. Finances

### **Disadvantage of Incorporation of Company and Lifting the Corporate Veil**

1. Disadvantages of Incorporation
2. High cost of formation
3. High cost of running the organization]
4. Excessive formalities and expenses
5. Widest publicity
6. Divorce control from ownership[
7. Frauds
8. Difficulty to close the company
9. Lifting the Corporate Veil
10. Lifting the Corporate Veil Under Judicial Interpretation
11. Determination of character
12. Determination of Residence for tax purpose
13. Fraud
14. Agency
15. Lifting the Corporate Veil Under Statutory Provisions
16. whether a Company is a Citizen



### **UNIT - II**

#### **Formation of Company – Registration and Incorporation**

1. Promotion
2. Promoters
3. Registration of Company
4. Memorandum of Association
5. Contents of the Memorandum
6. Articles of Association

7. Documents to be filed for Registration (Section 33)
8. Certificate of Incorporation
9. Effects of Pre-Incorporation Contracts
10. Commencement of Business
11. Commencement of Business
12. The Seal
13. Share Capital

### **Memorandum of Association**

Definition 2. Contents of the memorandum of Association **Articles of Association** 1. Meaning  
2. Memorandum and Articles of Association 3. Alteration of Articles 4. Alteration should be  
bond fide and for the benefit of company 5. Effect of Memorandum and Articles **Doctrines of  
Constructive Notice and Indoor Management**

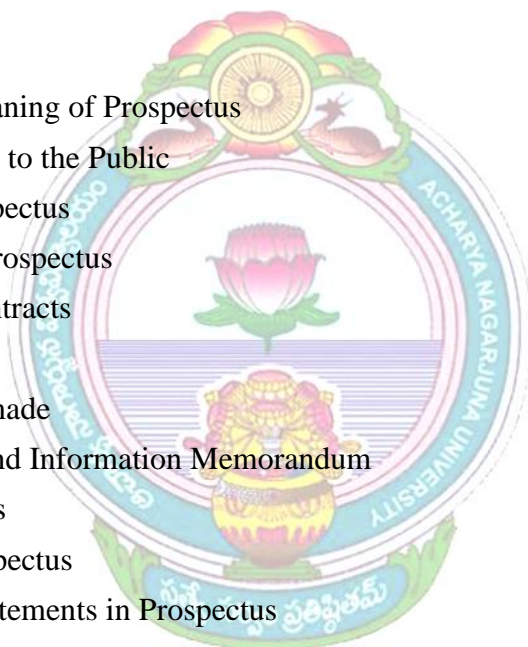
### **UNIT – III**

#### **Prospectus**

1. Definition and Meaning of Prospectus
2. Issue of Prospectus to the Public
3. Contents of a Prospectus
4. Registration of a Prospectus
5. No variation of contracts
6. Expert consent
7. Disclosures to be made
8. Shelf Prospectus and Information Memorandum
9. Deemed Prospectus
10. Statements in Prospectus
11. Liability for misstatements in Prospectus
12. Remedies for misstatements in Prospectus
13. Criminal Liability for Misstatements (S.63)

#### **Promoters**

1. Definition
2. Activities
3. Duties of Promoters
4. Position of Promoters
5. Liability for Breach of Duty of Promoters
6. Remuneration for Promotional Services
7. Promoters Liability for Misstatements in the Prospectus
8. Promoters and Pre-Incorporation Contracts
9. Ratification and the Promoters



## Unit – IV

### Shares

1. Definitions
2. Restriction for Allotment of Shares
3. Book Building Process for issue of Shares
4. Share application money
5. Notice of Allotment
6. Allotment of Share
7. Dispatch of Allotment Letters
8. Offer can be withdrawn before acceptance
9. Irregular Allotment
10. Refund of Excess application Money
11. Stock Exchange Requirements

### Transfer of Shares

Definition and Object of Share Certificate 2. Estoppel as to Title 3. Estoppel as to Payment 4. Procedure for Transfer of Shares 5. Strict Construction of Restrictions 6. Scope of Interference where Powers Unfettered

## UNIT – V

### Kinds of Companies

1. Definitions
2. Private Company & Public Company
3. Company Limited by Shares & Company Limited by Guarantee
4. Unlimited Company, Holding Company & Subsidiary Company
5. Government Company, Banking Company & Foreign Company

### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. J.M. Thomson : Palmer's Company Law
2. Gower : Principles of Modern Company Law
3. S.M. Shah : Lectures on Company Law
4. Avatar Singh – Principles of Company Law
5. Rajesh Tayal: Guide to Private Limited Companies
6. Dr. K.R. Chandratre: Transfer and Transmission of Shares

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>CO 1</b>	3	3	2	2	2
<b>CO 2</b>	3	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 3</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 5</b>	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*





**LLM S1 (03) (22) CSL: COMPANY MANAGEMENT****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialisation of this course includes Company Management, it is necessary to impart the fundamental aspects relating to the management of the company in view of Companies Act, 2013. Further, the significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its components has been included to sensitize the students about its importance with a case study mechanism with public and private sectors.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Directors Types - Director's identification Number [DIN]- Appointment/Reappointment Qualification -Vacation of Office - Retirement	Understand
CO 2	Independent Director Under the Company Law 2013 - Number of Independent Director -Qualification of Independent Director - Manner of Selection of Independent Director	Familiarize
CO 3	Company Secretary in Practice -Appointment -Appointment Procedure -Responsibilities -Rights of the Company Secretary	Apply
CO 4	Financial Statements - Auditors Appointment -Auditors Resignation - Removal of Auditors -Rights of Auditors - Rights of Retiring Auditors -Qualification and Disqualification of Auditors	Evaluate
CO 5	Resolution by Circulation - Minutes and Evidence - General Meetings - Kinds of Meetings - Law, Practice and Procedure relating to convening and Proceeding at General and Other Meetings - Notice, Quorum, Chairman, Proxy, Voting including voting through electronic means.	Skill

**Teaching Pedagogy**

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

## UNIT – I

### DIRECTORS

1. Directors Types
2. Director's Identification Number [DIN]
3. Appointment/Reappointment
4. Qualification
5. Vacation of Office
6. Retirement
7. Resignation and Removal of Whole-time Directors and Manager
8. Role of Directors
9. Responsibilities of Directors
10. Powers of Directors
11. Duties of Directors
12. Loans to Directors
13. Remuneration of Directors
14. Office or Place of Profit
15. Contracts in which Directors are interested
16. Board of Directors and its Committees

## UNIT – II

### Independent Directors

1. Independent Director
2. Independent Director Under the Company Law 2013
3. Number of Independent Director
4. Qualification of Independent Director
5. Manner of Selection of Independent Director
6. Code of Independent Director
7. Tenure of Independent Director
8. Liability of Independent Director
9. Remuneration of Independent Director

## UNIT - III

### Company Secretary

1. Definition
2. Qualification
3. Company Secretary as a Key Managerial Personnel
4. Company Secretary in Practice
5. Appointment
6. Appointment Procedure
7. Responsibilities



8. Rights of the Company Secretary
  - a. Additional Duties
9. Company Duties
10. Comparison in Old and New Company Law
11. Company Secretary in Corporate Governance

