

One Year LL.M. (Master of Laws) Degree Program

Course structure

Candidate admitted to One Year LL.M. Degree program at School of Legal Studies of Babu Banarasi Das University can pursue specialized LL.M. students admitted to the program have to complete three mandatory papers and six elective papers and a dissertation in order to complete the program.

At present the following specializations are offered at BBDU:

- 1) Criminal and Security Law
- 2) Corporate and Commercial Law
- 3) Constitutional and Administrative Law

University reserves the right to offer the specializations subject to the exegeses of faculty in any given academic year. The university may expand the number of specializations if merited by the faculty expertise.

Definitions:

Mandatory Courses: Students admitted to this program is required to study and complete the mandatory courses as per each of the mandatory course requirements.

Elective course: Elective courses are which students choose to study exercising the options available and include both optional and seminar papers.

Semester: Semester means 18 weeks of teaching.

The One year LL.M. Degree Program requires the students to complete their mandatory papers, Specialization paper and Dissertation as per below mentioned Scheme:

SEMESTER I										
Course Category	Subject Type	Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours			Evaluation Scheme			Credits
				L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	
Foundation	Theory	LLM 11001	Legal Education & Research Methodology	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Foundation	Theory	LLM 11002	Comparative Public Law	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Specialization	Theory	LLM 11101	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	2	1	-	40	60	100	2

Specialization	Theory	LLM 11102	Right to Information Law	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 11103	Police, Law and Administration	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
	TOTAL								500	12

SEMESTER II										
Course Category	Subject Type	Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours		Evaluation Scheme				Credits
				L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	
Foundation	Theory	LLM 12001	Law and Justice in a Globalizing world	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12101	Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12102	Local Self-Government and Federal Government	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12103	Administrative Law	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Dissertation	Practical	LLM 12104	Dissertation	-	-	3	40	60	100	3
	Total								500	12

**EXAMINATION REGULATIONS
ONE YEAR LL.M DEGREE PROGRAM
(From the Academic Year 2025-26)**

1. Constitution of Committee

The Vice- Chancellor shall constitute the following Committee:

The Centre for Post Graduate Legal Education Committee: The Centre shall comprise all Professors, Associate Professors and such other faculty members who are assigned LL.M Course teaching. The Vice- Chancellor shall nominate one Professor as Chairperson of the centre. The Committee shall supervise the overall functions of one year LL.M Degree Program and shall make necessary recommendations on academic, examinations and other academic related matters.

2. Research Paper and Presentation

- i. While assigning the research paper to the students the teachers concerned shall fix the last dates for submission of draft/ final research paper report.
- ii. Research Paper presentations shall be allowed only after submission of the final draft/ approved rough draft.
- iii. Students are required to submit their written research paper as original work. Plagiarism in research paper shall constitute a serious academic malpractice which may result into cancellation of research paper.

3. Dissertation

The examination, evaluation and other norms of improvement grades will be as per the norms of the choice based credit system of the University.

- i. The Dissertation shall be between 100-125 pages excluding table of contents, table of easer, table of statutes, abbreviations, footnotes, bibliography, appendix etc.
- ii. The cover page, Supervisor's Certificate, Student's Declaration and the manner of giving Acknowledgement shall be given as prescribed by the Centre for Post-Graduation Legal Education.
- iii. Students are required to submit their dissertation as original work. Plagiarism in dissertation shall constitute a serious academic malpractice which may result into cancellation of dissertation.

The examination, evaluation and other norms of improvement grades will be as per the norms of the choice based credit system of the University.

