

DR. K N MODI UNIVERSITY, NEWAI
STUDENT EVALUATION SYSTEM

Examination Process

Continuous Assessment

All courses undertaken by students are evaluated during the semester using internal system of continuous assessment. The students are evaluated on class /tutorial participation, assignment work, lab work, class tests, mid-term tests, quizzes and end semester examinations, which contribute to the final grade awarded for the subject. Students will be notified at the commencement of each courses about the evaluation methods being used for the courses and weightages given to the different assignments and evaluated activities.

In order to make the evaluation system as similar and transparent with any of the globally reputed educational institutions like N.I.Ts, I.I.Ts etc. the Dr. K. N. Modi University Academic Council has adopted the grading practices. Here marks obtained in the continuous assessment and end semester examination are added together and a 10-point grading system will be used to award the student with on overall letter grade for the course (subject).

Distribution of Marks

(i) Courses without Practical Components

(a) Attendance Class participation, Class Tests, Quizzes, Projects, Seminar etc. - 10 Marks	} 40
(b) Two Assignments of 5 marks each (for each subject) - 10 Marks	
(c) Midterm Test I - 10 Marks	
(d) Midterm Test II - 10 Marks	
Marks	
(e) End –Term Examination - 60 Marks	} 60 Marks

Total : 100

(ii) Courses with Practical Components only

Internal Practical Examination and Continuous Progress-	50
End –Term Examination (Practical) - _____	50
Total :	100

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Letter Grading System

Final evaluation of course is carried out on a TEN POINT grading system. Performance Grade and Grade Points are as shown below:

Table 1

Marks	Grade Value	Grade	Description
91 to 100	10	AA	Out Standing
81 to 90	9	A+	Excellent
71 to 80	8	A	Very Good
61 to 70	7	B+	Good
51 to 60	6	B	Above Average
41 to 50	5	C	Satisfactory
Less than 41	0	F	Exposed
Absent in the University Final Examination	0	I	Incomplete

Note: In order to convert the SGPA and CGPA into percentile, multiply the same with the Conversion factor of 10.

A student who earns a minimum of 5 grade Point (C grade) in a course (subject) is declared to have successfully completed the course, and is deemed to have earned the credits assigned to that course. A course successfully completed cannot be repeated.

A student should have appeared for the end semester examination of the prescribed course of study (mere appearance in the continuous assessment test is not sufficient) to be eligible for the award of the degree in the course.

If a student is eligible for but-fails to appeared in the end semester examination, he/she will be awarded an 'I grade (in complete) on the grade sheet. For all practical purposes an 'I 'Grade is treated as an 'F'.

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If a student is not eligible to appear in the end semester examination owing to his/her not fulfilling the minimum attendance requirements, he may be permitted to re-register for those courses in which he/she had attendance shortage, at the next available opportunity.

Grade Point Average (SGPA) & Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA)

Each course grade will be converted into a specific number of points associated with the grade as mentioned in above Table 1. Here points are weighted with the number of credits assigned to a course. The Grade Point Average (GPA) is the weighted average of grade points awarded to a student. The Grade Point Average for each semester will be calculated only for those students who have passed all the courses of that semester. The weighted average of GPA's of all semester that the student has completed at any point of time is the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) at that point of time.

CGPA up to any semester will be calculated only for those students who have passed all the courses up to that semester.

A student of student has to earn minimum of 244 credits to gets his B. Tech. Degree on completion of eight semesters.

Calculation of SGPA and CGPA:

Example:

Table 2

Courses	Credits	Letter Grade	Grade Value	Credit Value	Grade Points
Mathematics	3	B+	7	3x7	21
Chemistry	3	A	8	3x8	24
Physics	3	A+	9	3x9	27
Language Lab	2	A	8	2x8	16
TOTAL	11			TOTAL	88

$$\text{In this case GPA} = \frac{\text{Total Grade Points}}{\text{Credits}} = \frac{88}{11} = 8.0$$

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Suppose the GPAS in two successive semesters are 7.0 and 8.0 with 26 and 24 respective course credits, then the

$$\text{CGPA} = \frac{7 \times 26 + 8 \times 24}{26 + 24} = \frac{374}{50} = 7.48$$

After the results are declared, grade cards will be issued to each student which will contain the list of courses for that semester and the grades obtained by the student, as well as GPA of that semester. However, a conversion factor of “10”, will be included, enabling students and future employers for transforming CGPA into percentage of marks at par with the existing practices of I.I.Ts, N.I.Ts and A.I.C.T.E.