#### **UNIT - IV**

##### **Accounts and Audit**

1. Book of Accounts
2. Financial Statements
3. Auditors Appointment
4. Auditors Resignation
5. Removal of Auditors
6. Rights of Auditors
7. Rights of Retiring Auditors
8. Qualification and Disqualification of Auditors
9. Rights of Auditors
10. Duties of Auditors
11. Statutory Duties of Auditors
12. Liabilities of Auditors
13. Audit and Auditors Report
14. Cost Audit
15. Powers of the Central Government
16. Cost Auditors
17. Special Audit
  - a. Meaning of Special Audit
  - b. Precautions
  - c. Special Audit under Specific Objectives
  - d. Powers of the Central Government



#### **UNIT – V**

##### **Meetings**

1. Meetings of Board and Committee
2. Frequency, Convening, Proceedings, Video-conferencing of Board or Committee/s.
3. Resolution by Circulation
4. Minutes and Evidence
5. General Meetings
6. Kinds of Meetings
7. Law, Practice and Procedure relating to convening and Proceeding at General and Other Meetings

8. Notice, Quorum, Chairman, Proxy, Voting including voting through Electronic means.
9. Resolutions, Circulation of Members Resolution.
10. Postal Ballot, Recording, Signing and Inspection of Minutes.
11. Distribution of Powers of a Company
12. Division of Powers between Board and General Meetings
13. Acts by Directors in Excess of Authority
14. Monitoring and Management
15. Sole Selling and Buying Agents; Meaning, appointment and Reappointment, Removal.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. J.M. Thomson : Palmer's Company Law
2. Gower : Principles of Modern Company Law
3. Dr. Avtar Singh : Company Law
4. Ramaiya : Guide to the Companies Act
5. J.C. Verma : Corporate Mergers, Amalgations & Take overs
6. K.R. Chandratre : Company Directors
7. A.M. Chakraborti : Company Notices, Meetings and Resolutions
8. BHARAT'S: Takeover Code
9. L.V.V. Iyer: Guide to Company Directors
10. K.S. Ravichandran: Prosecution of Directors and Officers under Company Law.

#### MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	3	2	2	2
CO 2	3	2	2	2	3
CO 3	3	3	3	2	3
CO 4	2	2	2	2	3
CO 5	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**Second  
Semester**

## MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAW SEMESTER-II

### LLM S2 (04) (22) CSL: JURISPRUDENCE

#### COURSE DESCRIPTION:

Jurisprudence is a course that explores the philosophical and theoretical foundations of law. The course examines different theories and schools of thought about the nature and purpose of law, the relationship between law and morality, and the role of law in society.

#### COURSE OUTCOME (CO):

On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the major theories and schools of thought in jurisprudence	Understand
CO 2	Analyse legal arguments and decisions from different theoretical perspectives	Analyse
CO 3	Apply legal theories to contemporary legal issues	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the relationship between law and morality	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate Legal reasoning and analysis skills	Skill

#### TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Lecture Method
- Readings and Reflections method
- Guest speaker method
- Case Study Method

#### UNIT - I

1. Sources of Law
2. Custom
3. Precedent
4. Doctrine of ratio decidendi

5. Legislation
6. Rules of Interpretation of Statutes
7. Literal Rule
8. Golden Rule
9. Mischief Rule
10. Beneficial Rule

**UNIT - II**

1. Theories of Law
2. Natural Law School
3. Positivism
4. Hart's Concept of Law
5. Kelsen's pure theory of law
6. Modern Realism
7. American and Scandinavian Realists
8. Marxist theory of Law
9. Historical and Anthropological approaches
10. Sociological school

**UNIT - III**

1. Concept of Right and duties
2. Characteristics of a legal right
3. Legal rights in the wider sense
4. Kinds of legal rights
5. Concept of Duty
6. Functions of duty
7. Structure of duty
8. Approval and disapproval
9. Enforceability
10. Sanction
11. Conflicting duties
12. Breach of duty

**UNIT - IV**

1. Concept of Liability:
2. The Nature and Kinds of Liability
3. Theory of remedial liability
4. Theory of penal liability
5. Acts
6. Two classes of wrongful acts
7. Damnum Sine injuria



8. The place and time of act
9. Causation
10. Mens rea Intention Motive - Relevance and irrelevance of motive Malice Jusnecessitatis
11. Negligence
12. Duty of care
13. Standard of care
14. Degree of care
15. Theory of strict liability
16. Mistake of law and Mistake of fact
17. Vicarious Liability
18. Measure of criminal liability
19. Measure of civil liability

#### UNIT - V

1. Persons
2. Legal status of persons
3. Kinds of persons
4. Theories of corporate personality
5. Ownership and Possession
6. Development of Idea of Ownership
7. Kinds of Ownership
8. Essentials of Ownership
9. Development of concept of possession
10. Elements of possession
11. Kinds of possession
12. Distinction between ownership and possession



#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Jurisprudence by Dias
2. Introduction to Jurisprudence by Lloyd
3. Doctrine of Precedent by Rupert Cross
4. Law in the Making by C.K. Allen
5. Interpretation of Statutes by Maxwell
6. Nature of Judicial Process by Cardozo
7. Salmond's Jurisprudence



**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**LLM S2 (05) (22) CSL: GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF COMPANY LAW - II****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialisation of this course includes General Principles of Company Law, it is necessary to impart the fundamental aspects of the company in view of Companies Act, 2013. Further, the significance of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and its components has been included to sensitize the students about its importance with a case study mechanism with public and private sectors. This paper have a great nexus with paper I of Semester I, this would make students understand the cardinal principles of company law in a much broader perspective.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the key concepts, principles, structure, administration, management and internal affairs of the company	Understand
CO 2	Familiarize with the procedures to be carried out during pre-incorporation, incorporation and winding up of companies	Familiarize
CO 3	Demonstrate the understood on the components of CSR and its implementation strategies across public and private sectors	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the features of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code,2016 and its applications	Evaluate
CO 5	Appraise/identification of issues on the implementation and suggest for future research scope	Skill

**Teaching Pedagogy**

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

## UNIT - I

### FORM OF CONTRACTS

1. Definition
2. Director's power to sign contracts or oral consent to arbitration
3. Ultra vires contracts cannot be ratified
4. Signing contracts on behalf of the company
5. Authority to act on behalf of the company
6. Duty of those dealing with company to ascertain authority
7. "Actual authority" and "apparent" or ostensible authority
8. Contracts made before incorporation
9. Pre-incorporation contracts binding on persons contracting
10. Property purchased and payments made by the promoters
11. Acquiring shares before incorporation

### BILL OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTE

1. Meaning
2. Mode of authenticating negotiable instruments on company's behalf
3. Liability for dishonor
4. Execution of Deeds
5. Common seal dispensed with in England
6. Service of Document – on Members
7. Service of documents on company
8. Modes of service provided in this section
9. Depositories Act. 1996
10. Service of documents on Registrar
11. Notice of general meeting
12. Issued of refund orders, allotment letters/certificates and letters of offer by registered post
13. Authentication of documents and proceedings
14. Signature of agent whether of company

## UNIT - II

### Registration of Charges

1. Charges on Bank Debts
  - a. A Pledge of Movable Requires no Registration
  - b. Effect of Non-Registration
  - c. Date of Notice of Charge

2. Registration of charges on Properties Acquired subject to Charge
  - a. Register of Charges
  - b. Certificate of Registrar
  - c. Duty of Company as regards Registration and Right of Interested party
3. Modifications of Charges
4. Copy of Instrument Creating charge to be kept by Company at Registered Office
5. Company to Report Satisfaction and Procedure there after
6. Rectification of Register of Charges
7. Company's Register of Charges
8. Inspection of Instruments Creating Charges and Register of Charges

