

## COURSES OF STUDIES FOR MASTER OF LAW EXAMINATIONS

Session -2023-2024

LL.M course credit semester system with grading evaluation system

FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS: January

SECOND SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS: June

THIRD SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS: December

FOURTH SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS: April

The First and Third Semester shall cover the period from June to December of the academic session and the Second and the Fourth semester shall cover the period from December to May of the subsequent academic session. The regular courses of studies for the LL.M Semester examination shall consist of four semesters with dual specialisation comprising of 80 credits. Specialisation subjects will be offered from the 2<sup>nd</sup> year ( 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> semester). **Student will opt for two specialisation papers, out of the offered streams subject to availability of faculty.** Each semester shall consist of four theory papers, each of three hours examination duration. In addition to it, there shall be a 5<sup>th</sup> paper in each semester. First semester shall be comprised of Seminar-I(4 credits),the Second shall be comprised of Seminar-II(4 credits), the Third semester shall be comprised of law teaching (4 credits) and the Fourth semester shall be comprised of Dissertation (4 credits).There shall be five papers in each semester, each with four credits.

Besides, in First Semester there will be Entrepreneurship Development Paper carrying 2 credits. In second semester, there will be Inter- Departmental Course (IDC) carrying 3 credits to be opted by the students . Likewise in third semester, there will be MOOCs course carrying 3 credits to be opted by the students.part from this students of third semester will have Environmental studies & Disaster Management paper of 2 credits.

Furthermore students of first semester will be offered a non-credit course 'Yuva Sanskar'.Students of Second Semester will have to choose NCC/NSS/Sports/Performingarts/yoga as non-credit course . In all these non-credit courses, students will be evaluated in terms of 3 grades : A (Excellent), B(Very Good) and C(Good).

**LL.M COURSE STRUCTURE w.e.f 2023 - 2024 Academic Session**

<b>FIRST SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS:</b>	<b>January</b>
<b>SECOND SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS:</b>	<b>June</b>
<b>THIRD SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS:</b>	<b>December</b>
<b>FOURTH SEMESTER LL.M. EXAMINATIONS:</b>	<b>April</b>

**FIRST SEMESTER (June to December)**

LL.M.C- 411 Jurisprudence - I	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 412 Indian Constitutional law-I	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 413 Human Rights-I	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 414 Legal Research & Teaching Aptitude	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 415 Seminar-I	4 Credits
EDPH 419-Entrepreneurship Development Programme	2 Credits
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 Credits</b>

**Non- Credit Course – Yuva Sanskar****SECOND SEMESTER (January to May)**

LL.M.C- 421 Jurisprudence-II	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 422 Indian Constitutional law-II	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 423 Human Rights-II	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 424 Law and Social transformation	4 Credits
LL.M.C- 425 Seminar-II	4 Credits
IDC-Indian Constitutional Law	3 Credits
MOOCS	3 Credits
<b>Total</b>	<b>26 Credits</b>

**Non- Credit Course – NCC/NSS/Sports/Performing Arts/Yoga****THIRD SEMESTER (June to November)**

A candidate has to opt for two groups of specializations from out of the five groups mentioned in Group A to E consisting of course Numbers from LL.M.E- 511 to LL.M.E- 520 and LL.M.E-522 to LL.M.E-531, for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Semester. **Allotment of specialisations, out of the five specialisation stream, will be subject to availability of faculty.**

**Group – A (Criminal Law)**

LL.M.E- 511: General Principles of Criminal Law	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 512:General Principles Criminal Administration	4 Credits

**Group – B (Business Law)**

LL.M.E- 513:Business Law -I (General Principles of Law of Contract)	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 514:Business Law - II (General Principles of Business law)	4 Credits

**Group – C (Family Law)**

LL.M.E- 515:Principles of Family Law-I	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 516:Principles of Family Law-II	4 Credits

**Group – D (Environmental Law)**

LL.M.E- 517:Principles of Environmental Law-I	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 518:Principles of Environmental Law-II	4 Credits

**Group – E (Intellectual Property Rights Law)**

LL.M.E- 519:Intellectual Property Rights Law and International Regime	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 520:Copyrights	4 Credits
<b>LL.M.C- 521- Law teaching</b>	<b>4 Credits</b>

ESDMH 439:Environmental Studies and Disaster Management	2 Credits
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 Credits</b>

#### FOURTH SEMESTER (December to May)

##### Group – A (Criminal Law)

LL.M.E- 522: Criminology	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 523: Penology	4 Credits

##### Group – B (Business Law)

LL.M.E- 524:Business Law -III (Company Law)	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 525:Business Law –IV (Banking & Insurance Law)	4 Credits

##### Group – C (Family Law)

LL.M.E- 526:Family Law-III (Hindu Law Concepts)	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 527:Family Law –IV (Hindu Statute Law)	4 Credits

##### Group – D (Environmental Law)

LL.M.E- 528:Environmental Statute Law-I	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 529:Environmental Statute Law-II	4 Credits

##### Group – E (Intellectual Property Rights Law)

LL.M.E- 530:Patent	4 Credits
LL.M.E- 531:Trade Marks Designs, Protection of Geographical Indication & New varieties of Plant	4 Credits

<b>LL.M.C-532-Dissertation</b>	4 credits
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 Credits</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>92 Credits</b>

N.B.: A student has to opt. for the same corresponding group in the 3rd and 4<sup>th</sup> semester. Course No. LL.M.C-415 (Seminar-I of 1<sup>st</sup> Semester), Course No. LL.M.C-425 (Seminar-II of 2<sup>nd</sup> semester) and Course No. LL.M.C-521 (Law teaching in 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester) are practical papers which shall be valued by internal Examiners. Course No. LL.M.C-532 (Dissertation and Viva-Voce of 4<sup>th</sup> Semester) shall be assessed in a Viva-Voce examination jointly by one internal and one external examiner. Each dissertation shall consist of minimum fifty pages from content to Bibliography. Topic of dissertation shall be fixed by the supervisor judging the aptitude of the candidate at the first phase of the 4<sup>th</sup> Semester. Over and above the course and the credit hours, there shall be following add on courses in the 1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester for skill development. These courses shall be purely optional and non-credit courses, out of which two courses to be offered in the 1<sup>st</sup> Semester and 3<sup>rd</sup> Semester and the same will be reflected in their Degree certificate.

