CH. CHARAN SINGH UNIVERSITY, MEERUT
Syllabus for Pre- LL.D. Course Work
LAW
Programme Structure

The Pre- LL.D. Course shall comprise of only one semester (i.e. six months) in which there will be two compulsory papers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Marks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Paper - I</td>
<td>100</td>
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<td>Legal Research Methodology and Computer Application</td>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>Paper - II</td>
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<td>Recent Trends in Law</td>
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- **Objectives of Paper – I (Legal Research Methodology and Computer Application)**
  To enable researchers to:
  1. Understand the fundamental principles and techniques of methodology concerning research.
  2. Prepare research tools applications to developmental issues.
  3. Develop skills in documentation.
  4. Understand meaning, process and importance of research in Law.
  5. Select problem tools and methods for conducting research.
  6. Interpret laws, judicial pronouncements, and relevant data keeping in view the changing norms of the society.
  7. Develop inclination in preparing report, project proposals, and writing of research thesis.
  8. Motivation for the use of computers, internet etc. in research for socio-legal issues.

- **Objectives of Paper – II (Recent Trends in Law)**
  1. To understand the changing dimensions of socio-legal issues.
  2. To understand the philosophical approach of law.
  3. To understand the gap between law in book and law in action.
  4. To understand the legislative and judicial approach on the socio-legal issues.
  5. To develop an analytical skill on legislative, executive, and judicial approach in the light of changing social norms.
  6. To give solutions to the existing social issues with the help of legal tools, etc.

2. **Different Kinds of Legal Research**: Doctrinal, Non-Doctrinal/Empirical/Socio-Legal, Inter/Multidisciplinary, Historical.


5. **Sampling Procedures**: Probability and Non-Probability Sampling.

6. **Quantitative Method**: Use of quantitative method of research, Types and Sources of Data – Primary and Secondary data, Data analysis for specific type of data, Observation, Interview, Questionnaire, Schedules, Case Study.

7. **Organisation, Interpretation and Analysis of Data**.

8. **Communication and Evaluation of Research**: Report writing and writing of research papers, Presentation of research proposals, Evaluation of Research Report, Oral and written presentation of research (abstracts / synopsis), How to write a Thesis, Use of Citations, Foot Notes, References, Bibliography, Indexes, Appendices etc.


10. **Legal Research and Law Reforms**: Role of Judges and Jurists, Recommendations of Commissions and Committees etc.

11. **Computer Application for Research**:

Basic characteristic of computer, M.S. Windows, Word processing, Use of M.S. Word, M.S. Power Point, Adobe Acrobat, M.S. Excel, Data processing, Graphical processing, Use of Internet, Use of web tools for research, use of data analysis software -SPSS, Use of graphical software, use of multimedia tools.

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**References**


1. Human Rights and Values in Education
   - Meaning and Definition and Concept of Human Rights.
   - The Role of NGOs in protection of Human Rights in India.
   - Protection of Refugees in India.

2. Emerging Regime of New Rights and Remedies Under Constitution of India
   - Free Press and Independent Judiciary.
   - Right to Information as a Fundamental Human Right: Constitutional, Legislative and Judicial Response.
   - Basic Structure of Indian Constitution: Doctrine of Constitutionally Controlled Governance (From Kesavananda Bharti to I.R. Coelho).

3. Modern Approach of Legal Philosophy
   - Relevance of following theories in modern Indian Legal System:
     1. Classical Natural Law Theory;
     2. Austinian Philosophy of Law;
     3. Kelsen's Pure Theory of Law;
     4. Doctrine of Social Solidarity;
     5. Doctrine of Social Engineering;
     6. Modern American Realist Theory;

4. Criminology and Penology
   - DNA Profiling and the Forensic use of DNA Evidence in Criminal Proceedings.
   - Crime, Punishments and Sentencing in Indian Perspectives.
   - Criminal Justice in India: Primitivism to Post-Modernism.
   - Rapist and Death Sentence.

5. Trends in Banking System in India
   - Automation and Legal Aspects.
   - Smart Card.
   - Use of Expert System.
- Sethi Jyotsna and Bhatia Nishwan, *Elements of Banking and Insurance*, PHI Learning, Delhi, 2012.
- Sutherland Edwin, *Criminology and Penology*.

Note: Suggested Readings are not exhaustive. Need to be supplemented with additional readings.
The course shall comprise of the following:

UNIT - I
(1) Evolution of Administrative Law, Definition and its Scope.
(2) Rule of Law.
(3) Separation of Powers.

UNIT - II
(4) Delegated Legislation:
   (a) Necessity of Delegated Legislation
   (b) Constitutionality of Delegated Legislation
   (c) Control Over Delegated Legislation
      1. Judicial Control,
      2. Parliamentary Control,
      3. Procedural Control.

UNIT - III
(5) Principles of Natural Justice:
   (a) Nemo judex in sua causa (Rule Against Bias),
   (b) Audi alteram partem,
   (c) Reasoned decision,
   (d) Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation.

UNIT - IV
(6) Writs with Special Reference to:
   (a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
   (b) Writ of Prohibition
   (c) Writ of Certiorari
   (b) Writ of Mandamus
   (c) Writ of Quo-Warranto
(7) Public Interest Litigation.
(8) Government Liability in Torts

UNIT - V
(9) Ombudsman (Lokpal) in India & Lokayukta in State of U.P.,
(10) Central Vigilance Commission.
(11) Protection of Civil Servants under Constitution of India.
(12) Administrative Tribunals - With Special Reference to Central Administrative Tribunals.

