

Gopal Narayan Singh University

Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas (Bihar)

Faculty of Law

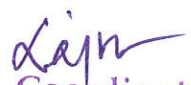


ORDINANCES GOVERNING

Two-year (*Four-Semester*) Master of Laws (LL.M.)
A Postgraduate Degree Course
With

(CREDIT BASED SEMESTER SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION)


Director
Narayan School of Law
Gopal Narayan Singh University,
Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas
Bihar-821305


Coordinator
IQAC (NAAC)

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**ORDINANCE GOVERNING LL.M. DEGREE COURSE OF STUDY UNDER
SEMESTER SYSTEM OF EXAMINATION OF GOPAL NARAYAN SINGH
UNIVERSITY, JAMUHAR, SASARAM, ROHTAS (BIHAR)**

Course Title	:	Master of Laws
Abbreviation	:	LL.M.
Type of Course	:	A Two years (Four Semester) Post Graduate Degree Course
Pattern	:	Semester System (Half Yearly)
Award of the Degree	:	Degree will be awarded to those passing in all the semesters as per the provisions contained under these ordinances.

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


AND WHEREAS, with a view to reorient legal education as aforesaid and to provide sufficient opportunity for adequate instructions as well as training in Law from the Gopal Narayan Singh University which has already instituted a Three Year (Six Semester) LL.B. Degree Course of study, Five Year Integrated B.B.A.LL.B. & B.A.LL.B. Degree Courses.

AND WHEREAS, with a view to further the process of reorientation of legal education and to provide sufficient opportunity for specialization in selected field of study as well as to develop research facilities, the Gopal Narayan Singh University has decided to institute its LL.M. Degree Course of Study.

Whereas, it is necessary to search best talents for admission in the Gopal Narayan Singh University, and to search the candidates having orientation to pursue higher studies in the field of law.

NOW, THEREFORE, the Gopal Narayan Singh University frames these ordinances under Semester System of Examination for the implementation of the aforesaid policy decisions of Gopal Narayan Singh University, Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas.

1.	Short Title and Commencement :
	These Ordinances shall be called as the ordinances governing admission and examination of LL.M. Degree Course under Semester System of Examination of Gopal Narayan Singh University and shall come into force from the session 2020-2021.
2.	THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS
	Subject to the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of the Gopal Narayan Singh University, the University may confer the Degree of Master of Laws on such candidates who, being eligible for admission to the LL.M. Degree Course, have received regular instruction in the prescribed courses of study, passed relevant examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character, have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the appropriate


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	authorities of the University.
3.	Admission:
3.1	Minimum Qualification for Admission :
	<p>(i) Admission to the LL.M. Degree Course shall be open to those candidates who have passed the Three Year LL.B. Degree Examination of this University or such examination of any other university or institution after graduation under 10+2+3 pattern; or Five Year LL.B. Degree Course under 10+2+5 pattern as is recognized by this University as equivalent for the purpose of LL.M. Degree Course and have secured not less than 45% marks in aggregate or equivalent grade in the LL.B. Examinations.</p> <p>(ii) Candidates who have appeared in the Five Year integrated LL.B. or Three Year LL.B. Degree examination and waiting their results may also appear in the Admission Test but on the date of admission he must have clearly passed his LL.B. Examination.</p>
3.2	Conditions of Admission:
	<p>(i) The candidates seeking admission to the course shall apply on a prescribed Application Form available online/offline obtainable from the University/ Department on the payment of an Application Fee fixed by the University.</p> <p>(ii) No application for admission to the First Semester shall be entertained unless it is accompanied by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a duly certified transcript of scholastic record of the candidate, commencing from the High School or equivalent Examinations, original Transfer Certificate of a candidate who has been a regular student in any institution at any time prior to making application for admission in the Faculty of Law; and original Migration Certificate if the candidate is not enrolled in this University, or, if enrolled, his enrollment has been cancelled. <p>d. the University shall constitute an Admission Committee before the start of admission programme every year consisting of Dean and two senior faculty members of the faculty of law.</p> <p>e. admission shall be based strictly on the merit obtained in the entrance test organized by the university however admission cannot be claimed by any candidate as a matter of right. The admission or re-admission of a candidate shall be entirely at the discretion of the Admission Committee. The Admission Committee shall have power to refuse, reject or cancel any admission if it possesses sufficient reasons to do so. The decision of the Admission Committee shall be final and binding upon the candidates.</p>

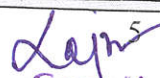
f. on his/her selection for admission to LL.M. programme, the candidate shall, within the time fixed by the Dean, Faculty of Law deposit the tuition and other fees prescribed for the programme. If the candidate fails to deposit the fees within the stipulated time, his/her selection shall automatically stand cancelled. Such a candidate shall not be admitted to the concerned programme unless a fresh order of selection or extension of date for payment of fees is issued by the Dean of the faculty.

Provided that if the Dean of the Faculty is satisfied that there are genuine difficulties in the production of above certificates he/she shall, at the request of the candidate give him/her time to submit the required document(s) within one month or within such further period as the University authorities may prescribe; and the admission, if any, of such candidate shall, until the submission of the aforesaid documents, be deemed to be provisional. In case he/she is unable to do so, his/her admission shall automatically stand cancelled.

g. No application for admission shall be entertained unless the candidate gives a written undertaking that:

- I. He/She shall exclusively devote his fulltime to the study of courses prescribed for LL.M. degree and in particular he shall not offer any other course leading to a degree of any description whatsoever, though with the prior permission of the University he may join Certificate or Diploma course in any foreign language.
- II. He/She shall abide by the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulation and Rules that are framed or may be framed thereunder and the orders of the Officers and Authorities of the University and the Faculty of Law from time to time.
- III. No application for admission shall be entertained unless the parent or the guardian of the candidate gives a written undertaking that:

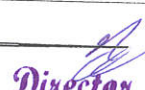
- a. The candidate shall abide by the undertaking given in the application prescribed for admission and the provisions of the Act, Statutes, Ordinances, Regulations and Rules that are framed or may be framed there under and the Order of the Officers and the Authorities of the Faculty of Law and the University.;
- b. He/She shall be responsible for the payment of fees and other dues of any description whatsoever of the candidate; and
- c. He/She shall be responsible for the conduct of the candidate in and outside the Faculty and the University.
- d. The admission of a student shall be liable to be cancelled at any time in the event of breach of any of the undertakings given by the student or his


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		guardian.
	3.3	Subsequent Admission:
		<p>a. A candidate, who fails to prosecute a regular course of study during any of the second, third and fourth semesters may be registered in the appropriate term of any subsequent year to the semester concerned but within such time as enables him to complete the study of all semesters comprising LL.M. Degree Course within a maximum period of four years from the date of his registration for the first semester.</p> <p>b. Any candidate, whose name is struck off the rolls for non-payment of dues, may be registered in the same semester on payment of prescribed fee.</p>
	3.4	Foreign Students:
		<p>(i) Foreign nationals and other candidates nominated by the Government of India for admission against reserved/open seats under various scholarship schemes may be admitted if they fulfill the prescribed minimum eligibility requirements, under the orders of the Vice-Chancellor.</p> <p>(ii) Self-supporting foreign nationals recommended by the Government of India/ Embassies or who may directly apply for admission may be admitted against open seats on merit basis.</p>
	3.5	Programme for Admission Test:
		The programme for the admission test shall be notified every year by the Gopal Narayan Singh University by the Second Week of April and Entrance Test shall be conducted as per the detailed programme to be notified by the University every year.
	3.6	Selection Process:
		<p>(i) Every candidate shall have to secure a minimum of 33% marks in the Entrance Test in order to become eligible for admission to LL.M. Course.</p> <p>(ii) The admission to LL.M. Course shall be done strictly on the basis of merit list prepared after entrance test, following the reservation rules of the Government of Bihar.</p>
	3.7	The Medium of Entrance Test:
		The medium of entrance test shall be English and Hindi.
	3.8	Pattern of the Entrance Test:
		<p>The Entrance Test shall be based on the question paper consisting of two sections i.e. A and B. A shall contain 25 objective multiple choice questions each carrying one marks and Section B shall contain total eight questions of descriptive in nature, out of which only five have to be answered by the candidate each carrying of 15 marks.</p> <p>The question booklet serially numbered to be provided to the examinees in the examination hall and all the questions to be answered in the space provided for the same in the question booklet.</p> <p>Questions shall be asked in both the sections of the question paper</p>


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		<p>i.e. A and B shall be based on the following subjects of Law:-</p> <p>1. Constitutional Law, 2. Legal Philosophy, 3. Indian Penal Code, 4. Law of Contract, 5. International Law.</p>
	3.9	<p>Duration of Examination:</p> <p>The duration of examination shall be 3 hours.</p>
	3.10	<p>Merit List:</p> <p>Merit List shall be prepared on the basis of the marks obtained by the candidate in the Entrance Test.</p>
	3.11	<p>Intake</p> <p>The intake to the LL.M. course of GNS University is fixed by the University at 25. But the enhancement to this intake is subject to the university decision.</p>
	3.12	<p>Withdrawal of Admission</p> <p>Withdrawal of Admission shall be done as per the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of Gopal Narayan Singh University.</p>
4.		<p>THE CURRICULUM AND DURATION OF STUDIES</p>
	A.	<p>(i) The Curriculum of study for the LL.M. Degree shall comprise of the papers set out in Schedule I and II of this Regulation.</p> <p>(ii) The Board of Studies of the University in Law shall prescribe the contents of various courses of studies from time to time and report the matter to the appropriate authorities of the University.</p>
	B.	<p>The Curriculum of study for the LL.M. Degree Course shall be spread over in Four Semesters.</p>
		<p><u>EXPLANATIONS:</u></p> <p>i. The Four Semesters over which the Curriculum is spread shall, respectively, be called the first, the second, the third and the fourth Semester.</p> <p>ii. The Curriculum of study for each semester shall ordinarily be spread over one term of the Academic Year.</p> <p>iii. There shall be two terms in each Academic Year.</p> <p>iv. The first term shall extend from the day of reopening of the University after summer vacation to appointed day in December of the same year, and the Second term shall extend from an appointed day in December of the same year to the last working day of the concerned Academic Year.</p>
5.		<p>CONDITIONS FOR AWARD OF LL.M. DEGREE</p>
	5.1	<p>A candidate seeking admission in LL.M. degree programme shall not be permitted to seek admission concurrently to any other full time degree or diploma programme in the University or elsewhere unless otherwise provided for in the General Ordinances of the Gopal Narayan Singh University.</p>
	5.2	<p>To qualify for the LL.M. degree, the candidate must:</p>
		<p>a. Satisfy the minimum requirement as prescribed under this regulation framed for the LL.M.</p>