Minimum Eligibility Requirements in Dr. K. N. Modi University for proceeding to the next academic year of study.

A First year Student of Dr. K. N. Modi University satisfying the below mentioned requirements is eligible to study in the 3rd Semester of next academic year.

“Pass with Minimum C Grade in Four Theory Papers & Pass in Four Laboratory Papers in the I & II Semester (Combined)”

A Second year Student of Dr. K. N. Modi University satisfying the below mentioned requirements is eligible to study in the Vth Semester of the next academic year.

“Pass with Minimum C Grade in Four Theory Papers & Pass in Four Laboratory Papers in the IIIrd& IV Semester (Combined)”

A Third year Student of Dr. K. N. Modi University satisfying the below mentioned requirements is eligible to study in the VIIth Semester of the next academic year.

“Pass with Minimum C Grade in Four Theory Papers & Pass in Four Laboratory Papers in the Vth& VI Semester (Combined)”

Proficiencies:

Extra-curricular activities as listed below will be offered to students of all programs. These activities will run in both semesters and evaluated. Activities will be graded as outstanding/Excellent/Very Good/Good/Above Average/ Satisfactory/Exposed/Incomplete.

The extracurricular activities are sports, cultural:

1.	Tennis	2.	Athletics	3.	Table Tennis
4.	Badminton	5.	Gymnastics	6.	Chess
7.	Throw Ball	8.	Gardening	9.	Organization & Management
10.	Football	11.	Electronics	12.	Fine Arts & Paintings

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13.	Cricket	14.	Social Service Club	15.	Rovers & Rangers
16.	Volleyball	17.	Music and Dramatics	18.	Model and Sculptures
19.	Basketball	20.	Debate	21.	Equestrian Race
22.	Kho - Kho	23.	Robotics	24.	Yoga & Meditation
25.	Art & Photography Club	26.	Cultural Club	27.	Any other activity with prior approval of the President.

Guideline for submission of assignment

A. Assignments (Theory)

Following are the guidelines of assignments, their evaluation.

Assignment means a set of work, tasks and/or numerical problems given to the student, on the basis of topics recently covered in the class as homework to be solved and submitted, within the time frame given by the faculty and the examination cell. Each assignment should require 5 – 6 hours work to be done by the student. The Date of Submission (DOS) duly announced on the Date of Allotment (DOA) to the student and duly mentioned in the Academic Calendar.

1. In a multiple-section course, the preparation, duplication and distribution is the responsibility of the Course Coordinator.
 - a. Allotment of an assignment should be made in the academic calendar of the semester.
 - b. The Date of Submission (DOS) of an assignment should be the tutorial in the prescribed week wherever applicable. Where tutorials are not scheduled, submission should be in the first lecture of the subsequent week.
2. Assignment should NOT have any descriptive questions (that can be directly copied from a book or from the internet). However, in those course(s) where only descriptive problems are feasible, prior approval for the same is to be sought from the President in writing mentioning the justification for the same.
3. The effective teaching for semester is generally of 14 weeks. The minimum number of assignments to be given throughout the semester is two. No assignment should be due in the last week of the semester.
4. The assignment is to be submitted on or before the Date of Submission (DOS) as announced.
5. The evaluation of numerical assignment will be done through a test based on the assignment. The test would comprise of one of the questions from the assignment to be solved in the class. The following process may be adopted for the purpose:
 - a) Ask students to bring the assignment sheets to the class (along with calculators, if required).