- i. Soft and IT Skill
- ii. Leadership /Personality Development
- iii. Communicative English
- iv. Entrepreneurship and Development

#### EVALUATION PATTERN FOR SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS FOR THEORY PAPERS, SEMINAR

**AND DISSERTATION EXAMINATION:**

For theory Papers:

<b>MID TERM TEST - I</b>	<b>MID TERM TEST - II</b>	<b>END TERM SEMESTER TEST</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>10 Marks</b> One question carrying 10 marks with an alternative from the assigned portion.	<b>10 Marks</b> 5 marks for assignment from each paper+5 marks for attendance and participation in the class .	<b>80 Marks</b> Examination duration shall be three hours.The question papers shall be divided into two parts – namely Group – A and Group – B. Group-A will carry 20 short questions (five short questions from each units) of one mark each. The questions may be either in MCQ/Fill in the Blanks/True or False/One word Expression/Definition, etc. Group-B shall have 4 long type questions of fifteen marks each and there shall be one question from each unit with one alternative.	<b>100 marks</b>

**Criteria and assignment of marks for Seminar:**

<b>Conceptual Skill</b>	<b>Communication Skill</b>	<b>Presentation Skill</b>	<b>Teaching Skill and Questions Handling</b>	<b>Total</b>
25	25	25	25	100

**Criteria and assignment of marks for Dissertation:**

<b>Identification of problem</b>	<b>Literature review</b>	<b>Methodology</b>	<b>Finding and analysis</b>	<b>Project report or Thesis</b>	<b>Viva Voce</b>	<b>total</b>
10	10	10	40	10	20	100

## FIRST SEMESTER (22 Credits)

### LL.M.C – 411: Jurisprudence - I (4 Credits)

**Course Objective:** Objective of the present course is to develop in depth knowledge on sources of law as well as different schools of thought – past and present.

**Course outcome:** It will help them in critical thinking, close reading, clear writing and logical analysis of legal issues.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Definition & Scope of Jurisprudence; Nature & classification of Law; Sources of Law : Custom, Precedent, Legislation;
<b>Unit -II</b>	Schools of Legal Theory: Natural Law, Analytical Positivism, Pure Theory,
<b>Unit -III</b>	Schools of Legal Theory: Historical School, Sociological School, Realist School, Marxist Approach.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Critical Legal Studies, Feminism, Post Modernism, Theory of Justice: Rawls, Nozic & Amartya Sen

#### Books for Reference :

1. Salmond on Jurisprudence, P J Fitzgerald, Sweet & Maxwell, 2016
2. Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, Micheal D A Freeman, Sweet & Maxwell(2014)
3. Jurisprudence, R W M Dias, LexisNexis (2013)
4. Legal Theory, W Friedmann, Columbia University Press (1967)
- 5.
- 6.
7. A Theory of Justice, John Rawls, Harvard University Press, 2003
8. My Idea of Justice, Amartya Sen, Harvard University Press, 2009

### LL.M.C- 412: Indian Constitutional law-I (4 Credits)

**Course Objective:** The purpose of the present course is to highlight never-ending growth of constitutional law. Constitutional interpretation is bound to be influenced by one's social, economic or political predilection. A student must, therefore, learn how various interpretations of the constitution are possible and why a significant interpretation was adopted in a particular situation. Such a critical approach is necessary requirement in the study of Constitutional Law.

**Course outcome:** It will assist students in developing critical and substantive understanding of Indian Constitution and Constitutional law

<b>Unit - I</b>	Making of Indian Constitution, Constitutional law and Constitutionalism, Rule of Law, Preamble, State & Law (Art. 12 & 13).
<b>Unit -II</b>	Equality (Art 14, 15, 16): Reasonable Classification, Social Justice, Reservation, Fundamental Freedom (Art. 19), Secularism: Freedom of Religion, Protection of Minorities.

<b>Unit -III</b>	Right to life and personal Liberty (Art.21), Constitutional Protection Under Criminal Justice (Art.20,22), Constitutional Remedies ( Art 32 & 226) & Social Action Litigation.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Directive Principles of State policy, Fundamental Duties, Status of Fundamental Rights While under National Emergency.

**Books for Reference :**

1. Shorter Constitution of India, D DBasu, LexixNexis (latest Edition)
2. Constitutional Law of India, T K Tope, Eastern Book Co. ( Latest edition)
3. Constitution of India, V N Shukla & M P Singh, Eastern Book Co. ( Latest edition)
4. The Indian Constitution : Cornerstone of a Nation, Granville Austin, Oxford University Press (1999)
5. Fundamental Rights and their Enforcement, Udai Raj Rai, Prentice Hall India Learning Private Ltd (2011)
6. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution, S Choudhury, M Khosla & P V Mehta (ed) ( 2016)

**LL. M.C-413:Human Rights –I(4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** This course is intended to highlight the concept of human rights, their evolution and their importance in our society now, particularly in the era of privatization, globalization and liberalization. The course is also designed to deal with the basic framework of Indian Human Rights jurisprudence.

**Course Outcome:** A true understanding of the student over the subject will help them to work in the field of human rights jurisprudence in larger interests of the society.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Concept and definition of Human Rights, Relevant Clauses of U.N Charter.
<b>Unit -II</b>	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) 1948. Human Rights Jurisprudence, Impediments of Human Rights
<b>Unit -III</b>	(A) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966. (B) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
<b>Unit - IV</b>	(C) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (D) Role and functions of National Human Rights Commission, State Human Rights Commission.

**Books for Reference:**

1. Concepts of Human Rights, Donnely Jack, Palgrave macmillan (1985)
2. Human Rights in India, Problems & Perspectives, B.P.S.Sehgal, Eastern Book Co. (Latest Edition)
3. Human Rights & Legal Remedies, G.Sharma, Deep & Deep Publication (2002)
4. Human Rights under Indian Constitution, P.L.Mehta & N.Verma, Deep & Deep Publication (2002)
5. Human Rights & the United Nation, S. C. Khare, Metropolita Book Co. Ltd (1980)
6. Human Rights & The Law, Nagendra Singh, University of Michigan (1981)
7. International Documents on Human Rights, Satish Chandra, Mittal & Co (latest edition)

## LL.M.C – 414: Legal Research & Teaching Aptitude(4 Credits)

**Course Objective:** Research has pervaded every field of knowledge and law is not an exception. It has undergone drastic changes in last few decades. The main objectives of introducing such a subject at Master level is to provide the basic concepts and application of research in the field of law. Other objective is to inculcate and develop research and teaching aptitude among the students to make a career in teaching or pursue research in future.

**Course Outcome:** Teaching of this paper will enhance the teaching and research aptitude of the students which would be helpful to them in further research.

<b>Unit - I</b>	<b>Legal Research:</b> Meaning, Characteristics, objectives, Scope of Legal Research, Type of Legal Research, Process of Legal Research and Steps in Legal Research, Legal Research in India, Doctrinaire and non-doctrinaire, Legal Reasoning : Deductive & Inductive, Legal Research Problem: Meaning, Types, Criteria, Evaluation, Review of Tentative Literature relevant to selected problem
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Hypothesis &amp; Sampling:</b> Meaning, Sources, Types of Hypothesis, Null-hypothesis; Tools and Techniques of data collection: Observation, Questionnaire, Interview Schedule, Case Study, Survey, Content analysis and Projective techniques; Sampling: Types, Process.
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Processing of data:</b> Steps, Interpretation of Data: Modern computation analysis through Statistical Aid: Measures of Central Tendency, Measures of Dispersion, Correlation and Regression analysis, Graphical Representation of Data: Line, Bar graphs and Pie Chart, Writing of Legal Research Report; Bibliography/ Reference Styles -Articles, Books, etc. APA, MLA, Chicago, Harvard and Blue Book styles.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	<b>Teaching Aptitude:</b> Philosophy, Attributes, tools, Skills of Teachings, Assessment of Teaching Skills in 21st Century, Teachers-Students Relationship, Effective Teachers, Professional and personal skills, Modes of Teaching learning process, Class room Management, Facilitating Effective Teaching, Teaching Tips and Teaching Aptitude.