	<p>degree programme.</p> <p>b. Attend regular courses of Lectures, Seminars, Sessional, and Practical as may be prescribed for the LL.M. Examinations in the relevant prospectus of studies.</p> <p>c. Pass in the required number of courses taught during the four semesters, as the case may be, to accumulate the stipulated minimum number of credits prescribed for the degree.</p> <p>d. Sessional shall include Comprehensive Assessment Tests (CAT), projects, presentations, quiz, assignment etc. as prescribed by the Board of Studies of the Faculty of Law.</p>								
6.	FEES:								
	The students pursuing the LL.M. Degree Course of Study shall have to pay fee as may be prescribed by the University from time to time.								
7.	REGULAR COURSE OF STUDY								
7.1	<p>Course of Study: A candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to:</p> <p>i. Study One Compulsory Paper in each semester as per the Schedule I of this Regulation.</p> <p>ii. Study One Optional Group in the First Semester, Second Semester and Third Semester from Schedule II, as per the following details:-</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th><u>SEMESTER</u></th><th><u>OPTIONAL GROUPS</u></th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Semester-I</td><td>Group A to Group E</td></tr> <tr> <td>Semester-II</td><td>Group F to Group J</td></tr> <tr> <td>Semester-III</td><td>Group K to Group P</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>iii. In Semester IV the student will have to study one compulsory paper as prescribed under Schedule-I of this Regulation, submit his dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination and have to appear in Viva-Voce Examination.</p> <p>iv. The choice of their specialization has to be decided in consultation with the Admission Committee constituted under the Ordinance Governing Entrance Test for admission in LL.M. (Post Graduate Study in Law) of the GNSU. Each Optional Group shall consist of three papers.</p> <p>v. Students will have to write a Dissertation in the Third and Fourth Semester (one academic year) on a subject approved by the Dean, Faculty of Law in consultation with the Supervisor.</p>	<u>SEMESTER</u>	<u>OPTIONAL GROUPS</u>	Semester-I	Group A to Group E	Semester-II	Group F to Group J	Semester-III	Group K to Group P
<u>SEMESTER</u>	<u>OPTIONAL GROUPS</u>								
Semester-I	Group A to Group E								
Semester-II	Group F to Group J								
Semester-III	Group K to Group P								
7.2	ATTENDANCE:								
	<p>(a) A student is required to have full, i.e., 100%, attendance and condonation up to 25% can be considered for specific cogent reasons. Out of this 25%, only 10% condonation will be permitted without taking any application from the student. Rest 15% condonation may be given by the Dean. Further, a student shall be deemed to have minimum percentage of attendance only if, apart from the above, he/she has attended at least 75% of the classes in each subject also. The cogent reasons for condonation are given below:</p>								

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. Participation in NCC/NSC/NSS Camps duly supported by certificate.ii. Participation in University or College Team Games or Interstate or Inter-University tournaments, duly supported by certificate from the Secretary of the University Sports Board or President of the College Athletic Association concerned.iii. Participation in Educational Excursions, which form a part of teaching in any subject conducted on working days duly certified by the Dean of the Faculty.iv. University Deputation for Youth Festival duly certified by the Dean of the Faculty.v. Prolonged illness duly certified by the Medical Officer or any other Registered Medical Practitioner, provided such certificate is submitted to the Dean, Faculty of Law in time.vi. No relaxation beyond 25% shall be considered in any case. <p>(b) The attendance of a newly admitted candidate shall be counted from the date of his/her admission, or date of beginning of classes whichever is later, while in the case of promoted candidates, attendance shall be counted from the date on which respective class begins. However in case of promotion after declaration of results of supplementary examination (if any), the attendance will be counted from the date of admission in the respective case.</p> <p>(c) There shall be an Attendance Monitoring Committee in the Faculty under the Chairmanship of the Dean.</p>																												
8.	THE CREDIT SYSTEM:																													
	The credits specified for LL.M programme describe the weightages of various papers of the programme. The number of credits along with grade points that the student has satisfactorily completed measures the performance of the student. Satisfactory progress of a student is subject to his/ her maintaining a minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA), as well as minimum grades in different courses of the programme. A certain number of credits as specified in this Regulation must be earned by the student to qualify for the degree. Description of credit distribution for core Papers, elective Papers, dissertation and viva-voce has been shown below.																													
	8.1	Assignment of credits:																												
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">i. For all theory (Lecture) papers, one credit shall be assigned for one one-hour lecture per week in a semester.ii. Credits shall be in whole numbers.iii. A credit can be earned from lectures/tutorials, practical/viva-voce, project/field work, report writing etc. Credits can also be awarded for Court visits and other course requirements such as dissertation, minor and major projects etc. The credits for an activity are given only when an activity is completed and cleared as prescribed in the syllabus.																												
	8.2	PROGRAMME STRUCTURE FOR THE LL.M. PROGRAMME:																												
		<p>(i) The minimum credit requirement for the two-year LL.M. Degree in the Faculty of Law shall be 64 credits.</p> <table><tr><th colspan="4">SEMESTER-I</th></tr><tr><th>Course Category</th><th>Credits</th><th>No. of Papers</th><th>Total Credits</th></tr><tr><td>Core Courses (Theory)</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr><tr><td>Electives/Optional</td><td>4</td><td>3</td><td>12</td></tr><tr><td colspan="3">TOTAL CREDITS IN SEMESTER-I</td><td>16</td></tr><tr><th colspan="4">SEMESTER-II</th></tr><tr><td>Core Courses (Theory)</td><td>4</td><td>1</td><td>4</td></tr></table>	SEMESTER-I				Course Category	Credits	No. of Papers	Total Credits	Core Courses (Theory)	4	1	4	Electives/Optional	4	3	12	TOTAL CREDITS IN SEMESTER-I			16	SEMESTER-II				Core Courses (Theory)	4	1	4
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Electives/Optional	4	3	12
TOTAL CREDITS IN SEMESTER-II			16
SEMESTER-III			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	1	4
Electives/Optional	4	3	12
TOTAL CREDITS IN SEMESTER-III			16
SEMESTER-IV			
Core Courses (Theory)	4	1	4
Dissertation	10	1	10
Viva-voce	2	1	2
TOTAL CREDITS IN SEMESTER-IV			16
TOTAL CREDITS REQUIREMENT FOR LL.M.			64

(ii) The semester-wise details of Courses/Credits of Two-year (Four Semester) LL.M. Degree in the Faculty of Law are given below:

LL.M. Programme				
SCHEDULE-I				
(Compulsory Papers)				
Course Code No.		Course	Nature of Course	Credits
Semester-I				
LLM	111	Comparative Constitutional Law	Core	4
Semester-II				
LLM	121	Research Methodology and Legal Writing	Core	4
Semester-III				
LLM	211	Judicial Process	Core	4
Semester-IV				
LLM	221	Legal Philosophy	Core	4
LLM	222	Dissertation	Core	10
LLM	223	Viva-Voce	Core	2
				28
NOTE :	1.	The topic for Dissertation will be assigned in the beginning of the Semester-III and the candidates are required to submit dissertation work by the end of the Semester-IV.		
	2.	Apart from the Core Courses, a student shall offer One Elective group (comprising of 3 papers) in each of the first three semesters. The elective group offered in one semester is not to be repeated in the other two semesters from the list given below:		

SCHEDULE- II (Optional Groups)			
Course Code No.	Course	Nature of Course	Credits
Semester-I			

Group A: Constitutional Law				
LLMA	112	Constitutionalism and Constitutional Development in India	Elective	4
LLMA	113	Comparative and Cooperative Federalism	Elective	4
LLMA	114	Civil and Political Rights – Comparative Study of Select Constitutions	Elective	4
Group B: Commercial Law				
LLMB	112	Law Relating to Contract	Elective	4
LLMB	113	Competition and Consumer Protection Law	Elective	4
LLMB	114	Banking Law and Insurance Law	Elective	4
Group C: Human Rights				
LLM C	112	International Law of Human Rights	Elective	4
LLM C	113	International Humanitarian Law	Elective	4
LLM C	114	Human Rights in India	Elective	4
Group D: Torts				
LLMD	112	Development of Law of Torts and Tort actions Generally	Elective	4
LLMD	113	Specific Torts I	Elective	4
LLMD	114	Specific Torts II	Elective	4
Group E: Labour Management Relations				
LLME	112	Comparative Study of the Law Relating to Trade Unions	Elective	4
LLME	113	Law Relating to Employment and Non-Employment	Elective	4
LLME	114	Law Relating to Terms of Employment and Conditions of Service	Elective	4
Semester-II				
Group F: Crimes				
LLMF	122	Criminology and Penology	Elective	4
LLMF	123	Criminal Law in India	Elective	4
LLMF	124	Crimes against Social and Economic Security and Problems of their Control	Elective	4
Group G: Administrative Law				
LLMG	122	Administrative Law in India I	Elective	4
LLMG	123	Administrative Law in India II	Elective	4
LLMG	124	Comparative Administrative Law	Elective	4
Group H: Corporate Law				
LLMH	122	Corporate Structure	Elective	4
LLMH	123	Corporate Management & Administration	Elective	4
LLMH	124	Corporate Crimes and Social Responsibility	Elective	4
Group I: Intellectual Property:				

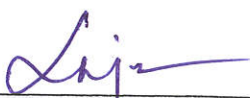
		LLMI	122	Copyright: National and International Perspective	Elective	4
		LLMI	123	Trade Marks, Designs and Geographical Indications	Elective	4
		LLMI	124	Patents and Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Right	Elective	4
		Group J: Environmental Law				
		LLMJ	122	International Environmental Law	Elective	4
		LLMJ	123	Natural Resources and the Law in India	Elective	4
		LLMJ	124	Pollution Control Law in India	Elective	4
		Semester-III				
		Group K: International Law				
		LLMK	212	Law of Treaties	Elective	4
		LLMK	213	International Court of Justice	Elective	4
		LLMK	214	India and International Law	Elective	4
		Group L: Taxation				
		LLML	212	Constitutional and Administrative Law Problems relating to Taxation	Elective	4
		LLML	213	Tax on Business and Industry	Elective	4
		LLML	214	Current Tax Problems	Elective	4
		Group M: Family Law				
		LLMM	212	Hindu Law including Hindu Jurisprudence	Elective	4
		LLMM	213	Muslim Law including Muslim Jurisprudence	Elective	4
		LLMM	214	Christian and Parsi Laws and Jews Laws	Elective	4
		Group N: Jurisprudence				
		LLMN	212	Theories of Law	Elective	4
		LLMN	213	Theories of Justice	Elective	4
		LLMN	214	Theories of Rights	Elective	4
		Group O: International Business Law				
		LLMO	212	International Trade Law & WTO	Elective	4
		LLMO	213	International Investment Law	Elective	4
		LLMO	214	International Commercial Arbitration	Elective	4
		Group P: Alternate Dispute Resolution System				
		LLMP	212	Domestic and International Commercial Arbitration	Elective	4
		LLMP	213	Enforcement of Foreign Award and Conciliation in India.	Elective	4
		LLMP	214	Mediation, Lok Adalats and Consumer Forum.	Elective	4
		Total Credits of LL.M.				
		64				
8.3	The performance of a candidate in a semester or up to a semester shall be measured by SGPA and CGPA, details of which are given below: SGPA: Semester Grade Point Average CGPA: Cumulative Grade Point Average					