3.1 Evaluation of Dissertation

Evaluation Components (Marks)	Key Criteria		Marks	
			CIA	ESE
Written Report (30 Marks)	Originality of approach		–	10
	Relevance of the Topic		–	10
	Suggestions and Recommendations		–	10
Oral Presentation (Internal) (40 Marks)	Synopsis	Content	10	–
		Presentation	10	–
		Ability to answer questions	10	–
	Regular Presentations		10	–
	Understanding knowledge of Project/ Subject		–	10

(Viva Voce) (30 Marks)	Background knowledge of Project/Subject	–	10
	Knowledge of the Content	–	10
Total		40	60

The Dissertation submitted by the students would be forwarded to the External Examination by the Dean/ Incharge of the School. The External Examiners would submit report with comment on acceptance or rejection of the dissertation. The student whose dissertation is accepted would be allowed for Viva –Voce. The External Examiner would mark the dissertation out of 60 on the basis of the ESE mentioned above. The soft copy of the dissertation in PDF format will be forwarded by the Dean/ Incharge of the School to the External Examiners appointed by the Hon’ble Vice-Chancellor.

4. Evaluation of Subject

The Evaluation of subjects will be done in following manner.

Evaluation Scheme		
CIA	ESE	Total
40	60	100

The CIA of 40 marks will be further divided into

CIA	DIVISION OF MARKS
40 MARKS	24 Marks (Average of 1 st Sessional & 2 nd Sessional marks)
	1 st Sessional 30 Marks converted to 12 Marks
	2 nd sessional 30 Marks converted to 12 marks
	8 Marks (Class Attendance)
	8 Marks (Teacher assessment)

BABU BANARSI DAS UNIVERSITY
LUCKNOW

SCHOOL OF LEGAL STUDIES

MASTER OF LAWS
(Constitutional and Administrative Law)
(One Year Degree Programme)
w.e.f 2025-26
Course Structure and Syllabus

Babu Banarsi Das University, Lucknow
School of Legal Studies
Programme: LL.M. Constitutional and Administrative Law

SEMESTER I										
Course Category	Subject Type	Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours			Evaluation Scheme			Credits
				L	T	P	CI A	ES E	Total	
Foundation	Theory	LLM 11001	Legal Education & Research Methodology	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Foundation	Theory	LLM 11002	Comparative Public Law	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Specialization	Theory	LLM 11101	Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 11102	Right to Information Law	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 11103	Police, Law and Administration	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
	TOTAL								500	12

Babu Banarsi Das University, Lucknow
School of Legal Studies
Programme: LL.M. (Constitutional and Administrative Law)

SEMESTER II										
Course Category	Subject Type	Course Code	Course Title	Contact Hours		Evaluation Scheme				Credits
				L	T	P	CIA	ESE	Total	
Foundation	Theory	LLM 12001	Law and Justice in a Globalizing world	3	1	-	40	60	100	3
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12101	Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12102	Local Self-Government and Federal Government	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Specialization	Theory	LLM 12103	Administrative Law	2	1	-	40	60	100	2
Dissertation	Practical	LLM 12104	Dissertation	-	-	3	40	60	100	3
	TOTAL								500	12

Legal Education and Research Methodology

LLM 11001

Credits 03

Course Objective

1. To acquaint students with the concept, objectives, and significance of legal education and research methodology.
2. To explain various types of legal research, including doctrinal and empirical, and approaches such as inductive and deductive reasoning.
3. To provide a structured understanding of research design, formulation of research problems, and hypothesis construction.
4. To educate students about research ethics, citation standards, avoidance of plagiarism, and the process of legal writing and drafting.

Learning Outcome

1. Students will be able to identify research problems, formulate hypotheses, and design a valid research framework.
2. Students will gain practical skills in data collection, literature review, questionnaire preparation, and sampling methods.
3. Students will develop the capability to draft dissertations, theses, and legal research papers with proper referencing and citation methods.
4. Students will understand the importance of academic integrity, plagiarism avoidance, and ethical responsibilities in legal research.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction: Legal Education, Objective of Legal Education; Methods of Teaching; Legal Research; Research method and methodology; Fundamental of research, Types of research: Doctrinal and Empirical, Approaches: Inductive and deductive.	12	03
II	Steps of Legal Research: Identification of research problem; Formulation of research problem; Hypothesis: Meaning, Importance, Sources and Types, Formulation of hypothesis for research Methodology, Criteria to form good hypothesis; Research Design.	12	
III	Techniques of Legal Research: Tool and techniques for collection of data; Collection of case materials and Juristic Literature; Analysis and Interpretation of data; Use of Questionnaire and Interview; Sampling Design/ Method of Sampling.	10	
IV	Current Trends in Research: Criteria of Good Research, Review of Literature; Thesis, Dissertation; Citation Methods, Foot Note, Text Note, End Note, Bibliography; Legislation Drafting; Research Ethics, Plagiarism as an Offence in Research.	11	