### Books for Reference:

1. Myneni, S.R., Legal Research Methodology (2016 Edition) Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad
2. Pauling V. Young, Social Surveys and Research (Latest Edition), Prentice Hall of India Pvt. Ltd. Delhi  
Destinger Land Hatz, Research Methods in the Behavioral Sciences (Latest Edition), Amerind Publishing, Delhi
3. Goode and Hatt, Methods in Social Research (Latest Edition), McGraw Hill Book Co. New York
4. Singh Ratan, Legal Research Methodology, (latest Edition), Lexis Nexis, New Delhi
5. Das, B.K., Legal Education & Research Methodology, Mangal Publishers & Distributors, Delhi
6. Paranjape N.V., Legal Education and Research Methodology, 2011 first edition, Central Law Agency, Allahabad.
7. Kothari CR, Research Methodology, New Age Publication, (latest edition)

8. Mitra, P.P. Socio-Legal Research: Theory and Methodology. First Edition (2020).  
Thomson Reuters.Canada

**LL.M.C - 415 Seminar –I (4 Credits)**

The Seminar presentation shall be evaluated by two faculty members.

**Course Objective:** In order to develop presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual clarity at the end of first and second semesters, seminar papers have been introduced.

**Outcome:** The students will be well equipped with presentation skill, communication skill and conceptual idea which in turn enable them to excel in their professional fields.

EDPH 419-Entrepreneurship Development Programme (2 Credits)

Non-Credit Course-Yuva Sanskar



## SECOND SEMESTER (26 Credits)

### LL.M.C – 421: Jurisprudence-II (4 Credits)

**Course Objective:** Objective of the present course is to develop in depth knowledge on various concepts of law and their functional utility in the different branches of law.

**Outcome:** It will help the students in critical thinking, close reading, clear writing, and logical analysis of law.

<b>Unit -I</b>	State, Law & Morality: Hart Fuller Debate, Hart - Devlin Debate; Sovereignty.
<b>Unit -II</b>	Justice, Equality, Liberty,
<b>Unit -III</b>	Person, Theories of Rights, Rights & Duties, Ownership & Possession, Property, Title
<b>Unit -IV</b>	Negligence, Liability (Civil, Criminal & Tortious liability): Joint Liability, Vicarious Liability, Strict Liability, Absolute Liability; Theories of Punishment.

Books for Reference :

1. Law Morality & Society, P M Hacker & Joseph Raz, Oxford University Press (1977)
2. Introduction to Legal Theory, John D Finch, Universal Law Publishing Co. (2011)
3. Legal Philosophy, J W Harris, Butterworth (1980)
4. A Text Book of Jurisprudence, G W Paton, Oxford University Press (2007)
5. Modern Jurisprudence, A R Biswas, KamalLaw House(1998)
6. Introduction to Jurisprudence, Avtar Singh & Harpreet Kaur, Lexis Nexis, (2013)

### LL.M. C – 422: Indian Constitutional law-II 4 Credits

**Course Objective:** The Indian Constitution, being fundamental living document, an insight into its new trends is essential for a meaningful understanding of the Indian legal order. The present course is designed to expose the students to new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development.

**Outcome:** It will assist students in developing critical and substantive understanding of Indian Constitution and Constitutional law

<b>Unit - I</b>	Separation of Powers: Union & State Judiciary - Judicial Review, Judicial Independence and Accountability, Judicial activism and judicial restraint
<b>Unit -II</b>	Union & State Executive: President & Governor, Council of Ministers & Collective responsibility, Ordinance making Power, Pardoning Power, Union & State Legislative: law making power.
<b>Unit -III</b>	Comparative study of Federalism; Indian Federalism: Centre - State relationship - Legislative, Executive and Financial Emergency - National Emergency, Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Election Commission & Electoral Reforms, Amendment process of the Constitution, Basic Structure Theory, Doctrine of Pleasure, (Service under the Union and States).

**Books for Reference :**

1. Constitution of India, H M Seervai, Universal Law Publishing Co ( 2015)
2. Shorter Constitution of India, D DBasu, LexixNexis (latest Edition)
3. The Oxford Handbook of the Indian Constitution, S Choudhury, M Khosla & P V Mehta (ed) ( 2016)
4. V N Shukla's Constitution of India, V N Shukla & M P Singh, Eastern Book Co (2016)
5. Working A Democratic Constitution, Granville Austin, Oxford University Press (2003)
6. M P Jain Indian Constitutional Law, M P Jain & Justice J Chelameswar, ( Latest Edition)

**LL.M-423: Human Rights-II (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** This course is intended to highlight the specific areas of human rights violation in India, such as terrorism and counter-terrorism, abuse of police power, atrocities on SCs & Sts, violence against women and children. Students are exposed to examine the legal framework vis-à-vis with social realities prevalent in India.

**Course Outcome:** A true understanding of the student over the subject will help them to work in the field of human rights jurisprudence in the larger interest of the society.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Areas of human rights violation, Insurgency and terrorism, Child abuse. Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1990.
<b>Unit -II</b>	Custodial Violence, Civil liberties, Police Power of the State, Human Rights and Criminal Justice System( CJS) in India.
<b>Unit -III</b>	Human Rights under the Indian Constitution, (A) Special protection to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes. (B) Special protection to Labour, Women and Children.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	( C) Special protection to Religious, Ethnic and Linguistic (D ) Right to life and personal liberty vis-à-vis Human Rights. (E) Philosophy of Human Rights: The role of judiciary

**Books for Reference:**

1. Concepts of Human Rights, Donnelly Jack, Palgrave macmillan (1985)
2. Human Rights in India, Problems & Perspectives, B.P.S.Sehgal, Eastern Book Co. (Latest Edition)
3. Human Rights & Legal Remedies, G.Sharma, Deep & Deep Publication (2002)
4. Human Rights under Indian Constitution, P.L.Mehta & N.Verma, Deep & Deep Publication(2002)
5. Human Rights & the United Nation, S. C. Khare, Metropolita Book Co. Ltd (1980)
6. Human Rights & The Law, Nagendra Singh, University of Michigan (1981)
7. International Documents on Human Rights, Satish Chandra, Mittal & Co ( latest edition)

**LL.M. C – 424: Law and Social Transformation(4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Objective of the present course is to develop acquaintance with Indian models of social order as envisages by Indian Social Thinkers from legal prospective. Further,

it is designed to study and to examine the legal framework as well as the functional aspects of various legal measures for bringing social transformation through laws.

**Course outcome:** A true understanding of the student over the subject will help them to work in the field of human rights jurisprudence in larger interests of the society.