### **DIVIDENDS**

1. Definition and Meaning
2. Dividends not to be paid out of capital
3. Dividend only out of profits
  - a. Rules relating to Payment of Dividends
  - b. Payment of Dividend in Proportion to Amount Paid Up
  - c. Dividends to be paid only out of profits
  - d. Transfer to Reserves
4. The Companies (Transfer of Profits to Reserve) Rules, 1975
5. Unpaid dividend to be transferred to special dividend account
6. Investor Education & Protection Fund
7. Interim Dividend
8. Companies (Amendment) Act. 2000 on Interim Dividends
9. Right to Dividend on Transfer of Shares

### **UNIT - III**

#### **SHARE CAPITAL**

1. Nominal or Authorized Capital
2. Issued Capital
3. Subscribed Capital
4. Paid-up Capital
5. Reserve Capital
6. Kinds of Share Capital (issue of share capital to be only of two kinds-S.86)
  - a. Equity share capital
  - b. Preference share capital
  - c. Other categories of shares
7. Alteration of capital

8. Reduction of Capital
9. Protection of interests of creditors by the company
10. Interest of Shareholders
11. Liability of Members after Reduction

#### **FURTHER ISSUE OF CAPITAL**

1. Rights Shares of Shareholders pre-emptive right
2. Powers of Board of Directors to make rights issues
3. SEBI Guidelines on Rights issue
4. Bonus Shares
5. Impact of Bonus issue on value of shares
6. Advantages of bonus issue of shares
7. Rules relating to Bonus issue
8. SEBI guidelines on issue of Bonus Shares
9. Voting Rights
10. Voting Rights of Preference Shares holders

#### **ISSUE OF SHARES AT PREMIUM**

1. Reduction of share premium account
2. Pricing of the issue
3. Disinvestment
4. Issue at over 10% discount allowed by CLB
5. Reissue of forfeited shares
6. Issue of Shares at Discount
7. Sweat Equity Shares

#### **UNIT – IV**

#### **DEBENTURES**

1. Definition and Meaning
2. Kinds of debentures
  - a. Registered and bearer debentures
  - b. Redeemable and Irredeemable debentures
  - c. Convertible and Non-convertible debenture
3. Convertible debentures
4. Non-convertible debentures
5. Debentures issued as Collateral Security
6. Naked and Mortgage Debentures
7. Issues of Debentures
8. Register and Index of Debenture holders



9. Distinction between debenture holders and Shareholder
10. Debenture Stock
11. Form and Inspection of Trust Deed
12. Appointment and duties of Debenture Trustees
13. Functions of Trustees
14. Companies to create debenture redemption reserve
15. Remedies of Debentures holders

### **BUY-BACK OF SHARES**

1. Purchase by company of its own shares- The Traditional View
2. Prohibition not applicable
3. Financial Assistance in contravention
4. Companies can now buy-back their own shares
5. Declaration of Solvency
6. Physical destruction of securities
7. Further issues after buy-back
8. Register of bough back securities
9. Return of buy-back
10. Penalty
11. Transfer of money to Capital Redemption Reserve Account
12. Prohibition of buy-back in certain circumstances
13. Regulations on buy-back as approved by SEBI
14. Further issued of Capital

### **UNIT – V**

#### **BORROWING AND LENDING POWERS**

1. Borrowing Powers
2. Power to be exercised by the Board of Directors
3. Effects of ultra vires Borrowing
  - a. Lender cannot Recover
  - b. Injunction
  - c. Directors Personally liable for Breach of warranty of authority
  - d. Subrogation
  - e. Identification and Tracing
4. Mortgages and Charges
  - a. Right to give security
5. Property on which Company cannot borrow
6. Distinction between mortgage and charge

- a. Transfer of Interest
- b. Personal Liability
- c. Default by Borrower
- d. Redemption Period
7. Fixed and Floating Charge
  - a. Fixed or Specific Charge
  - b. Floating charge
  - c. Characteristics of a Floating Charge
  - d. Effect of Floating Charge
  - e. When a Floating Charge may Crystallize
  - f. Effect of Floating Charge Becoming Fixed
8. Payment of Certain debts out of assets subject to floating charge in priority to claim under the charge
9. Distinction between fixed and floating charge
10. Registration of Charges
11. Register of Charges
12. Loan to Companies

#### **INTER-CORPORATE LOANS AND INVESTMENTS**

1. Powers of the Board of Directors for taking decision
2. Delegation of Board's Power
3. Inter-corporate Investments
  - a. Meaning of 'inter-corporate'
  - b. Exemption to investment companies
  - c. Inter-corporate Loans
4. Loan or Investment
5. Register of the Company

#### **FOREIGN COMPANIES**

1. Position in England
2. Definition
3. Provisions relating to foreign companies in India
4. Duties of the Foreign companies in India
5. Foreign Company and its world accounts
6. Prospectus of Foreign company

#### **REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. J.M. Thomson : Palmer's Company Law

2. Gower : Principles of Modern Company Law
3. S.M. Shah : Lectures on Company Law
4. Avatar Singh: Principles of Company Law
5. Vijay K. Gaba : Depository participants Law and Practice
6. Rajesh Tayal : Guide to Private Limited Companies
7. N.R. Moorthy : Practical Guide to Buyback of Shares
8. Ramaiya: Guide to Companies Act.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>CO 1</b>	3	3	2	2	2
<b>CO 2</b>	3	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 3</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 5</b>	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**LLM S2 (06) (22) CSL: ADMINISTRATION OF COMPANY LAW****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialization of this course includes Administration of company law, it is necessary to impart the knowledge of administration of a company in parlance with the rules framed in view of Companies Act, 2013. This paper makes a student understand the principles of administration of a company and thereby becomes efficient enough to tackle the administrative issues legally rather guide the administrative authorities of a company legally being key managerial personnel.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the key concepts of Mode of winding up and dissolution, Contributory, Present and past members, List of Contributories	Understand
CO 2	Powers of the Liquidator, Exclusion of certain time in computing periods of limitation, Recommendation of joint Committee, Power to obtain legal assistance, Proper Books	Familiarize
CO 3	Disclaimer of Onerous property, Avoidance of transfers of shares and disposition of property, Avoidance of certain attachments, Offences by Officers, Penalty for offences Liability for fraudulent	Apply
CO 4	Investigations, Investigation on application by Member or Report by Registrar, Changes made by Companies (Amendment) Act 1988, Changes made by Companies (Amendment) Act.1988 (Sc.236) , Investigation at Its own Initiative.	Evaluate
CO 5	Central Government, Company Law Board, Registrar of companies, Company Court, Criminal Court	Skill

**TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

## UNIT - I

### CONTRIBUTORY

1. Mode of winding up
2. Winding up and dissolution
3. Contributory
4. Present and past members
5. List of Contributories
6. Liability of Director or Manager with unlimited liability
7. Liability of legal Representative as contributory
8. Liability of Liquidator of company being wound up

### COMPULSORY WINDING – UP

1. Modes of winding up
2. Circumstances in which company may be wound up by the court
3. Failure to pass special resolution
4. Default in holding statutory meeting
5. Suspension of Business
6. Reduction of Members
7. No conflict between industrial disputers and companies Act
8. Complicated auctions and matters requiring investigation
9. Commercial Insolvency
10. Supreme Court's view on disputed claims
11. Mismanagement of business by directors
12. Inability to pay debts
13. Employees claim to salary
14. Employees claim to Compensation
15. Just and equitable