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- b) Take 60 sheets of A4 sheets. On each sheet write the roll number of a student and the question number from the assignment that he/she has to solve. Different question for adjacent students. Make student sit roll-number-wise, so that no two adjacent students are given the same problem.
 - c) Give student just sufficient time to solve the problem assuming that they have done the assignment at home.
 - d) Make sure they have submitted the assignment before the start of the test and that they are not copying.
6. Marks to be awarded in these assignment-quizzes only if the assignment is submitted in time.
 7. For non-numeric assignments the rest could have questions based on the assignment. Make sure that there are multiple shuffled sets for these tests to prevent copying. The comments on the assignments are mandatory. The marks are to be allotted to submission and test separately.
 8. Minimal time to be given to the students to attempt the said tests because they should not require any thinking for solving these as they have already solved these problems earlier.
 9. The evaluated assignments/tests are to be shown to the student (as done in scrutiny of the End Term Examination answer sheets) and are to be retained by the instructor. The evaluated assignments/test should be retained till the next assignment is evaluated. This is to permit checking by designated authority at any instance.
 10. The assignment-based tests should be given on the Date of Assignment (DOS). Only the students who have submitted the assignment on time should be allowed to take the test, otherwise, the student should be awarded ZERO marks for the same.
 11. This procedure is to be announced and explained to the students in the very first class. The importance of timely submission of assignments should be explained.
 12. No deviation from this policy is permitted except with a written prior approval from the president.

B. Laboratory Assessments

Following are the guidelines for the conduct and evaluation of practical in all courses with laboratory components:

1. A practical is where a student is taken to a laboratory and is asked to perform a set of task on the given computer, equipment or on a setup comprising of devices or components. This includes on-the spot conduct of an activity to derive desired results and to report the findings.
2. A student will have to maintain record of the experiments performed in the labs in the bound lab notebook.
3. The lab notebook should be maintained in the format of a lab journal, where (in general) the aim of the experiment, the observations, calculations, results ad

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discussions are reported. These should not have any description like 'method' etc, unless the method itself is the aim of the experiment. Error analysis forms an essential part of the lab journal.

4. Each lab work performed is to be verified by the respective teachers in the next class.
5. A student will be evaluated on every experiment/lab performed. The components of practical assessment are to be re-defined, notified to the student and to be strictly adhered to.

The records of the students attendance in the lab is to be maintained. The lab file record is evaluated for 10 marks and the attendance weightage will be again 10 Marks.

**MASTER
OF
LAWS**

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DR. K. N. MODI UNIVERSITY
Study and Evaluation Scheme
LL.M.(Constitution and Administrative Law) Ist TRI SEMESTER

S. NO.	Sub Code	Subject Name	Period			Evaluation Scheme			
			L	T	P	Continuo us assessme nt	Final exam	Total	Credit
1	01LMCA101	Research Methods and Legal Writing	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
2	01LMCA102	Comparative Public Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
3	01LMCA103	Law and Justice in a Globalising world	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
	Lab								
1	01LMCA1010	Seamless Learning	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
2	01LMCA1011	Co-Curricular Activities	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
		Total	9	3	2			500	14

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DR. K. N. MODI UNIVERSITY
Study and Evaluation Scheme
LL.M.(Constitution and Administrative Law) II TRI SEMESTER

S. NO.	Sub Code	Subject Name	Period			Evaluation Scheme			
			L	T	P	Continuo us assessme nt	Final exam	Total	Credit
1	01LMCA201	Constitutional Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
2	01LMCA202	General Principles of Administrative Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
3	01LMCA203	Human Rights – International and National Sphere	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
4	01LMCA204	Health Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	04
	Lab								
1	01LMCA201 0	Seamless Learning	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
2	01LMCA201 1	Co-Curricular Activities	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
		Total	12	4	2			600	18

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DR. K. N. MODI UNIVERSITY
Study and Evaluation Scheme
LL.M.(Constitution and Administrative Law) III TRI SEMESTER

S. NO.	Sub Code	Subject Name	Period			Evaluation Scheme			
			L	T	P	Continuo us assessme nt	Final exam	Total	Credit
1	01LMCA301	Media and Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	02
2	01LMCA302	Comparative and Global Constitutional and Administrative Law	3	1	0	40	60	100	02
3	01LMCA303	Dissertation	3	1	0	40	60	100	03
	Lab								
1	01LMCA2010	Seamless Learning	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
2	01LMCA2011	Co-Curricular Activities	0	0	1	100	0	100	01
		Total	09	3	2			500	14

Research Methodology and Writing Skills (01LMCA101)

Objective-The main objective of this course is to acquaint the student of law with the scientific method of social science research. This course is expected to provide the knowledge of the technique of selection, collection and interpretation of primary and secondary data in socio legal research. Emphasis would be laid on practical training in conducting research in this course.