Unit - I	<b>Law and Social Transformation- Theoretical framework:</b> Meaning, causes, types and value orientation of social transformation. Theoretical models on Social transformation: Consensus model, Conflict Model and Integrated model. Interactions between Law and Social transformation. Multiculturalism and Social transformation. Democracy and Social Transformation. Alternatives to legal strategy: Gandhism, Sarvodaya, Marxism and Naxalism
Unit -II	<b>Historical and Constitutional Orientation of Social Transformation:</b> Law and Social Transformation in Ancient India, Medieval India and Modern India. Working of the Constitution for Social transformation: Untouchability, Reservation policy, Bonded labour, Child Labour.
Unit -III	<b>Social reforms through Law:</b> Women & Children-. and D.V.Act.Sexual HarassmentofWomenatWorkplaceAct2013,POCSO,RighttoEducationLaw;Lawasapur posivedevice-RTI Act,2005Dowry Act, SATI Act.
Unit - IV	<b>Modernization and Law:</b> Information Technology Law, Environmental protectionlaw,Reformoffamilylaw,Agrarianreform,Industrialreform,Reformofcourtpr ocess, Compounding and payment of compensation to victim,Prisonreforms,Democraticdecentralizationandlocalself-government, Concept of grama nyayalayas; Reform of Civil laws-(ADR): Arbitration and conciliation, Mediation and Lokadalats. Protection of whistle Blowers Act.

#### **Books for Reference:**

1. P. Ishwar Bhatt, Law and Social Transformation, Eastern Book Company(2012)
2. B.S.Sinha, LawandSocialChangeinIndia, DeepandDeepPublication(latestedition)
3. W.Fridmann, Law in a Changing Society, Columbia University Press(1972)
4. Robert F Meager, Law and Social Change, Indian Law Institute(1988)
5. B.Kuppuswamy, Social Change in India, Konark PublishersPvt.Ltd(1990)
6. Jagamohan Reddy, S ocial Justice and Constitution, Andhra University Press(1976)
7. Subba Rao, Social Justice and Law, National Publishing House(1974)

#### **LL.M. C - 425 Seminar-II (4 Credits)**

There shall be Seminar examination to test the knowledge of the students with regard to papers prescribed in First and Second Semesters. Seminars shall be evaluated by two Internal Examiners.

#### **IDCLAW 429-Inter-Departmental Course: Indian Constitutional Law (3 Credits)**

**COURSE OBJECTIVE:** The aspirants from varied disciplines of knowledge will gain handful knowledge regarding the fundamental law of land i.e. Indian Constitutional Law. This will help them in appearing various competitive examinations.

**COURSE OUTCOME:** This will enhance the knowledge regarding the Indian Constitution and help in developing critical knowledge as to the Indian Legal System.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Background of Indian Constitution, Preamble, Concept of State, Judicial Review, Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedies, Directive Principles of State Policy and Uniform Civil Code.
<b>Unit -II</b>	Fundamental Duties ,Powers of President and Governor of a State, Centre-State relationship.
<b>Unit-III</b>	Functioning of Local self Governments, Emergency provisions and Amendment of Constitution.

**Reference Books:**

1. Indian Constitution: J.N.Pandey, Central Law Agency
2. Indian Constitution: M.P.Jain, Lexis Nexis

**MOOCS-(3 Credits)**

1. Access to Justice
2. Administrative Law
3. ADR (Alternate Dispute Resolution)
4. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Law
5. Intellectual Property Law
6. Environmental Law

**Non-Credit Course-**

**NCC/NSS/Performing Arts/ Yoga**

**THIRD SEMESTER (22 Credits)**

**LL.M. E-511: General Principles of Criminal law-I (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** The present course is designed to allow the students to examine the fundamental principles of crime and criminal liabilities and relevant substantive law prevalent in India.

**Course outcome:** To acquire in depth knowledge on substantive criminal law in India.

<b>Unit-I</b>	Concept and Origin of Crime; Elements of Crime; Inchoate crimes: abetment Attempt and criminal conspiracy;
<b>Unit-II</b>	Joint Liability & Group Liability, Common intention & Common Object; General Defences against criminal liability; Offences against State & Public Tranquility;
<b>Unit-III</b>	Offences affecting Human body; Culpable homicide, murder, honour killing, hurt wrongful Restraint wrongful confinement, criminal force, kidnapping &

	abduction, Forced labour, Sexual offences.
<b>Unit – IV</b>	Offences against property: Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation, Criminal Breach Of Trust, Cheating, Mischief, Criminal Trespass, Forgery; Offences relating to marriage and defamation, Criminal Intimidation, insult and annoyance

**Books for Reference:**

- 1) Kenny's Outlines of Criminal Law, JW C Cecil Turner, Cambridge University Press (2013)
- 2) Principle of the Law of Crimes, S.S. Huda, Eastern Book Co (2011) Glanville Williams Textbook of Criminal Law, Dennis Baker, Sweet & Maxwell,
- 3) Criminal Law: Cases and Materials, K.D.Gaur, LexisNexis (latest)
- 4) The Indian Penal Code, Ratanlal & Dhirajlal, LexisNexise (Latest)(2015)
- 5) Law of Crimes in India, R. C. Nigam (1965)
- 6) Principles of Criminal Law (Cases & Materials), M.K.Sahu, Allahabad Law Agency, 1<sup>st</sup> Edition, 2016.

**LL.M. E – 512:General Principles of Criminal Law Administration (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** It is also designed to allow the students to examine adjunct procedural laws governing the Indian Criminal law administration.

**Course outcome:** To acquire in depth knowledge on procedural criminal law in India.

<b>Unit-I</b>	Constitution of Criminal Court and Offices and Powers of Criminal Court, Procedure of Arrest of Persons and Process to compel appearance and production of things
<b>Unit-II</b>	Procedure of Investigation by Police Officer jurisdiction of the Criminal Courts in inquiries and trials, condition requisite for initiation of proceedings; Procedure of Complaints to Magistrate, commencement of proceedings before the Magistrate, The charge.
<b>Unit-III</b>	Trial before court f session Magistrate, summary trials, Evidence in enquiry and Trials, general provisions as to enquiries and trials, admission & confession, examination of witness, burden of proof.
<b>Unit-IV</b>	Judgment, Submission of Death Sentence, appeals, reference, revisions, transfer of cases, execution, suspension, remission and Commutation of sentence, Indeterminate sentence, Provisions of Bails.

**Books for Reference:**

- 1) NV Paranjape, The Code of Criminal Procedure, Central Law Agency, (2016)
- 2) Ratan Lal and Dhiraj Lal, The Code of Criminal Procedure, LexisNexis (2017)
- 3) S.C. Sarkar, The Code of Criminal Procedure, revised by Sudipto Sarkar, V. R.Manohar (latest)
- 4) R.V.Kelkar, Lectures on Criminal Procedure, Allahabad Law Agency

## Group - B (Business Law)

### LL.M. E – 513: Business Law -I (General Principles of Law Of Contract) (4Credits)

**Course objective:** Today's business world has undergone many changes thereby making the relationships among the parties more complicated. With this backdrop, this course has been included in the curriculum to acquaint the students with the general concepts and principles of contract regulating the relationships among the contracting parties.