		<p>Calculation of SGPA and CGPA:</p> <p>SGPA= $\frac{\text{Sum of (Credits} \times \text{grade points) obtained in concerned semester}}{\text{Total number of Credits in the Concerned Semester}}$</p> <p>CGPA= $\frac{\text{Total Sum of (Credits} \times \text{grade points) obtained in Semester I and II / Semester I to IV (As case may be)s}}{\text{Summation of Credits in the Concerned Semester}}$</p>																																	
8.4		<p><u>Grading System:</u></p> <p>The grading system, as detailed hereunder shall be applicable for each course:</p> <p>Award of Grades Based on Absolute Marks</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Marks Range (Out of 100)</th><th>Grade</th><th>Grade Point</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>90 -100</td><td>S</td><td>10</td></tr> <tr> <td>80 – 89</td><td>A</td><td>9</td></tr> <tr> <td>70 – 79</td><td>B</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>60 – 69</td><td>C</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr> <td>50 – 59</td><td>D</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr> <td>40 – 49</td><td>E</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr> <td>Passed with Grace</td><td>P</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr> <td>00 – 39</td><td>F</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Non-appearance in examination (Incomplete)</td><td>I</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Incomplete Project / Dissertation / Training</td><td>Z</td><td>0</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Marks Range (Out of 100)	Grade	Grade Point	90 -100	S	10	80 – 89	A	9	70 – 79	B	8	60 – 69	C	7	50 – 59	D	6	40 – 49	E	5	Passed with Grace	P	4	00 – 39	F	0	Non-appearance in examination (Incomplete)	I	0	Incomplete Project / Dissertation / Training	Z	0
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Non-appearance in examination (Incomplete)	I	0																																	
Incomplete Project / Dissertation / Training	Z	0																																	
8.4.1		<p><u>Explanation:</u></p> <p>I. Latter grades S, A, B, C, D, E and P in a course mean that the candidate has passed that course.</p> <p>II. The F grade denotes poor performance, i.e., failing in the course. A student has to appear at subsequent examination(s), if provided under this Regulation in all courses in which he/she obtains "F" grade, until a passing grade is obtained.</p> <p>III. The I Grade: The "I" Grade is awarded, when a student does not appear in the examination of course/courses. This shall be treated as "F" Grade.</p> <p>IV. The Z Grade: The "Z" Grade is awarded to a student if he/she does not complete Project/Dissertation/Training. This will be converted to a regular grade on the completion of the Project/Dissertation/Training Work and its evaluation. The "Z" Grade shall also be treated as "F" Grade.</p>																																	
8.5		<p><u>Grace Rule:</u></p> <p>Tabulators shall award grace marks as per the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of Gopal Narayan Singh University.</p> <p>Grace Mark will not be awarded for making up shortfall in minimum SGPA/CGPA or</p>																																	

		improving the grade.
9.	EXAMINATION	
	9.1	General:
		<p>i. There shall be a University examination at the end of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Semester and the candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to pass in all the prescribed courses within a maximum period of four years from the year of his being admitted to the First Semester.</p> <p>ii. Subject to the provisions of the General Ordinances, the University Examination for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be held at such time and on such dates as the Controller of Examination; Gopal Narayan Singh University may prescribe.</p> <p>iii.</p> <p>(a) A student shall be examined in total thirteen papers, each paper carrying one hundred marks and covering prescribed courses of study.</p> <p>(b) End semester examination shall be conducted by means of written papers basically descriptive in nature each carrying 75 marks and of three hours duration. 10 questions shall be asked every individual paper out of which 5 question have to be answered by the examinees of equal values.</p> <p>(c) In each paper 25 marks shall be reserved for award on the basis of performance in the two Comprehensive Assessment Tests (CAT)/Projects each consisting of 10 marks and rest of 5 marks shall be awarded on their attendance, response in the class rooms including their overall behavior in class.</p> <p>(d) Each student shall have to obtain a minimum of 40% marks i.e CGPA 4.0 or equivalent grade both in CATs etc. and the End Semester Examinations separately to clear each paper and overall 50% marks i.e. CGPA-5.0 in each semester examination</p> <p>(e) Dissertation shall carry 200 marks.</p> <p>(f) There shall not be any Sessional marks for dissertation paper.</p> <p>(g) The viva-voce Examination shall carry 100 marks and shall be held soon after the Fourth Semester Examination.</p>
	9.2	Moderation:
		Moderation shall be done as per the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of Gopal Narayan Singh University.
	9.3	Revaluation:
		Revaluation of any Examination copy shall be done as per the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of Gopal Narayan Singh University.
	9.4	First Semester Course & Examination:
		The students who have taken admission in LL.M. First Semester and have attended the required number of attendance as specified under Clause 6B of this Regulation and otherwise eligible may appear in the first semester examination.
	9.4.1	(1) Those who have put the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing in First

		Semester examination and filled up examination form for appearing in the First Semester Examinations;
		(2) Those who did not put the minimum required percentage of attendance for appearing in the First Semester Examination may attend special classes to be arranged by the Faculty of Law after charging fee as decided by the University and complete his/her required attendance to appear in the Semester Examinations and shall also be promoted to the Second Semester.
9.4.2		After appearing in the examination of First Semester the candidates can be put in the following categories in the context of declaration of the result of First Semester Examination.
		a) Passed i.e. who have passed in all papers of the examination of the semester. b) Promoted i.e. who have not passed in all the papers of the examination of the semester. c) Minimum Passing Grade: Grade E for each Course. However, candidates with grade 'p' in a course shall also be considered as passed in that course.
9.4.3		Minimum Pass Percentage- CGPA 4.0 in each paper of the examination and overall CGPA 5.0 in each semester examination.
9.4.4		Promotion to Second Semester:
		All candidates who have put the minimum required percentage of attendance in First Semester and filled up the examination form of the first semester will be promoted to Second Semester.
9.5		Second Semester Course and Examination:
		As in the First Semester Course, in all semesters all the candidates who have put the minimum percentage of attendance for appearing in the examination and filled in the form for appearing the semester examination will be allowed to appear in the respective examination.
9.5.1		However those who did not put the required minimum percentage of attendance for appearing in any semester may attend special classes to be arranged by the faculty after charging fee as may be decided by the University and completes his required attendance to appear in respective semester examination.
9.5.2		Declaration of Result
		A candidate can be put in the following three categories on the basis of the marks obtained in the First and Second Semester Examinations (taken together):
		A. Passed: A candidate who has passed in all papers of examinations of LL.M. First and Second Semester.
		B. Promoted: A candidate who has failed in not more than half of the total number of papers of LL.M. First and Second Semesters taken together.
		C. Failed: A candidate who has failed or failed to appear in more than half of the total number of papers of First and Second Semesters taken together.
		D. Minimum Pass Percentage: CGPA 4.0 in each paper of the examination and overall CGPA 5.0.
		Note: There shall be no supplementary examination for the courses of Semester I & II.
9.6		Promotion to Third Semester:
		After declaration of results of the I & II-Semesters, a candidate can be put in the following categories: (i) Passed: A candidate who has passed in examinations of all the courses of Semester I & II.

		<p>d. Promoted: A student, who has not passed in all the courses of either I or II- semester or both, shall be promoted to the III semester if he/she has obtained at least 4.0 CGPA. All such students shall have the option to clear the courses, in which they had failed, in the subsequent available examination(s) of the concerned semester as ex-students.</p> <p>(iii) Failed: A candidate who has obtained less than 4.0 CGPA in the examinations of I & II- Semesters taken together shall be treated as failed.</p> <p>i. Note: There shall be no supplementary examination for the courses of Semesters I & II.</p>				
9.7		Promotion to Fourth Semester:				
		All candidates who have put minimum percentage of attendance in the Third Semester and filled in the examination form will be promoted to the Fourth Semester.				
9.8		Declaration of Final Result of LL.M. Programme				
		After declaration of results of III and IV Semesters, a candidate can be put in the following two categories:				
		<table><tr><td>Passed:</td><td>A candidate who has passed in all the courses of I, II, III and IV Semesters and obtained at least CGPA of 5.0.</td></tr><tr><td>Failed:</td><td>All those students who have not “Passed” shall be categorized as “Failed”. Such failed students may clear their failed courses in subsequent examinations as ex-students. There shall be a provision of supplementary examinations for III and IV-Semesters after declaration of results of IV-Semester. Students failing in courses of III and IV-Semesters may appear in the supplementary examination or subsequent main examination(s).</td></tr></table>	Passed:	A candidate who has passed in all the courses of I, II, III and IV Semesters and obtained at least CGPA of 5.0.	Failed:	All those students who have not “Passed” shall be categorized as “Failed”. Such failed students may clear their failed courses in subsequent examinations as ex-students. There shall be a provision of supplementary examinations for III and IV-Semesters after declaration of results of IV-Semester. Students failing in courses of III and IV-Semesters may appear in the supplementary examination or subsequent main examination(s).
Passed:	A candidate who has passed in all the courses of I, II, III and IV Semesters and obtained at least CGPA of 5.0.					
Failed:	All those students who have not “Passed” shall be categorized as “Failed”. Such failed students may clear their failed courses in subsequent examinations as ex-students. There shall be a provision of supplementary examinations for III and IV-Semesters after declaration of results of IV-Semester. Students failing in courses of III and IV-Semesters may appear in the supplementary examination or subsequent main examination(s).					
		<i>A student who has failed in a course shall get two more chances to clear this course subject to the maximum duration for passing the course. Further, each candidate shall have to clear all the courses within the maximum period of 4 years from the date of his/her latest admission in Semester I.</i>				
9.9		Admit Card:				
		<p>i. No candidate shall be admitted to the LL.M. Degree Examination unless he /she produces his/her Admit Card in respect thereof to the officer conducting the Examination or satisfies such officer that it will be subsequently produced.</p> <p>ii. The Controller of Examination may, if satisfied that an Admit Card has been lost or destroyed, issue a duplicate Admit card on payment of prescribed fee.</p>				
9.10		LL.M. Examinations:				
9.10.1		Eligibility:				
		The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who having been duly admitted to the LL.M. Degree course of Study, has prosecuted a regular course of study for the said examination.				
9.10.2		Written Paper:				
		A candidate for the LL.M. Degree Examination shall be examined in total thirteen papers as mentioned in Schedule I and II of this Regulation.				
9.10.3		Dissertation:				



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		<p>(a) A candidate shall be required to submit the Dissertation at least two weeks before the commencement of Fourth Semester Examination only after obtaining a certificate of not more than 10% of Plagiarism from the INFLIBNET University Coordinator of GNSU.</p> <p>(b) The candidate shall be required to secure at least 50% marks or equivalent grade in the Dissertation to pass the Examination.</p> <p>(c) The Examiner shall either –</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Award at least 50% marks, or equivalent grade Return the Dissertation for revision, or Reject the Dissertation. <p>(d) The candidate who's Dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and re-submit it within a period of two months. Failure to submit in time shall result in a declaration that the candidate has failed at the relevant LL.M. Examination.</p> <p>(e) A Dissertation can be revised only once. If the candidate fails to secure pass marks in the revised Dissertation he shall be declared failed in the LL.M. Examination.</p> <p>(f) The candidate whose Dissertation is rejected, may with the approval of the Department Council Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on another topic and submit it within a period of six months. And if he fails to secure pass marks in respect of this Dissertation also, he shall be declared failed at LL.M. Degree Examination.</p> <p>(g) A Dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two examiners at least one of them shall necessarily be an external examiner.</p> <p>(h) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinated as hereunder:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Each examiner shall award marks out of 100. If the marks awarded by two examiners vary by 20 marks or more the Dissertation shall be examined by third examiner, whose decision shall be final. If one of the examiners return the Dissertation for revision or rejects the Dissertation, his decision shall prevail provided that if one of the examiners has rejected the Dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the Dissertation shall be deemed to be rejected.
9.10.4	Viva-Voce Examination:	
		<p>(a) The Viva-Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of Examiners.</p> <p>(b) The Board shall consist of three members; at least one of them shall be an external member.</p> <p>(c) The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks.</p> <p>(d) The candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 50 marks to pass the Viva-Voce Examination.</p>
9.11	Re-Registration for Examination:	
		<p>i. A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M., First Semester or LL.M., Second Semester fails to appear at the end semester examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared, fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination, may appear in subsequent examination of the concerned semester/semesters or paper or papers as the case may be along with the students of the next academic session within a period of four years from the date of his registration for the</p>