Unit-I. Introduction

- a) The science of research and scientific methodology
- b) Interrelation between speculation, fact and theory building-some fallacies of scientific methodology with reference to socio legal research
- c) Inter-disciplinary research and legal research models
- d) Arm chair research vis-a-vis empirical research
- e) Legal research-common law and civil law legal systems

Unit-II. Research Design

- a) Workable Hypothesis-formulation and evaluation
- b) Major steps in research design

Unit-III. Research Techniques

- a) Sampling
- b) Survey and Case Study method
- c) Scaling and Content Analysis

Unit-IV. Research Tools and Data Processing

- a) Observation
- b) Interview and schedule
- c) Questionnaire
- d) Socio-metrics and jurimetrics
- e) Data processing (deductions and Inductions) analysis and interpretation of data

Unit -V. Legal writing

- a) Report/article writing in legal research
- b) Use of definitions, maxims, concepts, principles, doctrines in legal research
- c) Citation methodology
- d) Book review and case comments

Suggested Reading Materials for Reference

1. Robert Watt- Concise book on Legal Research

2. Ram Ahuja-Research Method
3. Good and Hatt- Research Methodology
4. Pauline Young- Research Methodology
5. Earl Babbie- Research Methodology
6. Anwarul Yaqin-Legal Research Methodology
7. Wilkinson Bhandarkar-Research Methodology
8. Selltis Johoda-Research Methodology
9. Stott D.-Legal Research
10. Robert Watt and Francis Johns- Concise Legal Research
11. S.K. Verma & Afzal Wani- Legal Research Methodology
(and material announced in the Class)

COMPARATIVE PUBLIC LAW (01LMCA102)

Objectives: This paper focuses on analytical and theoretical scrutiny of Public Administrative Law, Constitutional Law and Criminal Law and its component in comparative manner to enable the students and develop amongst them the proper understanding of the subject.

Unit -I. Introduction

Meaning and definition of Public Law
Concept of Public Law
Globalisation of Comparative Public Law

Unit-II. Tools of Comparative Public Law

Constitutional Law – Common Law, Civil Law
Legislative Mechanism - Common Law, Civil Law
Typology of Federalism – USA, India

Unit -III Public Interest Litigation – US, India

Locus standi
Judicial Activism
Judicial Accountability

Unit-IV Comparative Criminal Law – Common law, Civil law

Domestic Violations – International, National
Provisions relating to Rape

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Plea Bargaining – USA, India
White Collar Crimes
Juvenile Justice

Unit-V Ombudsman

Ombudsman in Scandinavian countries
International Scenario – Common law and Civil law
Indian Scenario
i) Lokpal (Ombudsman)
ii) Lokayukta

Select Bibliography

1. H. W. Wade - Administrative Law.
2. DeSmith - Judicial Review of Administrative Action.
3. Garner - Administrative Law.
4. D. D. Basu - Comparative Administrative Law.
5. Wade and Philips - Constitutional Law
6. Dicey - Introduction to Law of the Constitution.
7. O Hood Philips - Constitutional Law and Administrative Law.
8. M. P. Jain, S. N. Jain - Principles of Administrative Law.
9. M. P. Jain - The Evolving Indian Administrative Law.
10. B. Schwartz - An Introduction to American Administrative Law.
11. M. P. Jain - Cases and Materials on Administrative Law.
12. K. S. Shukla and S. S. Singh - Lokayukta - A socio legal study.
13. Ivor Jennings - Law and the Constitution.
14. K. C. Davis - Discretionary Justice.
15. Neville L. Brown and J. F. Garner – French Administrative Law.
16. Peter H. Schuck - Foundations of Administrative Law.
17. P. P. Craig - Administrative Law.
18. Alex Carol - Constitution and Administrative Law.
19. Neil Hawke and Neil Papworth - Introduction to Administrative Law.
20. Jaffe - Judicial Control of Administrative Law.
21. K.D.Gaur – A Textbook on The Indian Penal Code.
22. Videh Upadhyay - Public Interest Litigation In India: Concepts, Cases Concerns 1st Edition

23. S. K Agrawala - Public interest litigation in India: A critique (K.M. Munshi memorial lectures)

24. The Handbook of Comparative Criminal Law, Stanford Law Books (2010)5

LAW AND JUSTICE IN A GLOBALISED WORLD (01LMCA103)

Objective-The main objective of the course is to enable students to understand and seek solutions to pressing problems in the domain of global justice. By the end of the term, students are expected to have become familiar with the multiple dimensions of the theoretical literature and be able to critically evaluate the liberal, republican, and discursive democratic attempts to make sense of, and to ameliorate, prevailing instances of injustice in the world. This will be imparted through theoretical and philosophical debates advanced by various scholars and the institutional mechanism that need to be accelerated to achieve the objectives of global justice.