**Outcome:** The students opted for the specialisation in business law will possess handful of knowledge about the law of contract.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Objects of Indian Contract Act , Meaning , Types and essentials of contracts , Offer acceptance , time and mode of communication of offer acceptance and revocation , capacities of parties, free consent, consideration, Legality of object
<b>Unit -II</b>	Wager Continuing contract, Quasi contract
<b>Unit -III</b>	Performance and discharge of contract, Remedies of Breach of Contract.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Special Contract: Indemnity and Guarantee, Bailment and Pledge Contract of Agency, e-Contract

#### Books for Reference :

- 1) P C Markanda's The Law of Contract, P C Markanda, Wadhawa & Co. (2008)
- 2) Law of Contract, Avtar Singh, Eastern Book Co, (2017)
- 3) Mulla's The Indian Contract Act, Mulla, LexisNexis (2015)
- 4) Principles of the Law of Contract, W R Anson, Forgotten Books ( 2017)
- 5) Law of Contract, R K Bangia, Allahabad Law Agency (latest )

### LL.M. E – 514: Business Law - II (General Principles of Business law)(4 Credits)

**Course objective:** In the post-licence *raj* period, it is the policy of the government to promote fair competition in the market. Accordingly, the present course is designed to study Competition Law and Other allied laws. It will abreast the students about the current trend of law in the Commercial field. This course has been inserted as a part of curriculum to make the students aware of other laws pertaining to business other than law of contract.

**Outcome:** The students opted for the specialisation in business law will possess handful of knowledge about Competition Act, Sale of Goods Act, Partnership Act, Limited Liability Partnership Act and Negotiable Instrument Act.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Competition Act
<b>Unit -II</b>	Sale of Goods Act
<b>Unit -III</b>	Partnership Act & Limited Liability Partnership Act
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Negotiable Instruments Act

#### Books for Reference :

1. Abir Roy, Competition Law in India, Eastern Law House ( 2018)
2. Versha Vahini, Indian Competition Law, LexisNexis (2015)

3. Bhashyam and Adiga, Negotiable Instrument, Bharat Law House, 19th Edition, 2012
4. Justice P S Narayana, Law of Negotiable Instruments and Dishonour of Cheques , Thomson, 1st Edition (2017)
5. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Law of Negotiable Instruments, Eastern Book Co, 8th Edition (2016)
6. Avtar Singh, Introduction to Law of Partnership, Eastern Book Co (2012)
7. Mulla, the Sale of Goods Act and the Indian Partnership Act(New Addition), LexisNexi

### **Group– C (Family Law)**

#### **LL.M. E-515: Principles of Family Law-I (4Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Family law in the field of law occupies a very significant position. It has witnessed spectacular changes from ancient to medieval to modern period not only relating to Hindu but also Muslim, Christian, Parsis and Jews. The main objective of the paper is to impart relevant knowledge with regard to sources, schools of personal law and discussed various concepts like marriage, divorce, etc. with regards to all religions.

**Outcome:** In sight into the sources and origin of various personal laws would help the students to build up sound theoretical base.

<b>Unit - I</b>	<b>Preliminary of Hindu, Muslims, Christian, Parsi and Jews:</b> Meaning, Origin. Schools of Law: Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Parsi. Sources of Hindu Law, Muslim Law, Christian Law and Parsi Law. Migration, Domicile, residence and problems of conflict of personal laws.
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Concepts of Marriage:</b> Marriages under Hindu Law , Muslim Law, Christian Law and Parsi Law , Kinds of Marriages, Conditions of Marriages ,Ceremonies of Marriages, Registration of marriage.
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Dowry, Dower, Nullity of marriage:</b> Void, Voidable Marriage, Judicial Separation and Divorce under Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi law and Special Marriage Act. Theories of Divorce : Guilt Theory, Fault theory, Consent theory and Irretrievable breakdown theory.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	<b>Alimony and Maintenance:</b> Property adjustment and Financial Procedures under Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi law. Uniform Civil Code

#### **Books for Reference:**

1. DiwanParas,MuslimLawinIndia,2014EleventhEdition,AllahabadlawAgency,Faridabad
2. Subba Rao,G.S.V.,Family Law in India, 2016Edition,SGogia&Company,Hyderabad.
3. Myneni,S.R.,Hindu Law.Asia Law House.Hyderabad
4. FamilyLawLectures,2012ThirdEdition,LexisNexis,Nagpur.
5. Kumkum,CasesandMaterialsonFamilyLaw,2007Edition,UniversalPublishingCo.
6. Gandhi,B.M.,HinduLaw,2008ThirdEdition,EasternBookCompany,Lucknow.
7. Saxena, Poonam Pradhan. Family Law. 4<sup>th</sup> Edition.2019. Lexis Nexis. Delhi
8. Kusum. Family Law Lectures. Fifth Edition. 2019. Lexis Nexis. Delhi

9. Diwan Paras. Family Law. Tenth Edition 2013. Allhabad Law Agency. Faridabad.

### **LL.M. E-516: Principles of Family Law-II (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Family Law is a fascinating subject, particularly in India where family law differs from community to community. The Hindus, the majority community has its own personal law, so have the Muslims, the largest minority community. The other minority communities such as Christians, Parsi, Jews have their own personal laws. The basic teaching objective behind such a paper is to provide knowledge regarding Guardianship, custody, parentage, adoption, maintenance, and succession under different personal laws.

**Outcome:** Knowledge about different personal laws will help the students to make comparative analysis of various personal laws which in turn would enhance their analytical ability.

<b>Unit - I</b>	<b>Guardianship and custody:</b> under Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Parsi Laws.
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Parentage and adoption:</b> underHindu, and Muslim Laws and other personal laws.
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Maintenance:</b> under Hindu, Muslim, Christian and Parsi Laws.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	<b>Succession:</b> under Hindu, Muslim and Christian Laws.

#### **Books for Reference:**

1. Myneni,S.R.,HinduLaw,2009FirstEdition,AsiaLawHouse,Hyderabad.
2. KesariU.P.D.&KeshariAditya,ModernHindu Law,2013NinthEdition,CentralLaw
3. ModernHinduLaw,ParasDiwan,AllahabadLawAgency,(2013)
4. Gandhi,B.M.,HinduLaw,2008ThirdEdition,EasternBookCompany,Lucknow.

#### **Group – D (Environmental Law)**

### **LL.M. E – 517: Principles of Environmental Law-I (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Environment plays a significant role in human life and living. It has transgressed every faculty of knowledge. Being the students of law, the students should have basic conceptual idea of environment and its pollution. The course needs to be taught to achieve the above objective.

**Outcome:** It will be helpful to the students to come across various terms used in the context of environment and to develop fundamental idea of environment and its pollution.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Meaning and Concept of Environment – Biological and Sociological environment, Ecology and Sustainable development. Environmental degradation : Nature and Dimensions, India’s concern for Environment Protection
<b>Unit -II</b>	Causes, Sources & Effects of Environment Pollution: Types of Pollution:



	Water Pollution, Air Pollution, Noise Pollution & Land Pollution
<b>Unit -III</b>	Environmental Protection & The Policy : Environmental Policy during pre-independence era, post-independence era, Earlier policy concerns, Environmental Policy during the Seventies, during the Eighties, Nineties and after 2000.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Environment problems in India & International issues.