Books References
M.P. Jain, Principles of Administrative Law, Universal, Delhi.
S.P. Salhe, Administrative Law, Butterworths, Delhi.
Wade, Administrative Law, VII Ed., Indian Print, Universal, Delhi.

Note: Suggested readings (Books) are not exhaustive. Need to be supplemented with additional readings.
The course shall comprise of the following:

1. Existing Justice Delivery System in India – Effectiveness and Menaces.
2. Reforms in the Legal System for Achieving Effective and Speedy Resolution of Disputes – Public Interest Litigation.
3. Alternate Dispute Resolution System (ADR) – Evolution of ADR, Objective, Meaning, Advantages and Disadvantages, ADR in India.
4. **Types of ADR System ----**
   - Mini Trial,
   - Mediation – Meaning, Advantages, Techniques, Common Errors of Mediation Advocacy, Pre-trial Mediation, ADR in Family Disputes, Negotiation, Conciliation, Conciliation under CPC.
   - Neutral Fact Finding Expert,
   - Early Neutral Evaluation,
   - Court – annexed Arbitration,
   - Mediation and Hybrid Process,
   - Judicial Settlement Conferences etc.
   - Multi – Door Court House.

**BOOKS**

A.K. Bansal: *Law of International Commercial Arbitration*
B.P. Saraf & : *Arbitration and Conciliation*
G.K. Kwatra, *The Arbitration and Conciliation Law of India*
O.P. Malhotra & M. Jhunjhnuwala, *The Law and Practice of Arbitration and Conciliation*
Shaffer, Thomas L., *Legal Interviewing and Counseling in Nutshell*

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BOARD OF STUDIES (LAW) RESOLUTIONS

A meeting of Board of Studies (Law) has been held today i.e. dated 26th May, 2014 at 11:30 A.M. at Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut in Committee Room. The Convener of the Meeting is Dr. Yash Pal Singh and the other members of the Committee are Sri Netra Pal Singh, Dr. (Mrs.) Suman Tomar, Prof. K.P.S. Mahalwar, Prof. A.K. Pandey, Prof. S.N. Sharma, Prof. M. Pinheiro (Retd.), and Prof. P.C. Joshi. The resolutions discussed and passed unanimously by all the members and the Convener are as under.

1. The Pre- LL.D. Course of 6 months duration shall comprise of three papers including the term paper (Review Based). Paper I. Legal Research Methodology. Paper II. Current Legal Developments and Paper III. Research Review. The Syllabi of 1st and 2nd Paper have been given as Annexures. The research scholar shall submit a term paper (Review Based) on any of the topics approved by the Dean. This shall be evaluated by an expert body of two teachers- One internal and one external. The external expert shall be nominated with the approval of the Hon’ble Vice chancellor of the university. The maximum marks for the term paper shall be fifty 50. After the successful completion of the course a Pre Ph.D. course completion certificate may be issued by the Dean at the request of the student.

2. A new Practical / Viva-voce paper in LL.B. IInd Year entitled, “Alternate Dispute Resolution” will be substituted in place of existing Practical / Viva-voce paper entitled, “Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services (K-810)”. The syllabus of new paper is attached. [Annexure.....]. This resolution shall be applicable from 2014—2015 Session.

3. A new Practical / Viva-voce paper in B.A.LLB. IX Semester entitled, “Alternate Dispute Resolution” will be substituted in place of existing Practical / Viva-voce paper entitled, “Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services (BL-915)”. The syllabus of new paper is attached. [Annexure.....]. This resolution shall be applicable from 2014—2015 Session.

4. The existing pattern of convenorship by rotation to LL.B. (TDC) for people course Practical / Viva-voce examinations for Paper Code K-312, K-313, K-810, and K-712 is abolished with immediate effect and in his place, the Head of the department shall look after the management of practical as convenor. These Practical / Viva-voce examinations shall be conducted by external and internal examiners.

5. A revised syllabus of “Administrative Law” (LL.B. IInd Year) is replaced in place of existing “Administrative Law Syllabus (Paper Code : K- 204)”. The revised syllabus of “Administrative Law” is attached. [Annexure.....]. This resolution shall be applicable from 2014—2015 Session.

7. A proposal shall be put before the Ch. Charan Singh University, Meerut Administration for the commencement of LL.M. 3 Semester Course in the C.C.S. University, Meerut/ Meerut College, Meerut. Each Semester shall be of four (04) months.

8. The Research Advisory Board (Law) Member / Convener and Research Degree Committee (Law) Member / Convener shall be from that Aided College where the Research Center in Law is existing. The R.A.B. / R.D.C. Convener / Members must possess Doctoral Degree in Law.

9. The paper of Drafting of Pleading and Conveyancing (Code No. K-313) shall be evaluated in theoretical and practical parts but theory part shall be evaluated not by the objective questions but by the descriptive questions and the same shall be set on existing patterns as observed in other theory papers of I year and II year of LL.B.

10. The paper of Legal Language & Legal Writings and General English (Code No. K-304) shall be evaluated in theoretical and practical parts but theory part shall be evaluated not by the objective questions but by the descriptive questions and the same shall be set on existing patterns as observed in other theory papers of I year and II year of LL.B.


The Meeting ended with vote of thanks

Dr. Y. P. Singh
Convener

Dr. K.K. Mittal
Member

Prof. S.N. Sharma
Member

Shri. M.P. Singh
Member

Prof. K.P.S. Mahalwar
Member

Prof. A.K. Pansey
Member

Dr. Suman Tomar
Member

Prof. P.C. Joshi
Member

26/5/14

26/5/14

26/5/14

26/5/14