Unit-I. Introduction

- (a) Meaning and significance of Globalization
- (b) concept of Global Justice
- (c) Global Justice and Right to Development

Unit-II. Theoretical Propositions of Global Justice

- (a) Realism
- (b) Particularism
- (c) Nationalism
- (d) Cosmopolitanism

Unit-III. Historical and Central Challenges to Global Justice

- (a) Global Poverty- Role of International Mechanism
- (b) Armed Conflict
- (c) Nationalist practices
- (d) Crimes against Humanity
- (e) Environment and Health
- (f) Oppressive Policies- Threat of Terrorism, Global Politics

Unit-IV. Role and Reformation of Global Institutions

- (a) States, sovereignty and Transnational Law
- (b) Economic and Trade Institutions-MNC's
- (c) structural reforms of United Nations-Security Council
- (d) International Judicial Institutions

Unit-V. Models To Achieve Global Justice

- (a) Social Contract and Social Justice
- (b) Sarvodaya Model of Justice
- © Multi Culturalism and Cosmopolitanism
- (D) Significance of Human Rights Education
- (E) Global Justice and Global Rule of Law

Recommended Readings

- Springer: Encyclopedia of Global Justice 2012
- Brian Barry, Culture and Equality. Cambridge: Polity, 2001
- Duncan Bell (ed.) Ethics and World Politics. Oxford 2010.
- Allen Buchanan. Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-determination: Moral Foundations for International Law. Oxford 2004.
- Simon Caney, Justice Beyond Borders. Oxford:, 2005
- Nicole Hassoun. 2008a. "World Poverty and Individual Freedom." American Philosophical Quarterly. Vol. 45, No. 2: 191-198.
- Andrew Hurrell. 2001. "Global Inequality and International Institutions." Global Justice.
- Thomas Pogge ed. Meta-philosophy Series in Philosophy A.T. Marrobian and Brian
Huschle eds. Blackwell Publishing: Oxford.
- Martha Nussbaum, Frontiers of Justice. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2006.
- Thomas Pogge, World Poverty and Human Rights. Cambridge: Polity, 2002.
- John Rawls, The Law of Peoples. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1999
- Amartya Sen, Development as Freedom. Oxford: 1999
- Amartya Sen: Global Justice
- http://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20080806034945_large.pdf
- Amartya Sen The Idea of Justice 2009
- Amartya Sen: Development as Freedom 1999 Oxford
- Amartya Sen: Human and Public Action Oxford

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Journals of Oxford and Cambridge on global Justice

Global Justice Net work: www.theglobaljusticenetwork.org/journal

R PIERIK : Cosmopolitanism Global Justice and International Law Cambridge
2005

American Journal of International Law and Proceedings of American Society of
International Law

THOMAS NAGEL The Problem of Global Justice

<http://as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/1172/globaljustice.pdf>

Anthony J. Langlois:

Is global justice a mirage? European Journal of International Relations March
2011 17: 145-157,

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Constitutional Law (01LMCA201)

Objective: This paper is to orient students with constitutional rights and duties: perspective as well as remedies.

Unit-I

Concept of Fundamental Rights and Relation with Natural Rights

Enforcement of Fundamental Rights

Definition of 'State' - Rights against state

Rights against non-state actors

Is there need to enlarge the definition of State?

Fundamental Rights: Limitations, Suspendability and Amendability

Remedies against Violation/Threat of Violation of Fundamental Rights – Effects
of Indemnity Granted under Article 34.

Unit-II

Significance and Importance of Fundamental Duties

Significance of Directive Principles of State Policy and their Unenforceability

Emerging Regime of New Rights and Remedies under the Garb of Fundamental
Rights – Use of DPSP and International Instruments in Interpreting FRs.