Books for Reference :

1. Environmental Law Policy in India by Shyam Diwan – Oxford University Press
2. International Principles of International Environmental Law by Philippe Sands –Cambridge University Press
3. Bharat's Law & Practice of Environmental Laws in India by Vikash Vashisth
4. Legal Control of Environmental Pollution by Mahesh Mathur – Deep & Deep Publication, New Delhi

#### **LL.M. E – 518: Principles of Environmental Law-II (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** The study of environment seems to be incomplete without the relevant legal provisions and judicial approach addressing such problem. The course would provide profuse knowledge of legal provisions pertaining to environmental protection.

**Outcome:** Students would have thorough knowledge of relevant provisions with regard to environmental protection.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Environmental Protection & The Law : Common Law Aspects ; Penal Law applicable to environment violation, Special Law applicable to environment violation, Central laws & General legislation on Environment.
<b>Unit -II</b>	Constitutional Provisions for protection of environment ; Directive Principles relevant to environment, Article 48A & Article 51g, Remedies against environment protection under Article 32 and Expansion of Article 21. Environmental Protection : The Judicial approach, PIL & Environment
<b>Unit -III</b>	Protection, Precautionary Principles and Polluter pays principle, Traditional Rule of Locus standi, Class Action or Citizen's Rule.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Environmental Protection Law and it's Implementation, Legal Regime for pollution Control : Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Board. environment Impact Assessment, Public participation and Access to Information.

**Books for Reference :**

1. Environmental Law by Dr H N Tiwari – Allahabad Law Agency
2. Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection by Dr N Maheswar Swamy –Asian Law House
3. Environmental Law Policy in India by Shyam Diwan – Oxford University Press
4. Environmental Law in India, P Leelakrishnan, LexisNexis (2016)

5. Environmental Law, S C Shastri, Eastern Book Co (2017)

**LL.M. E : 519: Intellectual Property rights and International Regime(4 credits)**

**Course objective:** The concepts of intellectual property rights form an integral part of modern business. The students opted for specialisation in intellectual property should have basis and conceptual idea with regard to intellectual property. The objective of this course is to well equip the students with such fundamental knowledge of intellectual property.

**Outcome:** After studying such a course the students will come up with adequate knowledge of intellectual property which will help them in future when they will join any commercial organisation as law officers or as consultants and also in practice as a lawyer dealing with similar matters.

<b>Unit-I</b>	Nature, Concept, Meaning, Definition, objectives, Classification of Intellectual Property Rights(IPR)Law, IPR and economic Development.
<b>Unit-II</b>	International regimes of IPR Laws , Conventions relating to patents, Copyrights, Trademarks and designs
<b>Unit-III</b>	International Agreement related to IPR Laws: Hague Agreement, La Carno Agreement, TRIPS Agreement and NAFTA
<b>Unit-IV</b>	International Organization relating to IPR,WIPO ,WTO

**Books for Reference :**

1. M Venkataraman, An Introduction to Intellectual Property Rights (2014)
2. Bharat's Law Practice of Intellectual Property in India, Vikash Vashisth,
3. P S Narayans Intellectual Property Law in India, Godia Law Agency
4. Intellectual Property Rights and the Law – Dr G B Reddy, Gogia Law Agency
5. Intellectual Property Law, Sweet & Maxwel

**LL.M. E – 520: Copyrights (4 credits)**

**Course objective:** The students pursuing career in intellectual property should be aware of concept of copy rights. This course gives in-depth knowledge of copy rights and will be helpful in achieving the above mentioned objective.

**Outcome:** The students when turned to be legal professionals in this evolving field, they will possess profuse knowledge of copy rights.

<b>Unit-I</b>	Copyrights-Nature, Meaning, Definition, Object, Subject matter of copyright.
<b>Unit-II</b>	Ownership of copyright and rights of the owner ,copy right law in India
<b>Unit-III</b>	Term of copyrights, Authorities and institutions under the copy right Act.

<b>Unit-IV</b>	Infringement of Copyright and remedies.

**Books for Reference :**

1. Law of Copyright and Neighboring Rights – National and International Perspective, V K Ahuja, LexisNexis (2015)
2. Indian Internet Copyright Law, V S Abidha Veegum, Partridge India, (2014)
3. Copyright Act, 1957
4. Lal's Commentary on the Copyright Act, 1957, Delhi Law House(2021)

**L.M. C - 521 :Law Teaching (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** It is quite evident that a scholar pursuing master degree may choose his career either as a teacher or as a researcher. In both the cases it becomes inevitable to inculcate teaching ability and aptitude among the students. With this objective this course has been introduced in the curriculum.

**Outcome:** The students after completion of their master degree will be well equipped with teaching styles, teaching objectives and teaching methods. A topic is assigned to each student in advance. He/she is required to handle a class for 25 to 30 minutes. The student may be asked to teach the LL.M first and second semester students. They can select any one of the methods of teaching.

## FOURTH SEMESTER (20 Credits)

### Group – A (Criminal Law)

#### LL.M.E.-522:Criminology (4 Credits)

**Course objective:** Criminology is a socio-legal subject and with the modern improvised techniques of handling criminals a summarisation of criminological findings for the students of this branch of knowledge has become inevitable. To achieve this objective this course has been introduced.

**Outcome:** This will enhance the knowledge level of students as to the criminological aspect of criminal administration.

<b>Unit -1</b>	Definition, Nature and scope of Criminology, Schools of Criminology
<b>Unit – II</b>	Causes of Crime – Types of Crime – White Collar Crime, Organised Crime, Cyber Crime, Terrorism, Hijacking
<b>Unit -III</b>	Juvenile Crime, Prostitution, Alcoholism, Drug Addition
<b>Unit – IV</b>	Victim of Crime, Victim Compensation, Restitution, Rehabilitation and after care

#### Books for Reference :

1. Criminology & Penology, NV Paranjape, Central Law Publication,(2014)
2. Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Ahmed Siddique, Eastern Book co, (2017)
3. Introduction to Criminology – Hugh D Sarbow
4. Modern Theory of Criminology – Dee Quires
5. 5. New Horizons in Criminology – Barners & Jettters
6. Crimes & Criminology – SJ Reid
7. Criminology & Penology – John
8. Criminology, Penology & Victiology- M.K.Sahu, Satyam Law International, 2019
9. White -Collar Crime in 21<sup>st</sup>entury (Detection, Prosecution & Prevention), M.K.Sahu, Lambert Academic Publishig, 2018.

#### LL.M E- 523: Penology (4 credits)

**Course Objective:** Penology forms an indispensable part of criminal administration. The students of master degree should possess requisite knowledge of penal administration. With this objective this paper tries to impart teaching on punishment, prison administration, Police administration, etc. and familiarise the students with the latest developments taking place in this field of knowledge.

**Course Outcome:** This course will give thorough knowledge regarding penal administration.

<b>Unit -1</b>	Punishment, objective of Punishment, Theories of Punishment, Forms of Punishment, Capital Punishment, Constitutional Validity of death sentence. Rarest of rare case.
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<b>Unit-II</b>	Prison, Prison Administration, Human Rights violation, International Treaties
<b>Unit –III</b>	Principles of sentencing, Sentencing policy, Alternatives to Imprisonment – Probation, Parole, Plea Bargaining, Executive Clemency
<b>Unit –IV</b>	Police – Power and function, Police Administration, Custodial Death, Human Rights Violation, National Police Commission.