### CONSEQUENCES OF WINDING –UP ORDER

1. Transfer of Proceedings
2. Who May petition
3. Right to present winding-up petition when company is being wound up voluntary
4. Date of commencement of winding-up
5. Stay of proceedings before orders
6. Powers of court on hearing petition
7. Consequences of winding-up order
8. Official liquidators
9. Proceedings after winding-up order
10. Provisional Liquidator
11. Statement of affairs



## UNIT - II

### POWERS OF THE COURT (National Company Law Tribunal) AND THE LIQUIDATOR

1. Powers of the Liquidator
2. Exclusion of certain time in computing periods of limitation
3. Recommendation of joint Committee
4. Power to obtain legal assistance
5. Proper Books
6. Accounts by its liquidator and its auditor
7. Control of Central government
8. Committee of inspection
9. General Powers of the Court
10. Power of stay winding-up
11. Settlement of list of contributories
12. Power to make calls
13. Time limit for filling claims
14. Order as to costs
15. Public Examination
16. Effects of order of dissolution

### VOLUNTARY WINDING – UP

1. Enforcement of appeal from orders
2. Voluntary Winding-up
3. Members voluntary winding-up
4. Recommendation of company law committee
5. Provisions applicable to member voluntary winding-up
6. Creditors voluntary winding-up
7. Provisions applicable to every voluntary winding-up
8. Powers of liquidator in voluntary winding-up

### PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO EVERY MODE OF WINDING-UP

1. Removal of liquidators
2. Arrangement when binding on company and creditors
3. Public examination of promoter Directors
4. Winding-up subject to the supervision of the court
5. Provisions applicable to every mode of winding-up
6. Proof of ranking of claims
7. Secured and unsecured creditors
8. Preferential Payments
9. Antecedent and other transactions
10. Fraudulent Preference



11. Avoidance of voluntary transfers
12. Rights and Liabilities of Fraudulently Preferred persons
13. Avoidance of Floating Charge

### **UNIT - III**

#### **OFFENCES BY OFFICERS**

1. Disclaimer of Onerous property
2. Avoidance of transfers of shares and disposition of property
3. Avoidance of certain attachments
4. Offences by Officers
5. Penalty for offences
6. Liability for fraudulent conduct of business
7. Assessment of damages against delinquent Officers
8. Liquidators Miscellaneous Powers
9. Notification of liquidation
10. Books and papers to be evidence
11. Inspection of books and papers
12. Disposal of books after dissolution
13. Audit of accounts of company in liquidation
14. Delayed filing of statements by liquidators
15. Deposit of funds available with Official Liquidators
16. Liquidator not to pay money into private banking account
17. Companies liquidation account
18. Income tax deductions before payment into the liquidation A/c
19. Enforcement of duty of liquidators to make returns
20. Courts to have regard to wishes of creditors and contributories
21. Court where affidavit can be shown

#### **DEFUNCT OF COMPANY WINDING-UP OF UN-REGISTERED COMPANY AND FOREIGN COMPANY**

1. Striking of defunct company
2. Simplified procedure of winding-up
3. Fast track way of Dissolving the Company
4. Liberalized procedure for striking of the names of companies
5. procedure for removal of names of defunct companies
6. Winding of unregistered company
7. Winding-up of a foreign company
8. Contributories
9. Stay of proceedings
10. General Provisions of compulsory winding up
11. Cognizance of offences under the Act

12. Composition or certain offences
13. Jurisdiction to try offences
14. Summary Trial
15. Offences to be non-cognizable
16. Disposal of complaints under the Companies Act
17. Company Prosecution
18. Frivolous Complaints
19. Application of fines
20. Inspection of books when offence suspected
21. Penalty for false statement and false evidence
22. Penalty where no specific penalty provided
23. Wrongful occupation of companies' property

#### **UNIT - IV**

#### **INVESTIGATION**

1. Investigations
2. Investigation on application by Member or Report by Registrar
3. Changes made by Companies (Amendment) Act 1988
4. Changes made by Companies (Amendment) Act.1988 (Sc.236)
5. Investigation at Its own Initiative
6. Enforcement of unsigned compromise order
7. Power of Central Government (Clause (a) (1))
8. No other Authority can order Investigation
9. Information meaning of
10. Enquiries made by shareholders regarding accounts
11. Inspectors and their powers
12. Companies (Amendment) Act,1960
13. Companies (Amendment) Act, 2000
14. Companies (Amendment) Act.1960
15. Companies (Amendment) Act, 1965
16. Companies (Amendment) Act.2000
17. Powers of Inspectors
18. Nature of Investigation proceedings and their constitutionality
19. Inspectors Report
20. Changes made by companies (Amendment) Act, 1965
21. Changes made by companies (Amendment) Act, 1988
22. Departments views
23. Powers of the Government on the basis of Inspectors Report

## **INVESTIGATION AND INSPECTOR'S REPORT**

1. Expenses of Investigation
2. Inspectors report to be evidence
3. Inspectors report is not legal decision
4. Investigation of ownership of a company
5. Investigation of ownership of shares or debentures
6. Information regarding persons having an Interest in company
7. Companies Act 1956
8. Investigation of Shares and Debentures Dealings
9. Voluntary winding up of a company etc
10. Saving for legal advisers and banker

## **UNIT - V**

### **AUTHORITIES UNDER THE ACT**

1. Central Government
2. Company Law Board
3. Registrar of companies
4. Company Court
5. Criminal Court
6. Tribunal
7. Constitution and powers
8. Public Trustee
9. Constitution of National Company Law Tribunal
10. Appellate Tribunal

### **COMPANY LAW SETTLEMENT SCHEME**

1. Scheme of Company Law Settlement
2. Form-A-Declaration
3. Certificating, Granting Immunity from penalty and prosecution under the Scheme
4. Fast Track Scheme
5. Form of Indemnity
6. Form of Indemnity Bond

### **REVIVAL AND REHABILITATION OF SICK INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES**

1. Reference to Tribunal
2. Enquiry into working of sick Industrial Companies
3. Powers of Tribunal to make order on completion of enquiry
4. Preparation and sanction of schemes
5. Rehabilitation by giving financial assistance
6. Arrangement for continuing operation etc during enquiry
7. Winding- up of the sick Industrial company
8. Operating Agency to prepare complete inventory



9. Direction not to dispose assets.
10. Power of Tribunal to call for periodic Information
11. Misfeasance proceedings
12. Penalty for certain offences

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. GOWER: Principles of Modern Company Law
2. J.M. THOMSON: Palmer’s Company Law
3. A. RAMAIYA: Guide to Companies Act.
4. S.M. SHAH: Lectures on Company Law
5. D.K. JAIN: Fast Track Scheme
6. ASHISH MAKHIJA: Guide to Company Law Settlement Scheme
7. Dr. AVTAR SINGH: Company Law
8. S.VENUGOPAL: Compounding of Offences under Company Law.

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO1	PO2	PO3	PO4	PO5
<b>CO1</b>	3	3	2	2	2
<b>CO2</b>	3	2	2	2	3
<b>CO3</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO4</b>	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO5</b>	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



**Third  
Semester**



## MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAW

### SEMESTER-III

#### LLM S3 (07) (22) CSL: LAW AND ENVIRONMENT

#### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Environmental protection and the quest for sustainable development that can meet the needs of both present and future generations have become pressing common concerns at national & international levels.