		First Semester. ii. A candidate who having pursued a regular course of study in LL.M., Third Semester or LL.M., Fourth Semester fails to appear at the end semester examination of the respective semester/semesters; or having appeared, fails to pass in any of the papers comprising the said examination, may appear in but subsequent supplementary examination conducted for the said semester/semesters or paper or papers as the case may be, within a period of four years from the date of his registration for the First Semester. iii. The supplementary examinations for Third and Fourth Semesters will normally be held after 30 days of the declaration of the results of the LL.M. Fourth Semester's main examination held for regular courses. iv. The marks obtained by the candidate at any examination in respect of which he/she has secured less than minimum pass marks shall be substituted by the marks obtained by him in the subsequent examination or supplementary examination in respect of the concerned paper or papers.						
9.12	Scale of Marks, Divisions and Distinction: Minimum Marks in each Paper: 100 Minimum Pass Marks in – i. Written Papers and Class-room performance: At least CGPA 4.0 in each paper; and overall at least 5.0 in each semester separately. ii. Dissertation: 50% in the aggregate or equivalent grade; iii. Viva-Voce: 50% or equivalent grade. <table><tr><td>Distinction:</td><td>A student who secures CGPA 8.5 or above shall be declared to have obtained distinction.</td></tr><tr><td>First Division:</td><td>CGPA 6.5 or above, but below 8.5</td></tr><tr><td>Second Division:</td><td>CGPA 5.0 and or, but below 6.5</td></tr></table>		Distinction:	A student who secures CGPA 8.5 or above shall be declared to have obtained distinction.	First Division:	CGPA 6.5 or above, but below 8.5	Second Division:	CGPA 5.0 and or, but below 6.5
Distinction:	A student who secures CGPA 8.5 or above shall be declared to have obtained distinction.							
First Division:	CGPA 6.5 or above, but below 8.5							
Second Division:	CGPA 5.0 and or, but below 6.5							
9.13	Merit: The Order of Merit shall be determined on the basis of CGPA obtained in the prescribed course of study for the LL.M. Degree Examination by the candidates, irrespective of their optional who passed in first attempt within a period of two years from the year of their being admitted to the First Semester.							
9.14	Award of Degree: The degree shall be awarded as per the provisions contained under the General Ordinances of Gopal Narayan Singh University.							
10	MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS 1 These Regulations Ordinances contained herein shall be deemed to have come into effect from the academic session 2020-2021 to the extent of its applicability or as specified by the Chancellor, Gopal Narayan Singh University. 2 The Dean of the Law School in consultation with the Departmental Council shall have the power to remove all difficulties in interpretation and/or application of this Regulation, which shall be final after the approval of the Academic Council/Examination Board.							


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 Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas (Bihar)


Director
Narayan School of Law
 Gopal Narayan Singh University
 Jamuhar, Sasaram, Rohtas
 Bihar-821305


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LL.M. COURSE OF STUDY
SCHEDULE-I (Compulsory Papers)



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Semester-I

COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Core Paper

Paper Code: LLM 111

Credit: 4

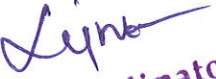
Objectives of the Paper:

1. The paper is designed to give an overall picture of constitution and constitutionalism and to examine the different types of governments in U.S., U.K. and India.
2. The three functions of the state are also given importance so that the students will be able to appreciate the constitutional functions of the state in a comparative environment.
3. Since the Constitution is a dynamic document, timely modification is a necessity, but often results in challenges raised before the superior courts. It is important to understand how the judiciary strikes a balance between the political efforts and stability of the constitution while ensuring the dynamic character of the constitution. The various issues of governance affecting the people and the remedies available to them are also part of this paper.

Learning outcomes:

On successful completion of the paper, the students will be able to:

1. Compare the various forms of government, its branches and its functioning in different countries.
2. Analyze the leading constitutional principles in different jurisdictions.
3. Distinguish between constitution and constitutionalism.
4. To critically analyze the process of amendment of the constitution in various countries and the limitations on the amending power.
5. Gain insights of the model of state, its practices and good governance Understand the


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6. Separation of Powers & Checks & Balances: Executive, Legislature & Judiciary.

7. Judicial Review.

8. Constitutional Law & Millennium Development Goals– Globalization & Constitutional Law.

9. Amending Powers – Limits.

Recommended Readings:

1. Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
2. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
3. David Strauss, *The Living Constitution* (OUP, 2010).
4. Dr. Subash Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law, 2004).
5. Elizabeth Gosselin, *Constitutional Law and Judicial Review* (OUP, 2010).


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Semester-II

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & LEGAL WRITING

Core Paper

Paper Code: LLM 121

Credit: 4

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To enable students to understand approaches to legal research and for sociological oriented research in law and legal process.
2. To acquaint the students with the scientific method of social science research. Emphasis would be to provide the knowledge of the techniques of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio-legal research.
3. To facilitate the students for selecting and developing the themes for research for LL.M. dissertations.
4. To enable the students to discover new facts or to verify the existing facts, to propound a new legal concept or to analyze existing law and give suggestions for a new one.
5. To enable students to acquire understanding of research methodology includes the research methods.
6. To give an insight into the meaning and significance of research methods for legal research to the students in contemporary times.
7. To impart an understanding of the various types of research methods and the different techniques of legal research and legal writing with a view to equip the students for further research in law.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of this Paper, the students will be able to:

1. Students would be able to design and execute small scale research problem. They are expected to develop a research proposal to write dissertation.
2. Students would be able to conduct effective doctrinal as well as empirical legal research by using fundamental tools of legal research.
3. It hones students' research skill, develop the ability to present a complex socio-legal issue in a lucid and engaging manner and also enable the students to learn the proper ways of citation, garner familiarity with dreaded Blue Book, ILI Format and OSCOLA etc.
4. Students would be able to write research papers/notes and case comments and empirical research.

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and Objectives of Research, Importance of Research, Kinds of Research, Criteria of good research, Problems of Researchers in India.
2. Importance of Research Methodology, Procedural guidelines regarding the Research Process, Formulation of the Research Problem, Different Steps.
3. Survey of the Literature, Working Hypothesis, Determination of Sample Design, Collection of Data & its analysis, Test of Hypothesis.
4. Different Steps in Writing of Research Report, Layout of Research Writing, Preliminary, Main Test, Conclusion & Observation.
5. Mechanics of Writing a Research Report, Practical aspect, Physical design, Treatment of quotation, Footnotes, Documentation Style, Abbreviations, Bibliography, Index, Appendixes etc.
6. Kinds of Legal Writing: Informative; Persuasive; Writing for Individual Purposes; Writing for Academic Purpose; Writing for Court Purposes: Briefs, Complaints etc.; Writing for Publication: reviews, articles, books etc.; Judicial Writing.
7. Writing of Research Proposal, Dissertation/Thesis Writing.

Suggested Readings:

1. Jain, S.N., "Doctrinal and Non-doctrinal Research" in Legal Research and Methodology, ILI, 167 (1983)
2. Jones, Ernest M., "Some Current Trends in Legal Research" in 15 Jour Leg. Edn. 21 (1962-63)
3. Nanlin, Foundations of Social Research, pp. 15-4 (1976)
4. Ram Ahuja, Research Methods, pp 52-91 (2001).
5. Sadhu and Singh, Research Methodology in Social Sciences, pp 1-34 (1983).
6. Gerald D. B erremen, "Ethnography: Method and Product" in V .K. Srivastava, Methodology and Fieldwork (Edit) 2004 Oxford.
7. Baxi, U., "The Travails of Stare Decesis in India in" Legal Change: Essay in Honor of Professor Julius Stone (1983, A .R. B lack Shield Edn.) Butterworths, Sydney Australia.
8. Saxena, I.C. "The Doctrine of Preceden in India: A Study of Some of its aspects", 3 Jaipur Law jour, 138 (1963).
9. Tripathi R.K., "Mr. Justice Gajendragadkar and Constitutional Interpretation" 57 Col. L. Rev. 319 (1957).
10. "Action Research in Crime Prevention", *Report on an International Seminar on Use of Research as a Basis for Social Defency Policy and Planning*, Denmark 20-23 Aug. 1973, pp. 28-37, 59-62, United Nations (1975).
11. Ullaman, W., *The Medieval Idea of Law*, 1-6 (1946).
12. Eherlich, Ugen, *Fundamental Principles of the Sociology of Law*, 1-36.
13. Stone, J., *Social Dimensions of Law and Justice*, 91-93.

14. Bakshi, P.M. "Legal research of Law Reform" in *Legal Research and Methodology*, 121, 217 (1983).
15. Baxi, U., *Towards Sociology of Indian Law* (1986).
16. Baxi, U., *Crisis of Indian Legal System*, 244-288 (1982).
17. Robert Watt, *Concise Legal Research*, (4th Edt.) 2001.
18. George, Gadbois Jr, (i) "Participation in Supreme Court Decision Making" 24 JILI p. 1 (1982).
19. George, Gadbois Jr, (ii) "Indian Supreme Court Judges: A Portrait", 3 Law and Society Review, 317-335 (1963).
20. George, Gadbois Jr, (iii) "Indian Judicial Behaviour" 5 Economic and Political Weekly, 49-166 (1970).
21. George, Gadbois Jr, (iv) The Supreme Court of India: A Preliminary Report of an Empirical Study" 4 Jr. of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, 53-54 (1970).
22. Sadhu and Singh, *Research Methodology in Social Sciences*, (1983).
23. Friedman and Macaulay, *Law and the Behavioral Sciences*, pp. 308 -315, 372 -399 (1969)
24. Gibson, Colin S., "Legal Impact Analyses: The Ideal and the Practicable" in *Legal Research and Methodology*, ILI, at 663.
25. Price and Bitner, *Effective Legal Research*, 311-380.
26. Blue Book: *The Uniform System of Citation*, (17th Ed. 2000).
27. Pedekar, V.H., *How to Write Assignments, Research Paper, Dissertations and Thesis*, (1982).
28. Mukul Gupta and Deepa Gupta, *Research Methodology*, PHI, 2013
29. Frederic Schauer, *Thinking like a Lawyer*, Harvard University Press, 2009
30. Michael G. Maxfield and Earl Babbie, *Research Methods for Criminal Justice and Criminology*, Thompson Learning, 2001.
31. Winston Jackson, *Research Methods: Rules for Survey Design and Analysis*, P HI, 1988
32. M. N. Borse, *Handbook of Research Methodology, Modern Methods And New Techniques*, Srinivas Publication, 2005.
33. A.K. Phophalia, *Modern Research Methodology*, Paradise Publishers, 2010.
34. Peter Clough and Cathy, But Brown, *A Students' Guide For Research Methodology*, Sage Publication, 2002
35. C.R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Methods & Techniques*, New Age International Publishers, 2006.
36. AnwarulYaqin, *Legal Research and Writing Methods*, LexisNexis ButterworthsWadhwa, Nagpur, 2008.