### Books for reference:

1. Criminology & Penology, NV Paranjape, Central Law Publication, (2014)
2. Criminology, Penology and Victimology, Ahmed Siddique, Eastern Book co, (2017)
3. Penology: Realistic Approach – Veddeer and Key 4. Penology: Old and New studies in Criminology – P K Sen
4. Principles of Criminology & Penology – Subramaniam Pillai
5. Penal Administration in India-M.K.Sahu, Satyam Law International, New Delhi, 2017.

### Group – B (Business Law)

#### LL.M. E – 524: Business Law -III (Company Law) (4 Credits)

**Course objective:** In the era of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG), the old company law has become redundant and rightly substitutes by new company law of 2013. Hence in order to gain familiarity with the new company law, this course has formed a part of the present curriculum.

**Outcome:** Students to gain updated knowledge regarding company law.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Definition, Corporate Personality, Kinds of Companies, Promoters, Registrations and Incorporations
<b>Unit -II</b>	Memorandum of Association, Articles of Associations, Prospectus, Remedy for Mis-representation in Prospectus ,
<b>Unit -III</b>	Shares , Share Capital, Dividend, Audit and Accounts, Borrowing, Debentures
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Company's Management, Directors: Appointment, Removal, Powers, Responsibilities, Managing Director and other Managerial Personnel, Company Meetings and Resolution, Winding up

### Books for Reference :

1. Avtar Singh, Company Law, Eastern Book Co., (Latest Edition)
2. Palmer, Company Law, Sweet & Maxwell (2009)
3. K M Ghosh, Indian Company Law, Bharat Law House (Latest Edition)
4. N V Paranjape, Company Law, Central Law Agency, (latest Edition)

5. H K Shahai, Lectures of Company Law , LexisNexis, (latest edition)
6. L C B Gower, Principles of Modern Company Law , Sweet & Maxwell, (Latest edition)

**LL.M. E – 525:Business Law -IV( Banking and Insurance Law) (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Banking and insurance has now become an integral part of modern commercial transaction. Law is playing a significant role in legal mechanism of recovery of the bad advances. Grievance redressal of the customers through lawful process too is an integral part of Banking and Insurance law. Students pursuing business law need to know laws pertaining to such aspects of business.

**Outcome:** This paper will help the students to gather profuse knowledge of banking and insurance laws.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Banking System and Bank in India; Functions of Commercial Banks Banking Regulation Act, 1949: Business of banking companies; Kinds of Bank; Social control: Restriction on Loans and advances; Reserve Banks Powers; Advances against Primary & Collateral Securities: Banker’s Lien & Set off, Pledge, Mortgage, Hypothecation, Creation of Charge, Banker & Customers relationship: Banking Ombudsman Scheme, 2006 Banking Services & Consumer Protection Law:
<b>Unit -II</b>	Recovery of Advances, Suits for recovery and Law of Limitation, Recovery of Debts due to Banks: The Recovery of Debts Due to Banks and Financial Institutions Act, 1993, SARFAESI Act, 2002
<b>Unit -III</b>	General Principles of Insurance: Utmost Good Faith, Insurable interest, Indemnity, Subrogation and Contribution, Proximate Cause
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Life Insurance, Fire Insurance,Marine Insurance; Accident and Motor Insurance

**Books for Reference :**

1. M L Tannan, Tannan’s Banking Law & Practice in India , LexisNexis, Latest edition)
2. K C Shekhar, Banking Theory & Practice, Vikash Publishing House, Latest edition,
3. R N Choudhury, Banking Law, Central Law Publication, 4th edition (2016)
4. L C B Goyal, Banking & Bankers, 1st edition, 2012
5. Avtar Singh. Law of Insurance, Eastern Book Co., 3rd Edition (2018)
6. K S N Murthy & KV S Sharma, Modern Law of Insurance of India, LexisNexis, Latest edition

**Group –C(Family Law)**

**LL.M. E-526:FamilyLaw-III(Hindu Law Concepts) (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Hindu Law plays a pivotal role in the development of family laws in India. With the objective of making the students aware and acquainted with various concepts like joint family, coparcenary, partition, inheritance, succession, stridhan, women estate, gifts and wills,

the paper has been introduced as a part of curriculum.

**Outcome:** Study regarding the Hindu law concepts will develop conceptual and analytical ability of the students.

<b>Unit - I</b>	<b>Concept of Joint Family, Coparcenery and Partition:</b> Joint family: Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Law, Nature, composition and Essential features of Joint family, Definition, power and liabilities of Karta, Rights and Liabilities of Joint Hindu Family Members. Difference between Joint Hindu Family and HUF, Partnership, Sole Proprietorship. Coparcenery Property: Features and Alienation of Coparcenery Property, Meaning and instances of Coparcener, Rights of coparcener. Partition: Meaning, How effected, persons entitled to partition, law governing partition, Right of pre-emption, Partition and Reunion, Reopening of Partition.
<b>Unit -II</b>	<b>Inheritance and Succession:</b> Inheritance under Mitakshara and Dayabhaga Law, Property passing by succession, Rules of Inheritance, General Principles of succession.
<b>Unit -III</b>	<b>Stridhana and Women estate:</b> Meaning, Test, sources and salient features of Stridhan. Women Estate: Meaning. Position before 1956 and position after 1956. The Rule of Damudat: Meaning and object. Impartible estates
<b>Unit - IV</b>	<b>Gifts and Wills:</b> Definition, subject matter, types and revocation of gift. Wills: Definition, power and capacity to make will, Probate and letter of administration, Bequest to unborn person, Construction of wills.

**Books for Reference:**

1. SubbaRao, G.S.V., Family Law in India, 2016 Edition, S. Gogia & Company, Hyderabad.
2. Diwan Paras, Family Law, 2013 Tenth Edition, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, Haryana.
3. Family Law Lectures, 2012 Third Edition, Lexis Nexis, Nagpur.
4. Kumkum, Cases and Materials on Family Law, 2007 Edition, Universal Publishing Co.
5. Myneni, S.R., Hindu Law, 2009 First Edition, Asia Law House, Hyderabad.
6. Kesari U.P.D. & Keshari Aditya, Modern Hindu Law, 2013 Ninth Edition, Central Law
7. Diwan Paras. Modern Hindu Law. Allahabad Law Agency (2013)

**LL.M. E-527: Family Law-IV (Hindu Statute Law) (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Knowledge of is incomplete without its relevant statutory provisions, the same is the case of Hindu Law. Every law student must possess a handfull of updated knowledge regarding the relevant statutes. The sole objective of this paper is to make students aware of statutory provisions pertaining to adoption, maintenance, guardianship, marriage and succession.

**Outcome:** The study of statutory provisions relating to afore-stated areas will make the students application oriented rather than bearing the theoretical knowledge only.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act ,1956
<b>Unit -II</b>	HinduMinorityandGuardianshipAct,1956
<b>Unit -III</b>	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, Special Marriage Act, 1954.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Hindu Succession Act, 1956, Family Courts Act, 1984.