Text Books

1. Verma S.K. and Wani Afzal, *Legal Research and Methodology*, Indian Law Institute, New Delhi
2. Myneni S. R, *Legal Research Methodology*, Allahabad Law Agency
3. Dr. Tiwari H.N., *Legal Research Methodology*, Allahabad Law Agency
4. Singh Ratan, *Legal Research Methodology*, Lexis Nexis.

Reference Books

1. KothariC. R., *Research Methodology: Methods and Technique*, New Age International Publishers
2. Young V Pauline., *Scientific Social Surveys and Research*, Literary Licensing, LLC
3. Bitner O. Miles, Harry, Price ., *Effective Legal Research*, Little, Brown
4. Hyman H.M, *Interviewing in Social research*, ILI Publication

Comparative Public Law

LLM 11002

Credits 003

Course Objective

1. To provide foundational knowledge of the concept, scope, and significance of public law, particularly constitutional and administrative law.
2. To introduce the comparative approach in public law by examining constitutional systems like those of India, the UK, and the USA.
3. To explore essential elements of constitutionalism, such as separation of powers, rule of law, and independence of the judiciary.
4. To critically analyze different models of federalism and unitary governance, including features of quasi-federalism and cooperative federalism in the Indian context.

Learning Outcome

1. Students will understand the concept of Constitution and Constitutionalism through a comparative lens.
2. Students will become familiar with the methods and tools of Comparative Public Law.
3. Students will be able to analyze various constitutional frameworks and their implications on state structure and governance.
4. Students will gain insight into the judicial systems and federal arrangements of countries like India, the UK, and the USA, and apply this understanding in comparative legal studies.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction: Meaning & Definition of Public Law; Concept of Public Law; Scope of Public Law: Constitutional law and Administrative Law; Comparative Law and Public Law; Globalization of Comparative Public Law.	10	03
II	Tools of Comparative Public Law: Concept of Constitution: Common Law, Civil Law; Constitutionalism: Concept, Distinction between Constitution, Essential features of Constitutionalism: Written Constitution, Separation of Power, Fundamental Rights, Independence of Judiciary	12	
III	Constitutional Foundations: Supremacy of Legislature in Law Making; Rule of law: Dicey's Concept of Rule of Law, Modern Concept of Rule of Law; Separation of powers: Concept of Separation of Powers, Checks and Balances, Separation of Powers or Separation of Functions; Comparative Perspective.	12	

IV	Federalism: Features & Typology of Federalism: UK, India; Federal and Unitary Government: Advantages and Disadvantages, Models of Federalism and concept of Quasi- Federalism; Co-operative Federalism; Sarkaria Commission Report and Moily Commission Report.	11	
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Text Books

1. Singh, M.P., V.N Shukla's; *Constitution of India*; Eastern Book Company.
2. Basu,D.D, *Comparative Constitutional Law*; Wadhwa Nagpur
3. Singh.P. Mahendra, *Comparative Constitutional Law*; Eastern Book Company.
4. Ray S.N, *Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights*; Eastern Law House.

Reference Books

1. David Strauss, *The Living Constitution*; Oxford University Press.
2. Zachery Elkins, Tom Ginsburg, James Melton, *The Endurance of National Constitutions*, Cambridge University Press.
3. Swamy Krishna Sudhir, *Democracy and constitutionalism in India– A Study of the Basic Structure Doctrine* , Oxford University Press.

Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

LLM11101

Credits 02

Course Objective

1. To develop advanced understanding of the constitutional framework governing fundamental rights and directive principles in India.
2. To examine the historical evolution and justiciability of fundamental rights within the Indian legal context.
3. To analyze judicial interpretations that have shaped the scope and application of fundamental rights and directive principles.
4. To explore contemporary constitutional challenges and the comparative significance of global constitutional developments.

Learning Outcome

1. Students will be able to critically analyze the scope and development of fundamental rights under Articles 12 to 35.
2. Students will understand the nature, objectives, and implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy.
3. Students will assess judicial decisions that interpret the interface between fundamental rights and directive principles.
4. Students will examine contemporary constitutional challenges and draw comparative insights from other constitutional frameworks such as the U.S. and South Africa.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction: Historical evolution of fundamental rights in India, Constitutional framework: Articles 12–35, Concept of state under Article 12, Justifiability of fundamental rights, and Interrelationship with other constitutional provisions.	06	02
II	Key Fundamental Rights and Judicial Interpretations: Right to Equality (Articles 14–18): Equality, non-discrimination, affirmative action, Right to Freedom (Articles 19–22): Speech, movement, liberty, Right against Exploitation (Articles 23–24): Trafficking, child labor, Right to Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28): Secularism,	08	
III	Directive Principles of State Policy: Nature and scope of Directive Principles (Articles 36–51), Social, economic, and political justice, Relationship with Fundamental Rights: Harmony and conflict, Judicial enforcement: Role in public policy.	08	
IV	Contemporary Issues and Comparative Perspectives: Emerging challenges: Privacy, gender justice, environmental rights, Impact of technology on fundamental rights, Comparative analysis: U.S. Bill of Rights, South African Constitution, and Role of Public Interest Litigation.	08	

Bare Acts:

1. The Constitution of India, 1950

Reference Books:

1. D.D. Basu, Introduction to the Constitution of India (LexisNexis)
2. M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law (LexisNexis)
3. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India (Universal Law Publishing)
4. V.N. Shukla, Constitution of India (Eastern Book Company)

Right to Information Law

LLM 11102

Credits 002

Course Objective

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of the background, objectives, and framework of the Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. To explain the mechanisms of implementation and the role of various authorities including Judiciary, Government Ministries, CIC, and Public Sector Units.
3. To highlight the significance of RTI in promoting transparency, accountability, and curbing corruption across public institutions.
4. To analyze the effectiveness and challenges in the enforcement of the Act through judicial and administrative perspectives, including international comparisons.

Learning Outcome

1. Students will understand the procedure for seeking information under the RTI Act from government and non-government entities.
2. Students will be able to identify public authorities covered under the Act and understand the role of Public Information Officers and Information Commissions.
3. Students will learn the processes of filing RTI applications, first appeals, and second appeals, and assess penalties and responsibilities under the Act.
4. Students will develop awareness of the intersection between RTI and other laws like the Official Secrets Act, IT Act, and constitutional provisions related to privacy and freedom of speech.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction and Evolution of RTI Background, objectives, and key definitions under the RTI Act, 2005, Salient features and obligations of public authorities (Sections 3–11), Judicial approach to RTI, International perspective: RTI in the UN, USA, UK, and Commonwealth countries	10	02
II	Constitutional and Institutional Framework RTI as a constitutional right under Article 19(1)(a), Limitations: Right to privacy, contempt of court, and public interest, Structure and functions of Central and State Information Commissions, Appointment, tenure, and removal of Information Commissioners	06	
III	Implementation, Penalties, and Digital Interface Powers and functions of Information Commissions, Procedure for application, first and second appeals, Penalties for non-compliance and breach of confidentiality, RTI and e-Governance: electronic dissemination and jurisdiction in cyberspace	08	
IV	RTI and Related Laws Interface with: Official Secrets Act, 1923, Public Records Act, 1993 and Rules, 1997, Freedom of Information Act, 2002, Relevant provisions from the NCRWC Report (2002) and Law Commission Report (179th Report, 2001)	06	

ACT:

Right to Information Act, 2005

Text Books:

1. Shruti Desai, The Right to Information Act, 2005, Snow White Publication
2. Dr. Jyoti Ratan, Right to Information Act, 2005, Bharat Publication

Reference Books:

1. Dr. Niraj Kumar, Treaties on The Right to Information Act 2005
2. P. K. Das, Handbook on the Right to Information Act
3. Rodney D Ryder, The Right to Information: Law-Policy-Practice

Police, Law and Administration

LLM 11103

Credits 002

Course Objectives

1. To provide a comprehensive understanding of the historical evolution of policing in India.
2. To examine the organizational structure and roles of state and central police agencies.
3. To familiarize students with police recruitment, training procedures, and investigative techniques.
4. To analyze contemporary challenges in policing and suggest measures for police reform and improved public relations.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the historical development and reform recommendations related to policing in India.
2. Students will be able to identify and explain the structure and functions of various police organizations.
3. Students will gain knowledge of police procedures related to investigation, evidence collection, and charge-sheet filing.
4. Students will critically analyze current issues in policing and propose solutions to enhance police efficiency and public trust.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction: History of Indian Police; Policing in Ancient, Medieval and Modern India; National Police Commission recommendations (NPC), 1979.	06	02
II	Structure, Recruitment and Training: Structure of State Police; District Police; City Police; Central Police Organizations: CBI, CISF, CRPF, RPF etc. Recruitment and training of Constables, Sub inspectors, Deputy / Assistant Superintendents of Police.	08	
III	Investigation: Information, Interrogation and Instrumentation, Recording of FIR, Case Diary and Station House Diary; Modus Operandi, Collection of Evidence, Examination of Witnesses and Suspects, Confession, Filing Charge Sheet; Scientific methods of investigation	08	
IV	Contemporary Policing: Modernization of police, Public perception of police, Police self image: measures to improve police image; developing healthy police public relationship, zero tolerance policing.	08	

Bare Act:

1. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
2. The Police Act, 1861

Text Books:

1. Saha B.P., *The Police in Free India: Its Facets and Drawbacks*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi.
2. Saha B.P., *Indian Police: Legacy and Quest for Formative Role*, Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd., Delhi
3. Chaturvedi S.K., *Role of Police in Criminal Justice System*, B.R. Publishing Corporation
4. Mathur Krishna Mohan, *Indian Police, Role and Challenges*- Gyan Publishing house, New Delhi

Reference Books:

1. Bayley D.H., *The Police and Political Development in India*, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
2. Diaz S.M., *New Dimensions, of the Police Role and functions in India*, National Police Academy, Hyderabad.
3. Parmar. M.S., *Problems of Police Administration*, Reliance Publishing House, New Delhi.

Law and Justice in Globalizing World

LLM 12001

Credits 003

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the evolving concepts of law and justice in the context of globalization.
2. To examine the economic, political, and social dimensions of globalization and their implications for legal systems.
3. To analyze how globalization affects sovereignty, federalism, law-making, and access to justice.
4. To explore legal reforms and justice delivery mechanisms that respond to global and domestic challenges.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the historical development of globalization and its influence on legal concepts and justice systems.
2. Students will critically analyze the effects of globalization on state sovereignty, democratic processes, and environmental justice.
3. Students will assess the impact of international institutions like the WTO and TRIPs on India's economy, especially agriculture and trade.
4. Students will gain knowledge of contemporary reforms in the Indian justice system, including plea bargaining, victim justice, alternative dispute resolution, and international models like UNCITRAL.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Introduction: Meaning and significance of Globalization; Concept of Justice in Globalized world; Models to achieve global justice : Social Justice/ Distributive justice: John Rawls Theory, Gandhian model of Justice; Social ,Political and Economic dimension of Globalization,	12	03
II	Globalization and Central Challenges to Global justice: Impact on Sovereignty of State; Impact on Federalism and Democratic law making; impact on Environment and Natural Resources: Displacement for development.	11	
III	Impact of International Organizations in Indian Economic Development: Economic development and Economic Justice; Impact of WTO and TRIPs on Indian Economy; WTO & Indian agricultural Challenges.	12	
IV	Reforms in Justice Delivery System in India: Concept of Plea Bargaining; Justice to Victims of crime; Shift from adversarial system to accusatorial & inquisitorial system; ADRs UNICITRAL Model.	10	