Constitutional Torts

Unit-III

FRs and Judicial Review

Reasonableness Test and Strict Scrutiny Test

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Rights Test and Essence of Rights Test
Constitutional Torts

Unit- IV

Federal Features of the Indian Constitution
Legislative Relations between Centre and States
Administrative Relations and Cooperative Federalism
Common Civil Service and Impact on Autonomy of States
Financial Relations - Dependence of States on Centre

Unit- V

Emergency and Division of Powers
Judiciary and Division of Powers
Article 356 and the Role of Governor

General Principles of Administrative Law (01LMCA202)

Unit-I

Administrative Law
Definition, Nature, Scope and Functions
Growth of Administrative Law in India
Basic Constitutional Principles: Indian Perspectives
Rule of Law
Separation of Powers

Unit-II

Natural Justice
Classification of Administrative Functions
Administrative Discretion and Rules of Fairness
Transparency and Accountability
Lokpal and Lokayukt
Right to Information
Vigilance Commission

Unit-III

Comptroller and Auditor - General of India
Commissions of Inquiry

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Delegated Legislation
Importance, Need and Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation
Conditional Legislation
Controls on Delegated Legislation
Parliamentary Control
Procedural Control
Judicial Control
Administrative Tribunals

Unit-IV

The Concept of Judicial Review – Origin and Its Democratic Legitimacy
Judicial Review of Legislation
Judicial Review of Administrative Actions
Grounds
Scope – Permissibility of Merits Review
Limits on Judicial Review
Doctrine of Political Questions
Judicially Manageable Standards
Policy Matters

Unit-V

Constitutional Framework for Judicial Review of Administrative Actions in India
Power and Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
Power and Jurisdiction of High Courts
Subordinate Courts and Judicial Review of Administrative Actions – Is there a need to invoke Article 32 (3)
Writs
Mandamus
Certiorari
Quo warranto
Prohibition
Habeas Corpus
Judicial Activism as an Extension of Power of Judicial Review
Exclusion of Judicial Review

HUMAN RIGHTS INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL SPHERE

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Objective-The course aims discuss the various aspects of Human rights with respect to contemporary issues and their impairment on certain sections of People and the Politico- legal perspective in their achievement with the help of the enforcement mechanism and the impediments. In the end of the course, a student would able to appreciate the lacunas in the full realisation of human rights, and able to find solutions to augment the both in national and international enforcement mechanism.

Unit-I. Introduction

- (a) Scope and Significance of Human Rights
- (b) Globalisation Vis-à-vis Human Rights
- (c) Human rights with special reference to Right to Development

Unit-II. Human rights in the International Scenario

- (a) Impact of the Human Rights Instruments on Domestic Law
- (b) Rights of disadvantaged and Vulnerable Groups- Critical Analysis
- (c) Cultural Relativism and Human Rights

Unit-III. Human Rights in the National Sphere

- (a) Human Rights in the Indian Sphere- An Over View
- (b) Constitution and the analysis of Preamble
- (c) Social Action Litigation and the Role of Indian Judiciary

Unit-IV. Enforcement Mechanism : International and National Sphere

- (a) Critical Examination of the Human rights Council and Human rights Commission
- (b) Treaty Mechanism with respect to Covenants ICESCR and ICCPR; Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women and Child Rights Convention.
- (c) Critical Analysis of the NHRC and the National Women's Commission and National Child Rights Commission.

Unit-V

- (a)-Environment Vs. Development
- (b)- Environment and Sustainable Development
- ©-Environment and National Concern

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(d)-Environment and International Concern

Recommended Readings:

Jeffery F. etc (eds) Globalization International Law and Human Rights, Oxford;2012

Ian Brownlie: Basic Documents on International Law, Oxford, 2012

Lone Lindholt etc. Human Rights in Development 2003 Martinus Nijhoff pp 1-110

Rhona K.M. Smith International Human Rights, Oxford (5th edn) 2012 chapters 1,2,5,10,22 and 23.

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TSN Sastry: India and Human Rights: Reflections Concept publishers 2005

Chapters 1-

7,8,9,14,15, & 17V.T. Patel and TSN Sastry: Studies in Human Rights, PR

Publications,

2000; chapters 1-5,8,13,18,19,21,and 26.

YSR Murty: Human Rights Hand Book Lexis Nexus Butterworth's 2007

HOSSAIN MD. SHANAWEZ: Human Security in Asia: by Universal Human

Right or

Cultural Relativism?