In past decades, national and international law has developed a wide range of sector-specific and creative cross-cutting approaches to respond to these challenges. This course will provide a strong theoretical and practical understanding of the environmental legal system, the frameworks of and tools for sustainable environmental management and the complex policy issues presented by the environmental challenges of the 21st century.

Environmental law encompasses a wide and diverse range of issues like energy, climate change, biodiversity conservation, water and oceans, agriculture, finance and international development and also (and especially in Australia, as one of the world's most urban nations) issues like city planning, transport, housing and corporate social responsibility. Student will acquire the skills and understanding needed to address the 'wicked problems' posed by environmental sustainability challenges and be equipped to pursue a career in environmental law and environmental policy.

#### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Understand the strong theoretical and practical issues of the Environmental Legal System.	Understand
CO 2	Analyse the legal and policy responses to climate change, including the clean power plan	Analyse
CO 3	Apply the principles of sustainable development	Apply
CO 4	Evaluate the legal and policy frameworks for managing natural resources	Evaluate
CO 5	Demonstrate critical thinking and problem-solving skills by applying legal and policy frameworks to complex environmental issues such as plastic pollution and e-waste	Skill

## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Group Projects Method
- Lecture Method
- Seminar Method
- Class Discussions Method
- Case Study Method
- Assignments Method
- Guest Speakers Method
- Field Tours Method

### UNIT - I

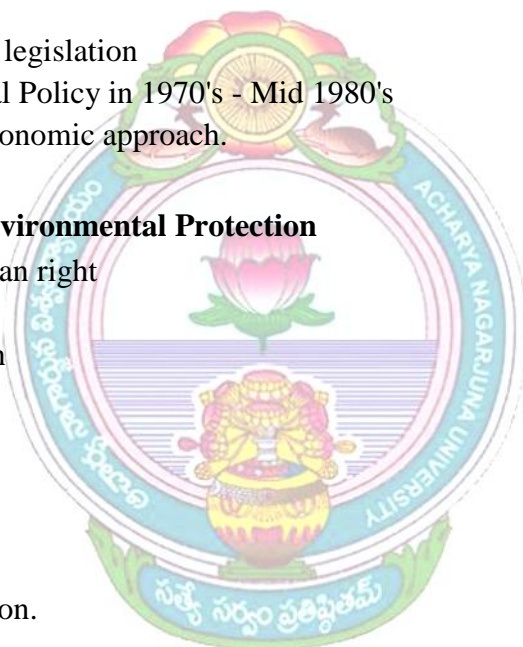
#### Environment Policy Development

1. Meaning of Environment
2. Ancient Indian Law
3. Early Environmental legislation
4. India's Environmental Policy in 1970's - Mid 1980's
5. Liberalization and economic approach.

### UNIT - II

#### International Law and Environmental Protection

1. Environment as a human right
2. United Nations
3. Stockholm Declaration
4. Rio Summit
5. Vienna Convention
6. Montreal Protocol
7. Earth Summit
8. UNEP
9. Trail Smelter Arbitration.



### UNIT - III

#### National Laws and Environmental Protection

1. Constitutional perspectives
2. Legislative strategies
3. Wild life Act
4. Water Act
5. Air Act
6. Forest Act
7. The Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers Act
8. Environment Act
9. The National Environment Tribunal Act.

### UNIT - IV

#### Environmental Pollution

1. Kinds of pollution

2. causes of factors of environmental pollution
3. Remedies under civil law and criminal law

#### UNIT - V

##### Judiciary and Environmental Regime

1. Wholesome environment
2. Principles of Common Law
3. Criminal Liability
4. Judicial Remedies
5. Judicial Activism
6. Environment and PIL.

#### REFERENCE BOOKS:

1. Mohanty S.K., 'Environment and Pollution Law Manual' Universal Law Publications, New Delhi.
2. Shyam Divan, Armin Rosencranz, 'Environmental law and Policy in India: Cases, Materials and Statutes', Oxford University Press
3. Maheswara Swamy, N, 'Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection', Asia Law House.
4. Sahasranaman P.B., 'Law of Environment Protection' Classic Publication, Bangalore.
5. Mehta M.C., 'Commentary on Water and Air Pollution and Environment (Protection) Laws, Delhi Law House, New Delhi.
6. Aruna Venkat, 'Environmental Law and Policy', PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.

#### MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
CO 1	3	1	2	3	2
CO 2	3	3	3	3	2
CO 3	3	3	3	3	3
CO 4	3	2	2	2	1
CO 5	2	3	3	3	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*

**LLM S3 (08) (22) CSL: CORPORATE REGULATIONS****COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialization of this course includes Corporate regulations, it is necessary to impart the fundamental aspects of regulatory frameworks of the company in view of Companies Act, 2013. This paper explicitly enunciates the aspects of regulations imposed on the companies regulated by various authorities under the statute.

**COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
CO 1	Corporation, Characteristics of Modern Corporation, Capacity of Companies, Corporate Regulations, Regulations through Management Compliances	Understand
CO 2	Introduction of the SEBI Act, 1992; Structure of the Act; Organization Structure of the SEBI; Powers of the SEBI; Committees of the SEBI: Purpose of SEBI: Objectives of the SEBI	Familiarize
CO 3	MRTP Act, 1969, Historical Background of Competition Act, Main objectives of the Act, Competition Commission of India, Powers and Duties of the Commission, Functions of the commission, Remedies under the Act	Apply
CO 4	Reasons of FEMA in place of FERA; Current Account and Capital Account Transactions; Regulation and Management of Foreign Exchange; Regulations relating to Exports of Goods and Services; Norms of exemptions from Realization and Repatriation of Foreign Exchange; Adjudicating Authority	Evaluate
CO 5	Definition & Characteristics of Stock Exchange, Significance of Stock Exchange, SEBI and Stock Exchange, SEBI role on Corporate Governance, SEBI Directions on Corporate Governance, Introduction to NBFC, Significance of NBFC, Role of NBFC, Classification of NBFC	Skill

## TEACHING PEDAGOGY:

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

## UNIT - I

### LEGISLATIVE REGULATION: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

1. Corporation, Characteristics of Modern Corporation
2. Capacity of Companies
3. Corporate Regulations
4. Regulations through Management Compliances
5. Legislative Regulations
  - a. Directive Principles of State Policy
  - b. Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1951
  - c. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
  - d. Competition Act, 2002
  - e. Insurance Regulatory Development Authority Act, 1999
  - f. Securities and Exchange Board of India
  - g. Companies Act, 2013
6. Meaning of Directive Principles of State Policy
7. Nature of DPSP
8. Aim and Objects of the DPSP
9. Over view of DPSP
10. Classifications of DPSP
11. DPSP and Gandhian Principles
12. Fundamental Rights and DPSP
13. Advantages of DPSP

## UNIT - II

### SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA ACT, 1992 THE INDUSTRIES (DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION) ACT, 1951

1. Introduction of the SEBI Act, 1992
2. Structure of the Act
3. Organization Structure of the SEBI
4. Powers of the SEBI
5. Committees of the SEBI
6. Purpose of SEBI
7. Objectives of the SEBI