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Semester-III

JUDICIAL PROCESS

Core Paper

Paper Code: LLM 211

Credit: 4

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To discuss the evolving parameters of judicial process.
2. To discuss the dimension of judicial process and its impact on administration of law and justice.
3. To highlight the importance of Judicial Process in India, Indian debate on the role of judges & on the notion of Judicial Review, Danger Signals & New Challenges before the Indian Judiciary.
4. To sensitize students on Judicial Reasoning, Decision making in the Supreme Court of India.

Learning Outcomes:

On successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

1. Understand the various parameters of theorizing the term 'judicial processes'.
2. Know the need of Judicial Process as an instrument of social change and its impact on administration of law and justice.
3. Know the legal tools to act affirmatively for the administration of justice.

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. Nature of Judicial Process, Judicial Process as an instrument of social ordering, Judicial Process and Creativity in Law, The tools & techniques of Judicial Creativity & Precedents.
2. Judicial Process in India, Indian debate on the role of judges & on the notion of Judicial Review, Danger Signals & New Challenges before the Indian Judiciary.
3. Judicial Independence and Accountability, Appointment & Transfer of Judges and its effect on Independence of Judiciary.
4. Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional adjudication, Notions of Judicial Review, Judicial Activism, Judicial Self Restraint and Judicial Overreach.
5. Judicial Reasoning, Decision making in the Supreme Court of India: Nature of Participation-Dissent, Concurrence, Unanimity & Voted with majority etc.
6. Interpretation of Statutes and Constitution, Evolution of the Concept of Basic Structure, Recent developments to determine Basic Structure, Basic Structure & Constitutionalism.

Suggested Readings:

1. Justice A. M. Ahmadi, "Judicial Process: Social Legitimacy and Institutional Liability", 4 SCC (Jour) 1 (1996).

2. "Judicial Review of Facts – Efficacy of Wednesbury's Principles and Contemporary Developments" (28 July 2007) available at http://www.supremecourtindia.nic.in/speeches/speeches_2007/wednesday%5B1%5D.28.7.07.pdf
3. SudishPai, "Is Wednesbury on the Terminal Decline?" 2 SCC (Jour) 15 (2008)
4. SarbjitKaur, "Principle of Proportionality- A Ground of Judicial Review", 2 Journal of Law Teachers of India 36 (2011)
5. Justice Sunil Ambwani, I R Coelho v. State of Tamil Nadu and others – A Case Study (Lecture delivered at the 'Advocates Association' on 9 February 2007)
6. SarbjitKaur, "Judicial Review and the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution", Vol. 40, Nos. 3-4 Journal of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies 315 (2006)
7. S.N. Jain, "New Trends of Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion" 11 Journal of Indian Law Institute (1969) 544
8. Alice Jacob, "Requirement to Findings of Fact in Administrative Determinations- Judicial Experience in India and United States", 8 Journal of Indian Law Institute 54 (1966)
9. S.N. Jain, "Is an Individual Bound by an Illegal Executive Order? Distinction between 'Void' and 'Voidable'" Order, 16 Journal of Indian Law Institute 322 (1974)
10. S.N. Jain, "Administrative Law Aspects of Maneka Gandhi", 21 Journal of Indian Law Institute 382 (1979)
11. M.P. Singh, "Administrative Action in Violation of Natural Justice Affecting Fundamental Rights: Void or Voidable?", 2 SCC (J) 1(1979)
12. M.P. Singh, "Duty to Give Reasons for Quasi-Judicial Decisions and administrative Decisions", 21 Journal of Indian Law Institute 45 (1979)
13. C.K. Thakker, "From Duty to Act Judicially to Duty to Act Fairly", 4 SCC (J)1(2003)
14. Peter Cane, An Introduction to Administrative Law (1987)
15. W. Friedmann, Law in a Changing Society (1959)
16. David Pollard, Neil Parpworth and David Hughes, Constitutional and Administrative Law (4th ed. 2007).
17. Peter Leyland & Gordon Anthong, Textbook on Administrative Law (5th ed. 2005)
18. Paul Jackson, O. Hood Phillips, Leading Cases in Constitutional and Administrative Law (6th ed. 1988).
19. Bernard Schwartz, Roberto L. Corrada, J. Robert Broun, Administrative Law : A Case Book (6th ed. 2006)

20. D.J. Galligan, Discretion Powers (1990)
21. K.C. Davis, Discretionary Justice (1969)
22. Aharon Barak, Proportionality Constitutional Rights and their Limitations (2012)

Articles

1. Aharon Barak, "The Supreme Court - Foreword: A Judge on Judging: The Role of a Supreme Court in a Democracy" Vol. 116:16 *Harvard Law Review* 16 (2002).
2. D. Oliver, "Is the ultra vires rule the basis of judicial review?" Public Law 543 (1987)
3. R. Williams, "When is an error not an error? Reform of jurisdictional review of error of law and fact", Public Law 793 (2007)
4. P Joseph, "The Demise of Ultra Vires – Judicial review in New Zealand Courts", Public Law 354 (2001)
5. Lord Diplock, "Administrative Law: Judicial Review Reviewed" 33 *Cambridge Law Journal* 233 (1974)
6. H.F. Rawlings, "Judicial Review and Control of Government", 64 *Public Administration* 135-145 (1986).
7. T.R. Hickman, "The reasonableness Principle: Reassessing its place in Public Sphere" 63 *Cambridge Law Journal* 166 (2004)
8. Le Sueur, A., "The Rise and Ruin of Unreasonableness?" 10 (1) *Judicial Review* 32 (2005)
9. M.P. Singh, " The Constitutional principle of reasonableness" 3 *SCC (Journal)* 31 (1987)
10. MarkandayKatju, "Administrative Law and Judicial Review of Administrative Action" 8 *SCC (Journal)* 25 (2005).


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Semester-IV
LEGAL PHILOSOPHY

Core Paper

Paper Code: LLM 221

Credit: 4

Objectives of the Paper:

1. To give an overview to the students about law & legal systems prevalent in the world & India in particular.
2. To learn the legal philosophy of various concepts which are continuously being dealt within law in all manifestations.
3. To make the students trace the evolution of legal philosophy and law.
4. To gain the expertise in the realm of law and its various interconnectedness with society, economy, polity etc.

Learning Outcomes:

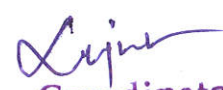
1. Students will be acquainted with the basic and advance ideas and fundamental principles of law in the given society.
2. Knowledge of law and legal precepts will help the students to face exigencies of life boldly and courageously.
3. Students will be inculcated with standards of ideal for human conduct in terms of law for the maintenance of public convenience.
4. Students will be able to identify the pressing demand or problems which require solution within the parameters of the law, justice and other social norms.
5. Apply their specialist knowledge, skills & creativity to get the practical & appropriate solutions of legal problems.

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. Sources of Law
2. Schools of Jurisprudence.
3. Theories of Justice.
4. Feminist Jurisprudence.
5. Legal Rights & Duties.
6. Ownership & Possession.
7. Legal Personality.
8. Theories of Punishments, Justifications for Punishments.

Suggested Readings:


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1. Michael Freedman (ed.), Lloyd's Introduction to Jurisprudence, Chapter on Feminist Jurisprudence.
2. Morris Gatens, A Critique of the Sex/Gender Distinct Subjectivity, pp. 139-154.
3. John Austine, Province of Jurisprudence Determined.
4. Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation, (2014) 1 SCC 1
5. Navtej Singh Johar v. UOI, Ministry of Law and Justice, 2018 10 SCC 1350.
6. H.L.A. Hart, Concept of Law.
7. Lon L. Fuller, The Morality of law (1969, Indian Reprint 2006).
8. R. W. M. Dias, Jurisprudence (5th Edition 1985)
9. On the Status of Equality, Amartya Sen, Harvard University.
10. The Idea of Justice, Amartya Sen.



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SCHEDULE-II (Optional Groups)


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Semester-I

GROUP- A: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

PAPER-I : CONSTITUTIONALISM AND CONSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT INDIA AND ENGLAND

Elective Paper

Paper Code: LLMA 112

Credit: 4

Objectives of the Paper:

1. The paper is designed to give an overall picture of constitution and constitutionalism and to examine the different types of governments in U.S., U.K. and India.
2. The three functions of the state are also given importance so that the students will be able to appreciate the constitutional functions of the state in a comparative environment.
3. Since the Constitution is a dynamic document, timely modification is a necessity, but often results in challenges raised before the superior courts. It is important to understand how the judiciary strikes a balance between the political efforts and stability of the constitution while ensuring the dynamic character of the constitution. The various issues of governance affecting the people and the remedies available to them are also part of this paper.

Learning outcomes:

On successful completion of the paper, the students will be able to:

1. Compare the various forms of government, its branches and its functioning in different countries.
2. Analyze the leading constitutional principles in different jurisdictions.
3. Distinguish between constitution and constitutionalism.
4. To critically analyze the process of amendment of the constitution in various countries and the limitations on the amendment power.
5. Gain insights of the model of state, its practices and good governance
6. Understand the significance of doctrine of judicial review and limitations thereof.

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. What is a Constitution? Constitution, Constitutional Law and Constitutionalism. Concept of Limited Government and limitations on government power. Historical evaluation of constitutional government in India and England.
2. Formation of Union of India and Units.
3. Sovereign, Democratic and Republican Characteristics of India.

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4. Rule of Law. Concept and new horizons; Separation of powers. Concept and its applicability in India and England.
5. Sovereignty of British Parliament, Powers and Functions, Privileges of the Parliament and Courts-Indian and British position.

Suggested Readings:

1. Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
2. D.D. Basu, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (2nd ed., Wadhwa Nagpur).
3. David Strauss, *The Living Constitution* (OUP, 2010).
4. Dr. Subash Kashyap, *Framing of Indian Constitution* (Universal Law, 2004).
5. Erwin C hemerinsky, *Constitutional Law, Principles and Policies* (3rd ed., Aspen, 2006).
6. M.V. Pylee, *Constitution of the World* (Universal, 2006)
7. Mahendra P. Singhy, *Comparative Constitutional Law* (Eastern Book Company, 1989).
8. NeralDevins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution* (OUP, 2010).
9. S.N. Ray, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights* (Eastern Law House, 1974).
10. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (POUP, 2009)
11. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, *The Endurance of National Constitutions* (Cambridge University Press, 2009)
12. D .D.Basu, *Introduction to the Constitution of India* (Lexis-Nexis- Butterworth- Wadhwa, 2008).
13. Granville Austin, *The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation* (OUP, 2008).
14. M.P.jain, *Indian Constitutional Law* (6th ed., Wadhwa, Nagaur).