<http://humansecurityconf.polsci.chula.ac.th/Documents/Presentations/Shanawez.pdf>

Aruna Ray: National Human Rights Commission of India: Formation, Functioning and Future Atlantic 1997

Human rights Quarterly

Indian Journal of International law

American Journal of International Law

British Year Book of International law

NHRC Journal on Human rights

Journal of the Indian Law Institute

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Health Law ()

Objectives- This course seeks to explore various areas of the law that deal with creating and maintaining and regulating 'health.' It incorporates broad theoretical basis behind the relationship between law and healthcare services.

The course aims to give comprehensive and practical approach to the students to make them aware of the developments in medical sciences, to explore various

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issues and to enable them to be equipped to face the recent challenges raised by the modern issues in contemporary era.

Unit-I.

Introduction

- a. Concept of health, public health
- b. Law and health – development of interrelationship
- c. Health Law and Bio Ethics

Unit-II.

Legal aspects of Health Care

- a. Role of WHO
- b. Constitutional law- regulation of health
- c. Important legislations dealing with law and medicine

Unit-III.

Medical Professional, Patient and the Law

- a. Nature and concept of physician –patient relationship
- b. Informed consent and confidentiality
- c. Concept of duty of care
- d. standard of care
- e. Code of ethics in medical profession
- f. Role of judiciary in regulating the medical profession

Unit-IV

- a- Right to health as corollary of right to life
- b- Right to food and health
- c-Right to employment and DPSP related to health

Unit-V

- . Bioethics- Issues and challenges
- a. Euthanasia and physician assisted suicide
- b. Reproductive technology – surrogate motherhood
- c. Medical termination of pregnancy
- d. Prenatal diagnostic techniques

Suggested Readings

1. Freeman- Law and medicine
2. Micheal Davies- Textbook on Medical law

3. Jonathan Herring- Medical Law and Ethics
4. R.K. Bag- Medical Negligence and Compensation
5. S. V. Jogarao- Current Issues in Criminal Justice and Medical Law
6. Modi's Medical Jurisprudence
7. Mason and Mc Call Smith- Law and Medical Ethics

MEDIA LAW ()

This paper deals with the interaction between law and mass media. This paper examines the major laws, regulations and court decisions affecting the media. It aims to familiarise the theoretical debates on media, law and ethics in the Indian context. It also attempts to evolve an understanding of the complexities of ethical and legal media practice.

Unit-I

Introduction

Evolution of Media

Types of media:

(i) Print

(ii) Electronic

E-Media – Free Flow of Information beyond boundaries and barriers

Difference between Visual and non- Visual Media - impact on People

Unit-II

Freedom of Speech and Expression -Article 19 (1) (a)

An introduction to Freedom of expression

Evolution of Freedom of Press

Restrictions under Constitution

(i) Article 19 (2)

(ii) Government Power to legislate - Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule.

(iii) Power to impose Tax -licensing and licence fee.

Advertisement & Ethics: Misleading Advertisement vis-à-vis Consumers rights

Unit-III

Law of defamation and obscenity

Defamation

(i) Libel

(ii) Slander

Syllabus

Obscenity
Sedition

Unit-IV

Historical Perspective of Telecommunications Law.
Conceptual Analysis: public broadcasting, right to broadcast, Cable distribution, broadcasting licensing.
Telecommunication Laws in India

Unit-V

Development of laws relating to Mass Media vis a vis International regime
Censorship of films
Censorship under Constitution
Censorship under the Cinematograph Act.
Pre-censorship of films

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Comparative and Global Constitutional and Administrative Law

Unit-I

Salient features of British Constitution

Comparative study between Indian Constitution and British Constitution

Legislative Powers of British Parliament

Comparative study of Indian Parliament and British Parliament

Unit-II

Salient features of American Constitution

Comparative study between Indian Constitution and American Constitution

Legislative Powers of American Parliament

Comparative study of Indian Parliament and American Parliament

Unit-III

Salient features of French Constitution

Comparative study between Indian Constitution and French Constitution

Legislative Powers of French Parliament

Comparative study of Indian Parliament and French Parliament

Unit-IV

French concept of Separation of Powers and Administrative Courts

· Droit Administratif

· Administrative courts in France

· Council d'Etat

Scope of Judicial Review in UK

Scope of Judicial Review in US

Public Interest Litigation in India and US

Unit-V

Globalization and Global Governance

Players in Global Governance – Public, Private and Hybrid

Emergence of Global Administrative Law: Bottom - up and Top - down approach