Text Books:

1. Pogge Thomas, *World Poverty and Human Right*, Cambridge: Polity Press.
2. Rawls John, *The Law of People*, Cambridge, Mass, Harvard University Press
3. Sen Amartya, *Development as Freedom*, Oxford
4. Byrnes Andrew, Hayashi Mika, Michaelsen Christopher, *International Law in the New Age of Globalisation*, Martinu Nijhoff Publishers.

Reference Books:

1. Springer: Encyclopedia of Global Justice, Springer Netherlands
2. Barry Brian, Culture and Equality, Cambridge: Polity Press
3. Bell Duncan, Ethics and World Politics, Oxford
4. Buchanan Allen. Justice, Legitimacy, and Self-determination: Moral Foundations for International Law, Oxford.

Centre-State Relations and Constitutional Governance

LLM 12101

Credits 002

Course Objectives

1. To provide an in-depth understanding of Indian federalism and the constitutional scheme of Centre-State relations.
2. To examine the legal framework governing the distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
3. To critically assess emergency provisions, judicial interpretations, and the role of key constitutional institutions.
4. To explore issues of governance, democratic accountability, and the impact of globalization on federal dynamics.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will comprehend the historical and theoretical foundations of federalism in India and evaluate its practical operation.
2. Students will analyze constitutional provisions related to legislative, administrative, and financial relations between the Centre and States.
3. Students will assess challenges in Centre-State relations, including emergency powers, inter-state disputes, and special status provisions.
4. Students will develop critical insights into constitutional governance, including the roles of the Governor, Election Commissions, and electoral reforms.

Module	Course Topics	Hour	Credit
I	Evolution and Nature of Indian Federalism Constitutional law, Constitutionalism, Concept of Federalism, Historical evolution of federal features in India, Nature of Indian Federalism –Dominant features of the Union over the States, Indian federalism and Judicial Perspective, Different forms of Governments- their features, merits and de-merits.	08	02
II	Constitutional Doctrines and Distribution of Powers Doctrines of ‘Separation of Powers’ and ‘checks and balances’ – Constitutional framework, judicial interpretations and practices. Latimer House Principles, Distribution of Powers: Legislative Relations, Administrative Relations, Financial Relations.	06	
III	Emergency Provisions and Federal Challenges Emergency Provisions, Directions of the Union to States, Centre-State relations and the impact of globalization, Inter-State River, Water Disputes, Boundary disputes, Deployment of Security forces, Special status of certain States, Access and Control over Natural Resources,	08	

IV	Governance Mechanisms and Democratic Functioning Principles of good governance, Administrative Discretionary Powers, Liability of the State in torts, Governor – Article 356 – Ordinance making power – Pardoning Power, Democratic Process: Elections and Electoral Reforms - Election Commission of India - State Election Commission - Coalition Government - Party System.	08	
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Bare Acts:

1. The Constitution of India.

Text Books:

1. A.G. Noorani, (ed.), Centre State Relations in India, Bombay: Lesley Saehney Programme for Training, 1972.
2. Ashok Chandra, Federalism in India.
3. De Jatindra Ranjan, Development of Federalism in India, Gauhati :Bani Prakashani,1974
4. Desai, Justice D.A. Prasad Anirudh, Centre and State Powers under Indian Federalism

Reference Books:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
2. K.C.Wheare, Federal Government.
3. K.P. Krishna Shetty, the Law of Union-State Relations and Indian Federalism.
4. K.Subba Rao, the Indian Federation.