Paper-II : COMPARATIVE AND COOPERATIVE FEDERALISM

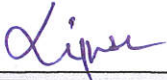
Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMA 113

Credit: 4

Objectives of the Paper:

1. The paper is designed to give an overall picture of comparative and cooperative federalism in India, U.S.A. and Australia.
2. The scheme of the distribution of legislative powers in India and a comparative study of the scheme of U.S.A. and Australia.
3. To make the students to trace the evolution of Judicial Review for federal Umpiring and the approach of Indian & American Supreme Court.

Learning outcomes:


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On successful completion of the paper, the students will be able to:

1. Compare the various forms of government, its branches and its functioning in different countries.
2. Analyze the leading constitutional principles in different jurisdictions.
3. To learn the changing dimension of modern federal Constitutions
4. To critically analyze the process of amendment of the constitution in various countries and the limitations on the amendment power.
5. Gain insights of the new trends in federalism
6. Understand the significance of doctrine of judicial review and limitations thereof.

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Federalism. Requisite conditions of Federalism. Patterns of federal government of U.S.A. and Australia. Federal Control v. State autonomy.
2. Indian Federal Constitution and its present shape.
3. The changing dimension of modern federal Constitutions. New trends in federalism. National supremacy. Cooperative Federalism.
4. The scheme of the distribution of legislative powers in India and a comparative study of the scheme of U.S.A. and Australia. The specific legislative powers: Defence & External affairs.
5. Emergency provisions. Effect of Emergency on the federal structure. Judicial approach. Indian and American experiences.
6. Judicial Review for federal Umpiring. Scope of judicial review in the federal Constitutions. The approach of Indian & American Supreme Court.
7. Scope of Constituent power. Amending process and process in action. Judicial response. The direction of the Indian constituent power.

Suggested Readings:

1. Christopher Forsyth, Mark Elliott, Swati Jhaveri, *Effective Judicial Review: A Cornerstone of Good Governance* (Oxford University Press, 2010).
2. NeralDevins and Louis Fisher, *The Democratic Constitution* (OUP, 2010).
3. S.N. Ray, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights* (Eastern Law House, 1974).
4. Sudhir Krishna Swamy, *Democracy and Constitutionalism in India – A study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* (POUP, 2009)
5. Sunil Khilnani, VikramRaghavan, Arun Thiruvengadam, *Comparative Constitutionalism in South Asia* (POUP, 2013).
6. Vikram David Amar, Mark Tushnet, *Global Perspectives on Constitutional Law* (OUP, 2009).

7. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, The Endurance of National Constitutions (Cambridge University Press, 2009)
8. D.D.Basu, Comparative Federalism (Lexis Nexis, 2007)
9. D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India (Lexis-Nexis-Butterworth- Wadhwa, 2008).
10. Granville Austin, The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation (OUP, 2008).

**PAPEER-III : CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS- COMPARATIVE STUDY OF
SELECT CONSTITUTIONS**

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMA 114

Credit: 4

The Paper shall comprise of the following:

1. Constitutional basis for protection of Individual rights. Balance between individual liberty and social needs. To whom and against who Rights are available. Suspension of Rights.
2. Right to Equality: General principles, Protective discrimination with special references to emerging judicial response to the problems of group inequalities, Comparative study of the decisions of the Indian and American courts.
3. Freedom of Speech and Expression: Special attention will be paid to the liberty of Press as interpreted by the Indian Supreme Court and to the interpretation of the freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment of the American Constitution.
4. Right to life and Personal Liberty: Judicial determination of the scope of the term "personal liberty", "procedure established by law" and the American expressions "liberty" and "due process". Radical changes in judicial thinking in this area.
5. Freedom of Religion, judicial interpretation of the freedom under the Constitution of India and of the United States.
6. Amendment of Rights: Adaptability of the Constitutional law to the changing needs of the society. Power and Procedure for amendments of these rights under the American and Indian constitution.
7. Elections and the Franchise: Constitutional foundation of the right to vote. The Voting Rights Acts. Judicial supervision of Elections.


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GROUP B : COMMERICAL LAW

Paper-I : LAW RELATING TO CONTRACT

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMB 112

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Theories of Contract
2. General Principles of Contract
3. Standard Form of Contract :
 - E- Contract
 - E- Commerce
 - Government Contract
4. Specific Contract :
 - Indemnity & Guarantee
 - Bailment & Pledge
 - Contract of Agency
5. International Commercial Contract

Paper-II : Competition and Consumer Protection Laws

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMB 113

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction of Competition Law
 - Definition of Competition
 - Objectives of Competition Law
 - History of Competition Law (USA, UK, Europe), Relevant Provisions of Sherman's Act.
 - Indian Scenario with an Overview of MRTP Act, 1969
 - Raghvan Committee Report.
2. A. Anti-Competitive Agreement :
 - Horizontal & Vertical Agreements
 - Concerted practices & parallel behaviour
 - Cartel and Cartelisation
 - Exclusive Supply AgreementB. Abuse of Dominant Position
 - Relevant market
 - Predatory behaviour
 - Predatory pricing
 - Discriminatory practices
 - Relevant market
3. A. Combination : Value of Assets, Turnover, Acquisition, Conglomeration, Joint Venture, Merger & Amalgamation, Notification
- B. Competition Commission of India :


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Establishment & Composition, Duties, Procedure of inquiry, Powers, Competition fund.
C. Competition Advocacy.

4. Consumer Protection Act, 2019 & its applicability to Competition Law
 - Definition of Consumer
 - Definition of Service
 - Deficiency in Service
 - Unfair Trade Practices
 - Overlapping area

Paper-III : Banking and Insurance Laws

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMB 114

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Banking Law : Introduction
 - Evolution, Concept & Principles of Banking Law.
 - Types and Functions of Banking Organizations.
 - Regulation & Management of Banks : Central Banks & their functions.
2. Changing Relationship
 - Banker & Customer.
 - Banker as Borrowers : Loans, Securities, Guarantees.
 - Consumer Protection.
 - Technology & Banking : Opportunities & Challenges
 - Internet Banking, Mobile Banking
 - Banking Institutions & Subsidiary Services.
3. Negotiable Instruments
 - Cheques : Payment of Customers Cheques, Collection of Cheques etc.
4. Insurance Law : Concepts & Principles
 - Insurable Interest
 - Types of Insurance Contracts.
 - Marine Insurance
5. The Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority of India
 - Establishment.
 - Composition.
 - Duties, Powers & Functions.



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GROUP C : HUMAN RIGHTS
INTERNATIONAL LAW OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMC 112

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. International Concern:
Protection of Individual in International Law; League of Nations; War Crime Trials.
2. Human Rights and the United Nations Charter:
 - (a) Normative and Institutional Framework of the UN
 - (b) Role of The permanent organs of the UN, Human Rights Commissions, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.
3. Universal Declaration on Human Rights:
 - (a) History of the Declaration
 - (b) Structure of the Declaration
 - (c) Legal Significance
4. International Covenants: ICCPR and ICESCR
 - (a) Nature and Characteristic
 - (b) Optional Protocols
5. Regional Instruments
 - (a) European Convention on Human Rights
 - (b) American Convention on Human Rights
 - (c) African Charter on Human and People's Rights
 - (d) Asia and Human Rights

INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMC 113

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. International Humanitarian Law – an Overview
2. History, Scope and Conceptual Background
3. Conduct of Hostilities
4. Treatment of Victims, Prisoners of War
5. International Institutions
6. State and Individual Accountability
7. Enforcement of Humanitarian Law
8. Human Rights and Humanitarian Law

HUMAN RIGHTS IN INDIA

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMC 114

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. History and Development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution. Constitutional Philosophy. Preamble, Fundamental Rights- General.


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2. Right to Equality: Gender Justice and Empowerment of Women. Special provisions for Weaker Sections of society Reservation Policy under the Constitution.
3. Freedom of Speech and Expression. Freedom of Press. Limitations, Right to Information.
4. Right to Life and Personal Liberty. New Dimension. Judicial approach.
5. Right to Freedom of Religion. Secularism. Protection to Minorities under the Constitution.
6. Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India. Remedies provided by the Judiciary and National Human Rights Commission.
7. Fundamental Duties. Article 51-A of the Constitution concept and need of Fundamental Duties. Enforcement and Effectuation of Fundamental Duties.
8. Emerging regime of new human rights in India. Taking guidance from, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties. New Approach.

GROUP D : LAW OF TORTS

DEVELOPMENT OF LAW OF TORTS AND TORT ACTIONS GENERALLY
Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMD 112 **Credit: 4**

The Course shall comprise of the following:


1. Evolution of Law of Torts
2. Definition, nature, scope and objects
3. General Defenses in Tort
4. Principles of Liability in torts
 - a. Severally jointly
5. Vicarious liability
 - a. Vicarious liability of State
6. Rules of Strict and Absolute Liability
7. Legal Remedies

SPECIFIC TORTS- I

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMD 113 **Credit: 4**

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Remoteness of damage
2. Assault, battery, mayhem, False imprisonment, Trespass to the person
3. Defamation
4. Abuse of Legal Procedure
5. Trespass to land, Trespass to goods, Detinue, Conversion
6. Independent and joint tort feasons


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SPECIFIC TORT-II

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMD 114

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Negligence:
 - (a) Basic concepts
 - (b) Theories of negligence
 - (c) Standards of care, duty to take care, carelessness, inadvertence
 - (i) Doctrine of contributory negligence
 - (ii) Res ipsa loquitur and its importance in contemporary law
2. Nervous shock.
3. Nuisance: definition, essentials and types
4. Contributory and composite negligence
5. Damages, Claim and Compensation
6. Consumer Protection Laws

GROUP- E : LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS REGULATION OF LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLME 112

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning, Nature and Philosophy of Labour Management Relations
2. An Historical and Constitutional perspective of Labour Management Relations.
3. State Regulatory process of Labour Management Relations in India.
4. Labour Management Regulatory processes in U.K. and USA-Its impact on India
5. Labour Management Relations and collective Bargaining
6. The New Economic policy and its impact on Labour Management Relations in India.
7. Some recent trends to regulate the Labour Management Relations.

LAW RELATING TO EMPLOYMENT AND NON-EMPLOYMENT

Elective Paper


Paper Code: LLME 113

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and Concept of Employment
2. Wages and Conditions of Service
3. Termination of Employment
4. Termination other than Dismissal
5. Dismissal for Misconduct


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LAW RELATING TO TERMS OF EMPLOYMENT AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLME 114

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Meaning and concept of terms of Employment and conditions of service
2. The term of employment or the conditions of Labour or of any person.
 - a) Continuity of service
 - b) Permanency of tenure of service
 - c) Transfer
3. Hours of work
4. Work loads
5. Shifts
6. Promotions
7. Increments
8. Fringe benefits
9. Refusal benefits


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SEMESTER-II

GROUP F : CRIMES

CRIMINOLOGY AND PENOLOGY

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMF 122

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Criminology – Definition, Nature, Scope and Utility.
2. Methods of Criminological Studies.
3. Schools of Criminology: Classical, Biological, Cartographical, Sociological and Socialist.
4. Theories of Criminal Etiology: Lombroso and Neo-Lombrosian, Psycho-analytical, Differential Association, Anomie, Critical Criminology with special reference to Labeling, Interactionism and Conflict Theory.
5. Modern Trends in Criminology: Phenomenology, Postmodernism and Feminism and Crime.
6. Punishments: Concept and Theories.
7. Death Sentence
8. Treatment of Offenders: Prison, Probation and Parole.
9. Victimology.