8. Functions of SEBI
  - a. Protective Functions
  - b. Developmental Functions
  - c. Regulatory Function
9. Administration
10. Definition under the Industrial Development Act, 1951
11. Objectives of the Act
12. Scope of the Act
13. Powers of the Central Government
14. Classification of the Act
15. Registration
16. Licensing
17. Investigation
18. Revocation of Registration of License
19. Taking over Management & distribution of certain commodities
20. Development Council
21. Functions of the Developmental Council
22. Central Advisory Council
23. Levy Collection Procedure
24. Powers of the Central Government under the Act

### UNIT - III

### COMPETITION ACT 2002 INSURANCE REGULATORY AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY ACT, 1999

1. MRTP Act, 1969
2. Historical Background of Competition Act
3. Main objectives of the Act
4. Competition Commission of India
5. Powers and Duties of the Commission
6. Functions of the commission
7. Remedies under the Act
8. The Competition (Amendment) Act, 2007
9. Competition Appellate Tribunal
10. Concept of Insurance
11. Background of the IRDA Act, 1999
12. Salient features of the Act
13. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
14. Scope of the IRDA
15. Organization structure of IRDA
16. Role of IRDA
17. IRDA is a regulatory body

18. Mission of IRDA
19. Functions of IRDA
20. Impact of IRDA
21. Insurance Amendment Act, 2015

#### **UNIT - IV**

#### **FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT ACT,1999 & RBI ACT**

1. Introduction to FEMA, 1999
  - a. Reasons of FEMA in place of FERA
  - b. Current Account and Capital Account Transactions
  - c. Regulation and Management of Foreign Exchange
  - d. Regulations relating to Exports of Goods and Services
  - e. Norms of exemptions from Realization and Repatriation of Foreign Exchange
  - f. Adjudicating Authority
  - g. Penalties
  - h. Evaluation of FEMA
2. Introduction to RBI
  - a. R.B.I. Act. 1934
  - b. Historical Aspects
  - c. Evolution of RBI
  - d. Structure of the RBI
  - e. Objective of the RBI
  - f. Functions of the RBI



#### **UNIT - V**

#### **SEBI GUIDELINES ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE & NBFC PRUDENTIAL NORMS (RBI) DIRECTIONS**

1. Definition
2. Characteristics of Stock Exchange
3. Significance of Stock Exchange
4. SEBI and Stock Exchange
5. SEBI role on Corporate Governance
6. SEBI Directions on Corporate Governance
7. Introduction to NBFC
8. Significance of NBFC
9. Role of NBFC
10. Classification of NBFC
11. NBFC Prudential Norms
12. NBFC Prudential Regulations by RBI
13. RBI Directions on Prudential Norms
14. RBI Draft Directions for Acquisitions, 2015

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. M.P. JAIN: Constitutional Law
2. SEERVAI: Constitutional Law of India a Critical Commentary
3. The Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951
4. S.M.DUGAR: Monopolies, Restrictive & Unfair Trade Practices Act
5. Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999
6. BHARAT: foreign Exchange Management Act
7. H.P.S. PAHWA: Non-Banking Financial Companies
8. BHARAT: Manual of SEBI Act, Rules, Regulations and Guidelines
9. Dr. Avtar Singh: Law of Monopolies, Restrictive and Unfair Trade Practice
10. R. Suryanarayanan & V. Varadarajan: SEBI Law, Practice and Procedure

**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>CO 1</b>	3	3	2	2	2
<b>CO 2</b>	3	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 3</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 5</b>	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*



## LLM S3 (09) (22) CSL: SECURITIES LAW AND INVESTOR PROTECTION

### **COURSE DESCRIPTION:**

Corporates plays an important role in developing the economy of a country which in turn contributes to the development of nation. As the major part of the specialization of this course includes securities law and investor protection, it is necessary to impart the fundamental aspects of the company in view of various securities statutes and investor protection laws.

### **COURSE OUTCOME (CO):**

*On the successful completion of the course, the student will be able to*

S.No	Course Outcome	Level
<b>CO 1</b>	Aim and Objectives of the Act, Definitions of the Act, Structure of the Act, Recognition of Stock Exchange, Corporatization and Demutualization	Understand
<b>CO 2</b>	Maintenance of Records and Documents, Manner of Keeping Records, Prohibition of Assignment, Delegate, Procedure of surrender of certificate of security, Procedure of creating Pledge	Familiarize
<b>CO 3</b>	SEBI Takeover (Amendment) Regulations 2011, Definition of Share, Non-Compete fees, Creeping Acquisition, Indirect Acquisition, Voluntary Offer	Apply
<b>CO 4</b>	Significance of Market Making, Kinds of Market Making, Benefits of Market Making, Market Making and Indian Financial Market, Role and Responsibilities of Market Makers, SEBI Guidelines for Market Makers	Evaluate
<b>CO 5</b>	Meaning of Broker, Regulating Bodies, Definitions under SEBI Rules, 1992, Registration, Stock Broker	Skill

### **TEACHING PEDAGOGY:**

- Lecture Method
- Flipped Classroom Method
- Group Work and Guided Learning
- Use of Technology in Classroom
- Case Study Method

## UNIT - I

### **Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956; Government Securities Act, 2006 & Depositories Act, 1996**

1. Aim and Objectives of the Act
  - a. Definitions of the Act
  - b. Structure of the Act
  - c. Recognition of Stock Exchange
  - d. Corporatisation and Demutualisation
  - e. Powers of the Central Government
  - f. Delisting of Securities
  - g. Right to Appeal
  - h. Penal
2. Introduction of Government Securities Act, 2006
  - a. Scope of the Act
  - b. Regulation of Government Securities
  - c. Background of Depositories Act, 1996
3. Significance of the Act
4. Meaning of Depository
5. Parties
6. Eligible Depositories
7. Certificate of Commencement of Business
8. Agreement
9. Surrender of Certificate
10. Advantages
11. Penalty



## UNIT - II

### **SEBI (DEPOSITORIES AND PARTICIPANTS) REGULATIONS, 1996; SEBI (CUSTODIAN OF SECURITIES) REGULATIONS, 1996 & SEBI (DISCLOSURE AND INVESTOR PROTECTION) GUIDENLIES 2000**

1. Maintenance of Records and Documents
  - a. Manner of Keeping Records
  - b. Prohibition of Assignment, Delegate
  - c. Procedure of surrender of certificate of security
  - d. Procedure of creating Pledge
  - e. Information to the Depository
  - f. Role of Compliance Officer
  - g. Amendment to the Act, 2014
2. Introduction to SEBI (Custodian of Securities) Regulations, 1996
  - a. Agreement

- b. Internal controls
  - c. Maintenances of Records
  - d. Compliance Officer
  - e. Powers of the Board
  - f. Duties of the Custodian
  - g. Appointment of an Auditor
3. Introduction to SEBI (DIP) Guidelines, 2000
- a. SEBI Guidelines
  - b. Investor Protection by SEBI
  - c. Amendment to SEBI (DIP) Guidelines, 2000
  - d. Recommendations of the Malegam Committee

**SEBI Guidelines for Preferential Allotments of Shares; SEBI Guidelines for Euro Issues & SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 1992**

**1. Methods of expanding Share Capital**

- a. Meaning of Preferential Allotments of Shares
- b. Methods of Preferential Allotments
- c. Importance of Preferential Allotments
- d. SEBI Guidelines
- e. Currency of Financial Instruments
- f. Currency of Shareholders resolutions
- g. Non-applicability of Guidelines