**Books for Reference:**

1. BARE Act of Hindu Law: Universal, Professional
2. SubbaRao,G.S.V.,FamilyLawinIndia,2016Edition,S Gogia&Company,Hyderabad.
3. DiwanParas,FamilyLaw,2013TenthEdition,AllahabadLawAgency,Faridabad,Haryana.
4. FamilyLawLectures,2012ThirdEdition,LexisNexis,Nagpur.
5. Kumkum,CasesandMaterialsonFamilyLaw,2007Edition,UniversalPublishingCo.
6. Myneni,S.R.,HinduLaw,2009FirstEdition,AsiaLawHouse,Hyderabad.
7. KesariU.P.D.&KeshariAditya,ModernHinduLaw,2013NinthEdition,CentralLaw
8. Diwan Paras. ModernHinduLaw .AllahabadLawAgency(2013)

**GROUP – D (Environmental Law)**

**LL.M. E – 528:Environmental Statute Law -I (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** A discourse on statutory provisions is a must in every branch of law. The environmental protection can be effectively achieved when the students of law are well aware of relevant legislations dealing with environmental protection. With the backdrop of this objective this course has been designed to impart knowledge regarding water and air protection enactments.

**Outcome:** The students at the time of the completion of their master degree will come up with handful knowledge with regard to air, water pollution prevention enactments and the ways and means to condemn such bad practices.

<b>Unit - I</b>	The Water ( Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1974
<b>Unit -II</b>	The Water ( Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1974.
<b>Unit -III</b>	The Air ( Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1981.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	The Air ( Prevention and Control of Pollution ) Act, 1981

**Books for Reference :**

1. Environmental Law by Dr H N Tiwari – Allahabad Law Agency
2. Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection by Dr N Maheswar Swamy – Asian Law House
3. Environmental Law Policy in India by Shyam Diwan – Oxford University Press
4. Environmental Law in India, P Leelakrishnan, LexisNexis (2016)
5. Environmental Law, S C Shastri, Eastern Book Co (2017)

**LL.M. E – 529:Environmental Statute Law -II (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** Possessing knowledge regarding prevention of water and air pollution is not adequate when the students are not imparted teaching on other related statutes having bearing on environmental protection. Hence the objective of this course is to well equip the students with such knowledge.



**Outcome:** The students can effectively handle problems relating to environmental pollution and other allied law relating to environment.

<b>Unit - I</b>	The Environment ( Protection ) Act 1986
<b>Unit -II</b>	The National Environment Tribunal Act 1995 The National Environment Appellate Authority Act 1997
<b>Unit -III</b>	The Wild Life ( Protection ) Act, 1956 The Public Insurance Liability Act 1991
<b>Unit - IV</b>	The Indian Forest Act, 1927 The Forest ( Conversation ) Act 1980

**Books for Reference :**

1. Environmental Law by Dr H N Tiwari – Allahabad Law Agency
2. Law Relating to Environmental Pollution and Protection by Dr N Maheswar Swamy – Asian Law House
3. Environmental Law Policy in India by Shyam Diwan – Oxford University Press
4. Environmental Law in India, P Leelakrishnan, LexisNexis (Latest edition))
5. Environmental Law, S C Shastri, Eastern Book Co (latest edition)

**Group E (Intellectual Property Rights Law)**

**LL.M. E – 530: Patent (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** Patent is a privilege of making, manufacturing, selling or using the invention and also a right to authorise others to do so. Bearing knowledge about patent is highly required for a scholar opting for intellectual property as specialisation. The sole objective of this course is to provide ample knowledge regarding patent.

**Outcome:** Students would possess knowledge regarding patent law.

<b>Unit - I</b>	Patent – History, Origin, Nature, Meaning, Definition of Patent, Salient Features of Patent.
<b>Unit – II</b>	Acquisition of Patent ; Application of Patents, Examination of application, Effects of Examination & Investigation and validity of patent, Rights of Patentees of others, Passing of the Patent Rights.
<b>Unit – III</b>	Surrender & Revocation of patents, functionaries and establishments under the Act
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Infringement & remedies of patent, Exclusive Marketing Rights ( EMRs ).

**Books for Reference :**

1. Patent Law, P Narayan, Eastern Law Book House, (2017)
2. Indian Patent Law and Practice, K C Kankanala, Oxford (2012)

3. Understanding the Patent Law, Vishnu S Warriar, LexisNexis (2015)
4. Intellectual Property Law in India, P S Narayans , Godia Law Agency
5. The Patent Act, 1970

**LL.M. E – 531: Trade Marks Designs, Protection of Geographical Indications & New varieties of Plants (4 Credits)**

**Course objective:** Study of intellectual property will be incomplete if discussion about trademarks will not form a part of curriculum. The objective of this course is to provide detail knowledge about trade marks, its uses and functions.

**Outcome:** After successful completion of this course the students can pursue their career as a professional dealing with intellectual property in general and trade marks in particular

<b>Unit - I</b>	Concept, Definition of Trade Marks, Essential features of Trade Marks, Subject matter of trademarks, Types of Trademarks, Functions of Trade Marks
<b>Unit – II</b>	Acquisition of Trade Marks, Distinctiveness of Trade Marks, Deceptive similarities, Passing of Action. Rights conferred by Registration of Trade Marks, Infringement & remedies of Trade Marks.
<b>Unit – III</b>	Design – Definition , Meaning, Essential of Designs, Registration of Designs, Rights granted to Design Holders, Infringement of Designs and Remedies.
<b>Unit - IV</b>	Geographical Indications Protection – Definition of Geographical Indication Protection, Indication of Source, Appellation of Origin, Position under Microorganisms, Protection of new varieties of plants.

**Books for Reference :**

1. The Trade Marks Act, 1999
2. The Law of Indian Trade Mark, S Aswani Kumar, Commercial Law House, Delhi (2014)
3. Law of Trade Marks and Passing off with Supplement, P Narayanan, Eastern Law House (2017)
4. The Law of Geographical Indications, Vandana Singh, Eastern Law House (2017)

**LL.M. C – 532: (Dissertation & Viva) (4 Credits)**

**Course Objective:** Developing research tempore is quintessence of lawyering. The course is designed to infuse research skill and aptitude in the students on various current challenges of law and society.

**Outcome:** Acquired First-hand experience of preparation of a full research paper. Each Student shall have to submit a Dissertation of 50 Pages typed in Thesis format

under the supervision of a teacher of the department. The department shall assign to its teacher the task of Supervision of the dissertation of the respective candidates .Two copies of dissertation shall have to be submitted. The topic for the dissertation shall be from any course /subject offered for the study in First and Second or Third Semester. The topic shall be selected by the students in consultation with the Guide and submitted for approval of the H.O.D during Third semester The dissertation papers shall be neatly typed and submitted in the department before the commencement of the theory examination of the Third semester. In exceptional cases an additional week time may be granted for its submission, provided the reason adduced in writing for such extension of time through the Guide. The decision of the H.O.D in this regard shall be final. It shall be jointly valued by one internal and one external examiner . A student may improve over his/her dissertation by fresh submission in subsequent appearance or may opt to retain the marks secured in first examinations. Non-appearance in the Viva-voce in dissertation paper shall be treated as absent in that paper.

Total 20 Credits

GRAND TOTAL 80 Credits