CRIMINAL LAW IN INDIA

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMF 123

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

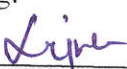
1. Crime and Criminal Law
2. Elements of Crime: External and Internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence, Relevance of Motive, Strict Liability.
3. Joint and Constructive Liability.
4. Preliminary Offences: Attempt, Criminal Conspiracy, Abetment.
5. Defences: Mistake, Necessity, Intoxication, Unsoundness of Mind, Consent, Compulsion by Threat, Superior Order, Private Defence.
6. Offences against Human Body: Culpable Homicide and Murder, Kidnapping and Abduction.
7. Offences against Property: Theft, Robbery.
8. Offences against Marriage: Bigamy, Adultery.
9. Offences against Morals: Obscenity.
10. Offences against State: Sedition, Terrorism.

CRIMES AGAINST SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SECURITY AND PROBLEMS OF THEIR CONTROL

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMF 124

Credit: 4

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1. Nature, Scope and Impact of Socio-economic Crimes, White Collar Crimes, Distinction between Traditional Crimes and Socio – economic Crimes, Applicability of mensrea in Socio – economic Crimes, Burden of Proof and Presumption in Socio – economic Crimes.
2. Criminal Etiology of Socio-economic Crimes, Special Measures Requisite for Prevention of Socio-economic Crimes – Punishment, Applicability of Probation and other Reformatory Measures, Investigative and trial measures.
3. Offences against Consumers: Food Adulteration, Hoarding and Black Marketing, Food Safety and Standard Act 2006, Essential Commodities Act 1955, Prevention of Black Marketing and maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act 1980.
4. Drug Addiction and Drug Peddling: Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (NDPS Act), Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 (PITNDPS Act).
5. Professional Deviance: Medical Practitioners – Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, Organ Transplant Act 1994.
6. Organized Crimes: Smuggling – Customs Act 1962, Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Act 1974 (COFEPSA), Prevention of illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1988 (PITNDPS Act).
7. Corporate Crimes: Corporate Criminal Liability, Individual and organization Liability Dilemma – allocating responsibility – human or corporate, Indian Penal Code, Essential Commodities Act 1955, Food Safety and Standard Act 2006, Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act 1954, Drugs and Cosmetic Act 1940, Organ Transplant Act 1994, Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act 1994, Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 (FEMA), Arms Act 1959, Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002, Shell companies.
8. Corruption: Prevention of Corruption Act, Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002. Lokpal and Lokayukta Act 2013, Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988, Black Money (undisclosed Foreign Income and Assets) and Imposition of Tax Act 2015.
9. Dowry and Dowry related Crimes: Indian Penal Code, Dowry Prohibition Act 1961.


GROUP G : ADMINISTRATIVE LAW ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA-I

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMG 122

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Importance and scope of Administrative Law.
2. Rule of Law


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3. Separation of Powers
4. Delegated Legislation
 - a. Constitutionality
 - b. Judicial Control
 - c. Parliamentary Control
 - d. Procedural Control
5. Ombudsman in India

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IN INDIA-II

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMG 123

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Judicial review – Origin and its Democratic Legitimacy
2. Judicial review
 - a. Judicial review of Discretionary power
 - b. Judicial review of legislation
 - c. Judicial review of Administrative actions
3. Limits of judicial review
 - a. Doctrines of Political questions
 - b. Judicially manageable standards
 - c. Policy matters
4. Natural Justice, Bias, Opportunity of Hearing
5. Writs
 - a. Mandamus
 - b. Certiorari
 - c. Quo Warranto
 - d. Prohibition
 - e. Habeas Corpus
6. Judicial Activism of extension of power of judicial review.

COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMG 124

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. French concept of separation of powers and Administrative Courts
 - a. Draft Administrative
 - b. Administrative Courts in France
2. Merits of French Administrative Law remedies available under French Administrative Law.
3. Availability of Judicial Review in U.K & U.S
4. Public Interest Litigation in India and U.S.


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5. Government Liability for torts committed by its employees in Great Britain, France and India.
6. Doctrine of Legitimate expectation in India and Britain.

GROUP H : CORPORATE LAW CORPORATE STRUCTURE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMH 122

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Introduction : History of Company Legislation, Characteristic features of a Company & Lifting the Corporate Veil.
2. Kinds of Companies.
3. Promoter : Definition & his legal position & effects of Pre-incorporation Contracts.
4. Memorandum of Association : Contents & relation with Articles of Association, Alteration of Memorandum.
5. Doctrine of Indoor Management.
6. Prospectus : Meaning & Consequences of Misstatements in prospectus.
7. Doctrine of Ultra-Vires : Erosion, Evasion & Effects.
8. Shares : Meaning, Kinds & General principles & Statutory provisions regarding allotment of shares, Effect of irregular allotment.
9. Membership of Company.

CORPORATE MANAGEMENT & ADMINISTRATION

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMH 123

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Qualifications, Appointment & Removal of Directors, Managing Directors & Managers.
2. Remuneration of Directors, Managing Directors & Managers.
3. Legal Position of Directors & Criminal Liability of the Officers of the Company.
4. Meeting of the Company – Statutory Meeting, Annual General Meeting & Extraordinary Meeting.
5. Division of powers between Company-in-General Meeting & Board of Directors.
6. Remedies in Cases of Oppression & Mismanagement.
7. Investigations into the affairs of the Company.
8. Company Secretary – Appointments & his legal position.
9. National Company Law Tribunal & Appellate Tribunal.
10. Corporate Governance under SEBI Regulation.

CORPORATE CRIMES AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMH 124

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Corporate Crimes


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2. Cyber Crimes
3. Corporate Social Responsibility : Theories & Justification
4. CSR & Multinational Corporations.
5. Regulation of Multinational Corporations in India :
 - Through Company Law
 - Through Provisions of the FEMA
6. The Environmental Issues & MNCs
 - Exporting Environmental Hazards through MNCs.
 - Industrial Accidents & the Problem of Corporate Veil.

GROUP- I: INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

COPY RIGHT: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMI 122

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Aims, Objectives and Range of Copy Right
2. Works in which Copy Right Subsists
3. Infringement of Copy Right
4. Property Rights and Exploitation
5. Copy Right: particular cases
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions.

TRADE MARKS, DESIGNS AND GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMI 123

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Underlying Themes
2. Historical Development
3. The purpose of protection
4. Common Law Liability
5. Registration, its procedure, its implications
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions

PATENTS AND PROTECTION OF PLANT VARIETIES AND FARMERS' RIGHT


Elective Paper

Paper Code: LLMI 124

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Growth and Purpose
2. Grant and Content
3. Validity


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4. Scope of Monopoly
5. Property Rights and Exploitations
6. Statutory Laws in India
7. International Conventions

GROUP- J : ENVIRONMENTAL LAW INTERNATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL LAW

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMJ 122

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Basic features of International Environmental Law and its evolution.
2. The Landmarks in International Environmental Law- a Journey from Stockholm to Johannesburg
3. Important conventions concerning Protection and Conservation of Environment; Vienna Convention and Protocol on the Depletion of Ozone Layer, Convention and Protocol on Climate Change, Chemical Weapons convention, Basel Convention, and Regulation of Hazardous Waste Convention on Biological Diversity.
4. Regulation of Trans boundary pollution with special reference to Industrial Accidents and Air Pollution.
5. Impact of International Environmental Law on Indian Law with special reference to Principles of Environmental Protection.

NATURAL RESOURCES AND THE LAW IN INDIA

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMJ 123

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Protection of Wild Life- with special reference to authorities, sanction and remedies under Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
2. Protection and conservation of Forest-with special reference to Authorities, sanctions and remedies under Forest Act.1927 and Forest Conservation Act.1980.
3. Conservation of Fresh water and Ground water. Coastal Zone Management under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 and other relevant Statutes.
4. Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity with special reference to Biodiversity Act 2002.
5. The scope and Limit of PIL to protect the natural resources-(Special emphasis shall be placed on directions issued by the Supreme Court of India from time to time)

POLLUTION CONTROL LAW IN INDIA

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMJ 124

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Constitutional Mandate and Environment with special reference to Article 32 and 226 (emphasis shall be given on use of PIL as a tool to provide environmental justice)

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2. Comparative Study of Water Act, 1974, the Air Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 with special reference to authorities, mechanism and sanctions
3. Efficacy of Remedies- Section 133 Criminal Procedure Code, Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991, National Environmental Tribunal Act, 1995, National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997. Citizens Suit provisions, remedies under Civil Procedure code, 1908.
4. Specific Environmental Problems and Legal Responses- special emphasis shall be placed on rules and notification framed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. (Rules and Notifications shall be prescribed each year).
5. Environment Impact Assessment and People's Participation, EIA and Public Hearing under the Environment Protection Act, 1986.

SEMESTER-III

GROUP K : INTERNATIONAL LAW

LAW OF TREATIES

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMK 212

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Concept of Treaty in International Law
2. Nature, Scope and Importance of treaty
3. Historical Background of the Law of Treaty
4. Capacity
5. Conclusion and Entry into Force
6. Reservation
7. Problem of Unequal Treaty
8. Interpretation
9. Jus cogens
10. Amendment
11. Invalidity
12. Termination and Suspension
13. Rebus Sic Stantibus
14. Succession


INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMK 213

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. International adjudication in a historical perspective.
2. International Court of Justice-a principal organ and principal judicial organ of the United Nations.
3. Organization and Structure of the ICJ.
4. The jurisdiction of the Court-general


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5. Contentions jurisdiction, voluntary of jurisdiction, compulsory jurisdiction, reservation and reciprocity, Transferred jurisdiction forum prorogatum.
6. Sources of Law, Property and Legal Interest.
7. Provisional measures, non-appearance, and third party intervention.
8. The advisory jurisdiction of the ICJ.
9. Enforcement of the judgements and advisory opinions.
10. The Role of the Court.

INDIA AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMK 214

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. International law in ancient, medieval and British India
2. Relationship between International law and Municipal law.
3. Recognition
4. Territorial and boundary disputes.
5. Human rights, humanitarian law and refugee protection.
6. International crimes including terrorism.
7. Use of force: validity of India's actions in Kashmir, Goa and Bangladesh.
8. India and WTO

GROUP- L : TAXATION

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW PROBLEMS RELATING TO TAXATION

Elective Paper

Paper Code: LLML 212

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Distinction between Tax and Fee
2. Power to levy taxes on income
3. The Constitution (One Hundred and First) Amendment Act and General Features of Goods and Service Tax
4. Residuary Power of Taxation under Entry 97 of the Union List
5. Role of Taxation in achieving the Objectives of Directive Principles
6. Taxation and Right to Equality
7. Taxation and Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse
8. Distribution of Tax Revenues
9. Inter-Governmental Tax Immunities
10. Delegation of Taxing Powers
11. Judicial Review of the Orders of Tax Authorities.