**2. Guidelines of Euro-Issues**

- a. Guidelines by Government of India
- b. Conditions of Euro Issues
- c. Assessment of Euro Issues
- d. Introduction to the Insider Trading Act
- e. Definitions
- f. Prohibition of Matters
- g. Guilty of Persons under the Act
- h. Role and Powers of SEBI
- i. Duty of the Company
- j. Penalty
- k. Model Code
- l. SEBI (Prohibition of Insider Trading) (Amendment) Regulations, 2008

**UNIT - III**

**SEBI (SUBSTANTIAL ACQUISITION OF SHARES AND TAKEOVERS) REGULATIONS, 1997 & FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) FOREIGN INVESTMENT PROMOTION BOARD**

**1. Nature and Scope of SEBI (Takeovers) Regulations, 1997**

- a. SEBI Takeover (Amendment) Regulations 2011
- b. Definition of Share
- c. Non-Compete fees
- d. Creeping Acquisition
- e. Indirect Acquisition
- f. Voluntary Offer
- g. Buyback of Shores
- h. Responsibility of Board of Directors

## 2. FDI in India

- a. FDI Policy
- b. Procedure for approval
- c. Advantages of FDI
- d. Disadvantages of FDI
- e. Relaxation in Policies
- f. Market Potential
- g. Foreign Direct Investment Board

## SEBI GUIDELINES FOR FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS & SEBI (FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS) REGULATIONS, 1995

### 1. Meaning of Foreign institutional investors

- a. Eligibility
- b. Financial instruments
- c. Entities eligible as FII
- d. Areas of investment
- e. Data on Foreign Institutional Investors
- f. Limits of the Investment
- g. Subscribe to Participatory Notes
- h. Monitoring the Foreign Investment

### 2. Introduction

- a. Classification of FPIs
- b. Eligibility criteria
- c. Types of Instruments
- d. Regulation of FIIs
- e. Investment
- f. Modifications of the SEBI Regulations

## UNIT - IV

## SEBI GUIDELINES FOR MARKET MAKERS SEBI (Venture Capital Funds) REGULATION, 1996

### 1. Introduction to Market Making

- a. Concept of Market Making

- b. Aim and Object of the Market Making
- c. Path of Market Making
- d. Significance of Market Making
- e. Kinds of Market Making
- f. Benefits of Market Making
- g. Market Making and Indian Financial Market
- h. Role and Responsibilities of Market Makers
- i. SEBI Guidelines for Market Makers

## 2. Introduction

- a. Definition
- b. Meaning and Scope of Venture Capital Funds
- c. Structure of the Fund
- d. Process of Registration under Act
- e. SEBI VCF Amendment, Regulation, 2006
- f. Lacunae of SEBI Regulations

### **SEBI (BUYBACK OF SECURITIES) REGULATION, 1998**

1. Meaning of Buy-Back Shares
2. Sources of Buy-Back Shares
3. Objectives of Buy-Back Shares
4. Significance of Buy-Back Shares
5. Conditions of Buy-Back Shares
6. Advantages
7. Disadvantages
8. Responsibility
9. Regulations under the Act, 1998
10. SEBI (Buy Back of Securities) Amendment, Regulations, 2013

### **SECURITIES LENDING SCHEME SEBI GUIDELINES FOR GOOD OR BAD DELIVERIES**

1. Introduction to Securities Lending
  - a. Significance of Stock Lending Scheme
  - b. Objectives of the Lending Scheme
  - c. Lending and Borrowing market Includes
  - d. Liability of Security Lending
  - e. SEBI and Security Lending
  - f. Deposit of Securities by Lender
  - g. Lending by Intermediary
  - h. Repayment of Intermediary
  - i. Repayment by borrower

- j. Recall by Lender
- k. Recall by Intermediary
- 2. Introduction of Good and Bad Deliveries
  - a. Uniform Norms of Good and Bad Delivery
  - b. Establishment of Bad Delivery Cell
  - c. SEBI Guidelines on Bad Delivery
  - d. SEBI Guidelines

#### UNIT - V

#### **SEBI (STOCK BROKERS AND SUB BROKERS), REGULATIONS, 1992 & SEBI (REGISTRARS TO AN ISSUE AND SHARE AGENTS) REGULATIONS, 1993**

- 1. Meaning of Broker
  - a. Regulating Bodies
  - b. Definitions under SEBI Rules, 1992
  - c. Registration
  - d. Stock Broker
  - e. Conditions for Certificate of Registration
  - f. Code of Conduct of Stock Broker
  - g. Sub-Broker
  - h. Conditions to act as Sub-Broker
  - i. Rights and Duties of Sub-Broker
  - j. Stock Broking Firms
  - k. SEBI Amendment Regulations, 2014
- 2. Definitions
  - a. Role of Registrar
  - b. Registration
  - c. Conditions for grant of Certificate
- 3. Requirement for consideration of application
- 4. Requirement of Capacity Adequacy
- 5. Responsibilities of Registrar
- 6. Appointment of Compliance Officer
- 7. Code of Conduct
- 8. Powers of SEBI
- 9. Functions of Transfer Agents

#### **SEBI (MERCHANT BANKERS) REGULATIONS, 1992 & SEBI (PORTFOLIO MANAGERS) REGULATIONS, 1993**

- 1. Introduction to Merchant Banking
  - a. Meaning of Merchant Banking
  - b. Definition
  - c. Historical aspects of Merchant Banking



- d. Significance
- e. Functions

2. Introduction

- a. Portfolio Managers
- b. Guidelines of SEBI for registration
- c. Meaning of Portfolio Management
- d. Parties of Portfolio Management
- e. Need of Portfolio Management
- f. Objectives of the Portfolio Management
- g. Classification on Portfolio Investment
- h. Essentials of the Portfolio Management
- i. Goals of Portfolio Management
- j. Functions of Portfolio Management
- k. Portfolio Management Schemes
- l. Portfolio Managers under SEBI Rules, 1993
- m. SEBI guidelines
- n. Responsibilities of the Portfolio Managers

**SEBI (UNDERWRITERS) REGULATIONS 1993 & SEBI (DEBENTURE TRUSTEES) REGULATIONS 1993**

1. Merchant Banker

- a. Definitions
- b. Objectives of the Underwriting
- c. Kinds of Underwriters
- d. Conditions for Registration
- e. Requirement of the Capital Adequacy
- f. Obligations and Responsibilities
- g. Appointment of Compliance Officer
- h. Powers of the Board
- i. Underwriter Commission
- j. SEBI Guidelines on Under Writing

2. Introduction to Debenture Trustee

- a. Qualifications of the Trustee
- b. Certificate by SEBI
- c. Debenture Trust Deed
- d. Powers of the Debenture Trustee
- e. Functions of the Debenture Trustee
- f. Duties
- g. Responsibilities
- h. Advantages

**SEBI (BANKERS TO AN ISSUE) REGULATIONS, 1994; SEBI REGULATION OF FRAUDULENT AND UNFAIR TRADE PRACTICES; & NBFC ACCEPTANCE OF PUBLIC DEPOSITS (RBI) DIRECTIONS, 1998**

1. Importance of certificate
  - a. Conditions of eligibility for registration
  - b. Certificate of permanent registration
  - c. Responsibilities of Banker to an Issue
  - d. Duty to furnish commission
  - e. Duties of the Banker to the Board
  - f. Enter into agreement with body corporate
  - g. Code of conduct
2. Introduction
  - a. Definitions
  - b. Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices
  - c. Prohibition of unfair trade Practices
3. Introduction to NBFCs
  - a. Difference between Banks and NBFCs
  - b. Kinds of NBFCs
  - c. Services by the NBFCs
  - d. Registration at RBI
  - e. Regulating power of RBI
  - f. Meaning of Deposit
  - g. NBFCs Acceptance of Public Deposits (RBI) Directions, 1998