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TAX ON BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLML 213

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Residence of Firms
2. Residence of Company
3. Business Connection
4. Profits and gains from business or Profession
5. Depreciation allowance
6. Business Expenditure
7. Capital Gains
8. Income Tax authorities & their powers with special reference to search & Seizure
9. Procedure for assessment
10. Appeal & Revision.

CURRENT TAX PROBLEMS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLML 214

Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Assessment of Charitable Trusts
2. Tax on Agricultural income.
3. Canons of Taxation & characteristics of a good tax system.
4. Tax Evasion & Black Money- Causes & effects of Tax Evasion, Tax evasion distinguished with Tax Avoidance and Tax Planning.
5. Problems of Double Taxation.
6. Concept of Value Added Tax and its Merits and Demerits
7. Introduction to Goods and Service Tax (GST)
8. Problems Relating to Taxation of e-commerce.

GROUP- M : FAMILY LAW

HINDU LAW INCLUDING HINDU JURISPRUDENCE

Elective Paper

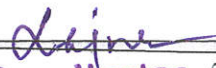
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Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Basic Principle of Hindu Jurisprudence
2. Sources of Hindu Law
3. Concept of Marriage under Hindu Law
4. Matrimonial Remedies
 - a) Nullity of Marriage
 - b) Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - c) Judicial Separation
 - d) Divorce
5. Changing Concept of Adoption: From religious to secular


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6. Inheritance
 - a) Historical perspective
 - b) Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under the Hindu Succession Act, 1956.
 - c) Devolution of Interest in Mitakshara Coparcenary under the Hindu Succession Act, 1966.
 - d) Succession of property of Hindu female dying intestate
 - e) General principle of Succession.
7. Minority & Guardianship under the Minority & Guardianship Act, 1956.
8. Maintenance of wife, children, parents.
9. Joint family & coparcenary

MUSLIM LAW INCLUDING MUSLIM JURISPRUDENCE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMM 213 Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:


1. Basic Principle of Muslim Jurisprudence
2. Sources of Muslim Law
3. Schools of Muslim Law
4. Law of Marriage
5. Law of Dower
6. Maintenance
7. Divorce under Muslim Law
8. Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act.
9. Paternity & Legitimacy
10. Law of Inheritance
11. Uniform Civil Code

CHRISTIAN & PARSI AND JEWES LAWS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMM 214 Credit: 4

The Course shall comprise of the following:

1. Essentials of Marriage
2. Divorce
3. Nullity of marriage
4. Judicial Separation
5. Alimony
6. Custody of Children
7. Intestate succession of Parsis
8. Intestate succession other than Parsis


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GROUP- N : JURISPRUDENCE

THEORIES OF LAW

Elective Paper

Paper Code: LLMN 212

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following;

1. Definition, Nature and Scope of Legal Theory and Importance of such theory
2. Analytical theory
3. Sociological theory
4. National Law theory
5. Philosophical theory
6. Ethical Law theory
7. Theory of Realism
8. Relationship between law and morality

THEORIES OF JUSTICE

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMN 213

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. The concept of justice: Meaning, Nature and varieties of justice-views of John Rowls, Austin, Kelson, Robert Nozick, Michale Sandes
2. The basis of justice:
 - a. The liberal Contractual tradition
 - b. The liberal utilitarian tradition
 - c. The liberal moral tradition
 - d. The socialist tradition
3. Relation between law and justice

THEORIES OF RIGHTS

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMN 214

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. History of legal discourse on rights
2. Classification and categorization of Rights, Types of rights and duties, Correlation of such rights with duties.
3. Nature of rights: views of Dworkin, Salmond, Juuioces Stone, Honfeld etc.
4. Qunstic Persons, Passersion, Ownership
5. Theory of Property

GROUP- O : INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS LAW

INTERNATIONAL TRADE LAW & WTO

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMO 212

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Structure of International Trade



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- International Trade Law as Transnational Law
 - Principles of Private International Trade & Customary Trade Practices
 - State Controls of Private International Trade
 - Role of UNIDROT & UNCITRAL and International Chamber of Commerce.
 - The Foreign Trade (Development & Regulation) Act, 1992.
2. International Payment
- Payment & Finance for International Trade
 - Letter of Credit
 - Documentary Credits
 - Collection Agreement
 - International Bills of Exchange & Promissory Note
 - Credit Insurance
 - Bank Guarantees
3. International Sale of Goods
- Negotiating Contract & Frustration, Role of Agents in International Trade.
 - Standard form of Contract, The Law Reform (Frustrated Contracts) Act, 1943.
 - Cost-Insurance-Freight (CIF) & Free on Board (FOB)
 - E-Commerce, International Regulation, UNICTRAL Model Law on E-Commerce.
 - The Vienna Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, 1980.
 - Bills of Lading (the Bills of Lading Act, 1855).
4. Transportation of Goods
- Carriage of Goods by Sea : Common Law Principles on implied duties of the Sea Carrier; The carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925; Marine Insurance.
 - Carriage of Goods by Air : Rights & Duties of Air Carriers, Damages, Warsaw Convention, 1929; Montreal Convention, 1999; The Carriage by Air Act, 1972.
 - Carriage of Goods on Road & Rails : The Convention on the contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road, 1956; the Convention Concerning International Carriage by Rail, 1980; the Railways Act, 1989.
 - The Multi-modal Transportation of Goods Ac, 1993.
5. International Commercial Disputes
- Civil Jurisdiction, Choice of Law, Foreign Judgment.
 - Rome Convention, Hague Convention on Choice of Court Agreements.
 - International Commercial Arbitration, Geneva & New York Convention.
 - Arbitration Agreement, Tribunal-Award-Enforcement of Award.
6. World Trade Organization
- Bretton Woods Conference, GATT, UNCTAD, UNCITRAL
 - Structure & Functions of WTO
 - WTO: Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.
 - Developing Countries on the GATT/WTO.

INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT LAW

Elective Paper

Paper Code: LLMO 213

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Overview of Investment and foreign direct investment
 - International Business - Nature and Scope
 - Globalization - Meaning, Levels, Merits, Limitations and irreversibility of Globalization
 - Multi National Enterprises (MNEs), Meaning and Characteristics and Role of MNEs in host economy
 - Trends in Global FDI – Trends in FDI with reference to India
 - Foreign Trade Policy and Procedures
 - Portfolio investment and other mode of investments
 - Instruments of Trade Policy and India's Trade Policy
2. International Trade and Various Union for Regional Economic Integration
 - International Trade and Regional Economic Integration
 - Theory - Mercantilism, absolute advantage and comparative advantage Trends in Global Trade
 - Trends in India's Trade
 - Types of Regional Economic Integration - Free Trade Area, Custom Union, Common Market, Economic
 - Union, Monetary Union and Political Union etc. – Trading Blocks- ASEAN, SAFTA, SAARC, NAFTA, EU Rights,
3. Institutions and their mechanism for trade
 - Institutional Environment - Pre WTO Scenario, difference between GATT and WTO
 - Trade Related Institutions - WTO and UNCTAD
 - WTO - Basic Principles, various agreements, Functions and Areas of Operations, Dispute Settlement
 - Mechanism (rules and procedures) – IMF, IBRD, ADB, Commodity Agreements
4. FDI, Foreign Collaborations and Joint Ventures
 - Foreign Collaborations and Joint Ventures
 - Foreign Direct Investment Policy, Industrial Policy
 - Kinds of Collaboration and Joint Ventures
 - Drafting of Agreement – Restrictive Clauses in the Foreign Collaboration/Joint Venture Agreements
 - International Commercial Arbitration
5. Multinational Corporations and their Liabilities
 - Controls of Multinational Corporations by the Host State
 - Theories on which investment laws of host state is applicable


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- considerations for state adopting legislation to control investment by foreigners
 - The Liability of Multinational Corporations and Home State Measures
 - Extra territorial Jurisdictions of courts and investment laws
6. International Investment Arbitration and Conferences & Declarations relating to it
- International Investment Arbitration: ICSID
 - Public Interest Issues: Environment, Labour, Human Rights and Culture
 - 'Declaration on International Investment and Multinational Enterprises' OECD
 - 'Draft United Nations Code of Conduct on Transnational Enterprises'
 - United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
 - "Constitutionalizing" states through investment law

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMO 214

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

- 1. Introduction**
 - Concept & Nature
 - Purpose & Characteristics
 - Advantages & Disadvantages
 - Regulatory Framework
 - Institutional Arbitration & Ad Hoc Arbitration
 - Arbitral Institutions
 - Arbitrations Involving States
 - Other Dispute Resolution Methods
- 2. Arbitration Agreement**
 - Function & Purpose
 - Validity
 - Binding Non Signatories
 - Foreign Arbitration Agreement
- 3. Drafting the Arbitration Agreement**
 - Forms of Arbitration Agreement
 - Essential Requirements
 - Additional Provisions
- 4. Applicable Law & Rules**
 - Arbitration & Conciliation Act
 - UNICITRAL Model
 - Judicial Assistance for Arbitration
 - The Tribunal
- 5. Arbitral Proceedings**
 - Choice of Seat
 - Appointment of Arbitrators

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- Arbitral Process
- The Award
- Attempt to set aside an Award
- Enforcement of Award

**GROUP- P : ALTERNATE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM
DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION**

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMP 212

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Existing Justice Delivery System in India- Effectiveness/and Menaces
2. Reform in the Legal System for Achieving Effective and Speedy Resolution of Dispute.
3. Historical Background of the Arbitration & Arbitration Agreement
4. Composition & Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunal
5. Conduct of Arbitral Proceedings
6. Making of Arbitral Award and Termination of Proceedings
7. Recourse against Arbitral Award
8. Finality & Enforceability of Arbitral Award
9. Appealable Orders & Miscellaneous provisions.

ENFORCEMENT OF FOREIGN AWARD AND CONCILIATION IN INDIA

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMP 213

Credit: 4

The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Enforcement of Foreign Award under New York Convention Award.
2. Enforcement of Foreign Award under Geneva Convention Award.
3. Meaning of Conciliation, Commencement of Conciliation Proceedings and appointment of Conciliator.
4. Statements to Conciliation(s)
5. Role of Conciliator(s)
6. Conduct of Conciliation Proceeding
7. Settlement agreement & its Status and Effect.
8. Protection for conciliation Proceeding
9. Public Interest Litigation.
 - (a) Liberalization of Locus Standi Doctrine
 - (b) Dilution of UBI Jus IBI Remidium Doctrine

MEDIATION, LOK ADALATS AND CONSUMER FORUM

Elective Paper Paper Code: LLMP 214


Credit: 4

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1. Various modes and Processes of Alternative Dispute Resolution System.
2. Meaning of Mediation, Distinction between Arbitration, Conciliation and Mediation and negotiation, Interest Based Versus Right Based Mediation.
3. Conduct of Mediation Proceeding
 - (a) Opening Statement of Mediator
 - (b) Opening Statement of Party
4. Mediation Agreement or Termination of Mediation Proceeding.
5. Common Error of Mediation Advocacy.
6. Lok Adalats: Temporary and Permanent
 - (a) Constitution, Jurisdiction, Powers
 - (b) Procedure Remedy Provided.
7. Consumer Forums under the Consumer Protection Act.
 - (a) Constitution, Jurisdiction, Power and Procedure
 - (b) Remedy Provided.
8. Administrative Tribunals.


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