**REFERENCE BOOKS:**

1. K.R. Chandratre: SEBI, Capital Issues & Listing in 2 Vols.
2. N. Laxman Rao: Depositories Act
3. J.C. Verma: Corporate Mergers Amalgamations & Takeovers
4. Bharat: Manual of Companies Act
5. M.R. Mayya: Investor Protection
6. Sanjiv Agarwal: Manual of Indian Capital Market
7. N.R. Moorthy: Practical Guide to Buy Back of Shares
8. Vijay K. Gaba: Depository Participants Law and Practice
9. Taxman: Public Issues & Euro Issues
10. A. Ramaiya: Companies Act
11. Public Debt Act, 1944
12. Navneet Jyoti & Rajesh Gupta: Non-Banking Financial Companies
13. RBI Publication: Statutory Guide for Non-Banking Financial Companies 28

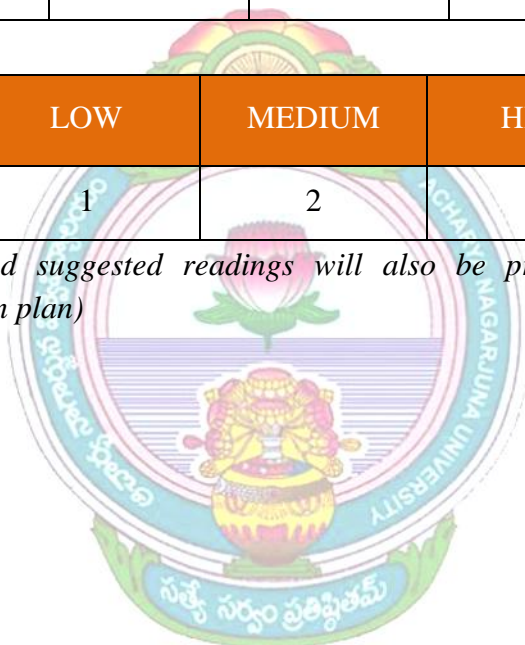


**MAPPING OF PROGRAM OUTCOMES WITH COURSE OUTCOMES:**

	PO 1	PO 2	PO 3	PO 4	PO 5
<b>CO 1</b>	3	3	2	2	2
<b>CO 2</b>	3	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 3</b>	3	3	3	2	3
<b>CO 4</b>	2	2	2	2	3
<b>CO 5</b>	2	3	3	2	3

Mapping Correlation	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH	NO
	1	2	3	-

*(Prerequisite readings and suggested readings will also be provided to the students in accordance with the session plan)*





# **Fourth Semester**

## **MASTER OF LAW (LL.M.) :: CORPORATE & SECURITIES LAW SEMESTER-IV**

### **LLM S3 (10) (22) CSL: DISSERTATION**

A dissertation is a formal document that provides the students an opportunity to present the skills and knowledge they have gained through the research project they organised and conducted. It further allows students to demonstrate their skills in identifying the area of research, setting out objectives, identifying the necessary research questions, performing a proper literature review, devising appropriate methodology of research, analysis and interpretation of data, drawing conclusions and suggestions for future researchers.

The overriding criteria namely, institute-wide standardization, readability, conformance to ethical norms and durability forms the core of the acceptable form of the dissertation. This document provides a set of guidelines for the LL.M. students to prepare the dissertation to satisfy the above-mentioned criteria.

#### **1. GENERAL GUIDELINES:**

- a. Every student pursuing their LL.M. Programme in the Department of Law is expected to undertake a research project and submit an original written dissertation in strict adherence to the timeline that would be announced annually.
- b. Students must choose a research area of their choice and submit a brief proposal of about one page, along with their choice of guide, to the Head of the Department, on or before the specified date.
- c. Guides will be allotted to the students, taking into due consideration the choice of the candidate, after obtaining the consent of the guide, and subject to the number of candidates under the supervision of the individual guide.
- d. No guide can supervise more than FIVE students at any given time.
- e. The students are advised to meet the guide for their guidance in the dissertation work on a regular basis. It is the responsibility of the students to keep their guide informed about their progress of work. The difficulties, if any, while performing research must be reported to the guide without any delay.
- f. The dissertation work of the students will be monitored by the Department of Law. The students will have to present his/her progress before the members of the Department in two terms.

## 2. BROAD AREAS OF DISSERTATION:

Students must conduct their research on a carefully chosen area from the following broad areas:

- a. Constitutional and Administrative Law
- b. Corporate Law
- c. Gender and Sexual Minorities
- d. Gender Justice
- e. Human Rights Law
- f. International Criminal Law
- g. International Humanitarian Laws
- h. Labour Laws
- i. Securities Laws
- j. United Nations

## 3. FORMAT OF DISSERTATION:

- a. A dissertation should normally be between 30,000 to 35,000 words (excluding preface and annexures)
- b. The students are advised to attach one-page abstract of dissertation work in the preface to the dissertation.
- c. *Formatting rules:*
  - Body including Bibliography, References, Index of Authorities, Appendixes, tables - Font Style- Times New Roman, Size- 12, Alignment- Justified and line spacing of 1.5.
  - Footnotes - Font Style -Times New Roman, Size- 10, Line Spacing- 1, Alignment- Justified.

*Margin:* Left margin: 3.75 cm (1 ½ inch)

*Other margins:* 2.5 cm (1 inch).

- d. *Line Space:* The line spacing in the text of the dissertation must be one and half line spacing. Double line spacing shall be used while connecting two consecutive paragraphs. Single line spacing shall be observed for abstract, quotations, declaration, foot notes and references.
- e. Citations and References: ILI, OSCOLA, or Bluebook must be followed. The mode of citation must be uniform across the entire dissertation.
- f. Quotations must be kept to a minimum and should not exceed 100 words for each quotation.

- g. Page Numbering: The page numbers of the text of the dissertation should be in Indian numerals (1,2,3,4,5,ఆం) and should be centered at the bottom of the pages. The preface, appendixes, and bibliography to the dissertation shall be in Roman numerals.
- h. Plagiarism: In light of the University Grants Commission (Promotion of Academic Integrity and Prevention of Plagiarism in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2018, the permissible limit of similarity shall be 10%.

The plagiarism check should start from the first page of Chapter 1 and continue throughout the text till end.

- i. The new chapter in your dissertation should always start on an odd-numbered page. If a chapter ends on an odd-numbered page, its back side has to be kept blank.
- j. The copy of the dissertation to be submitted to the University should be durable. It is advised to use paper of 85 GSM or more.
- k. The students are to submit four copies of dissertation (in soft-bound) to the Department of Law.
- l. The final evaluation will be based on the written dissertation and an open viva.
- m. The Viva Panel will consist of the faculty members of the Department and one external member, from within or outside of the University.

#### 4. MARK DISTRIBUTION:

⇒ **Total Dissertation: 200 marks**

- *Viva voce:*
- *Mid-semester presentation:* 10 marks
- *Attendance:* Regular consultation with the guide, discussions on the progress, carrying out the suggestions: 20 marks
- *Completion of the dissertation:* 30 marks
- *External Evaluation:* 40 marks

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