Local Self-Government & Federal Governance

LLM 12102

Credits 002

Course Objectives

1. To provide a foundational understanding of the historical and philosophical roots of local self-government in India.
2. To examine the constitutional and legislative framework governing Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.
3. To explore the financial, legislative, and administrative powers of local bodies in the federal structure.
4. To evaluate the role of local self-government in promoting grassroots democracy, decentralization, and participatory governance.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the evolution of local self-government in India, including Gandhian ideals and federal dimensions.
2. Students will critically analyze the constitutional provisions, especially the 73rd Amendment, relating to Panchayati Raj and urban local governance.
3. Students will evaluate the legislative, quasi-legislative, and financial powers of local bodies in decentralized governance.
4. Students will assess the electoral process, institutional accountability, and judicial/quasi-judicial powers of local authorities in promoting effective governance.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Historical and Financial Foundations of Local Self-Government Historical Perspectives: Early period, Gram Swaraj-the Gandhian concept, Federalism and Local Self –Government, Financial Powers: Levying taxes, Licensing power, financial resources and powers	06	02
II	Constitutional and Legal Framework of Local Governance Constitutional Scheme of Local Self –Government: Directive Principles, 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.	08	
III	Legislative and Quasi-Legislative Powers of Local Bodies Legislative Powers: Direct democracy and grass root planning, Municipalities and corporation, gram Sabha , Quasi-legislative Powers: Rule making power of the State Government, Regulations and Bye-laws	08	
IV	Electoral Processes and Institutional Oversight of Local Bodies Election to Local Bodies , Conduct of Meetings – Corporation, Municipal Council, Panchayat Committee and Gram Sabha , Institutional and Judicial Control, Judicial and Quasi-judicial powers of the Local Bodies	08	

Text Books:

1. M. Laxmikanth – Governance in India, *McGraw Hill Education*
2. B.P. Singhal – Constitutional Government in India, *Gyan Publishing*.
3. D.D. Basu – Introduction to the Constitution of India, *LexisNexis*
4. Reports & Documents:
 - 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts
 - Second Administrative Reforms Commission Reports (**especially the report on *Local Governance***)
 - Sarkaria Commission Report **on Centre-State Relations**
 - Punchhi Commission Report **on Centre-State Relations**

Bare Acts:

1. The Constitution of India.
- 2.

Reference Books:

1. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India
2. K.C.Wheare, Federal Government.
3. K.P. Krishna Shetty, the Law of Union-State Relations and Indian Federalism.
4. K.Subba Rao, the Indian Federation.

Administrative Law

LLM 12103

Credits 002

Course Objectives

1. To introduce students to the foundational concepts and evolution of administrative law within a constitutional framework.
2. To analyze the principles governing administrative discretion and the legal doctrines ensuring accountability.
3. To explore the remedies available against arbitrary administrative actions and mechanisms for administrative control.
4. To examine the roles of Lokpal, Ombudsman, Commissions of Inquiry, and other institutions in ensuring transparency and justice.

Learning Outcomes

1. Students will understand the theoretical foundations and principles of administrative law, including rule of law and separation of powers.
2. Students will critically evaluate the scope and limitations of delegated legislation and the application of natural justice.
3. Students will gain insight into the liability of the state in contractual and tortious contexts, and the role of RTI in administrative accountability.
4. Students will assess the effectiveness of institutions like Lokpal, Ombudsman, and whistleblower mechanisms in upholding citizen rights and curbing administrative abuse.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Foundations of Administrative Law Nature and meaning of Administrative Law, Rule of Law, Separation of Powers, Administrative Discretion and Control.	08	02
II	Delegated Legislation and Principles of Fairness Delegated Legislation: types, justification, and judicial control, Doctrine of Natural Justice: <i>audi alteram partem</i> and <i>nemo judex in causa sua</i>	06	
III	Administrative Liability and State Responsibility Liability of Administration - Contractual liability, Tortious liability, Compensatory jurisprudence, State Privilege to withhold the Documents and Right to information.	08	
IV	Institutional Safeguards and Administrative Accountability Ombudsman and Lokpal: structure, powers, and effectiveness, Commissions of Inquiry, Whistleblowers and protection under Indian legal system,	08	

Text Books:

1. I.P. Massey – *Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company

2. M.P. Jain & S.N. Jain –*Principles of Administrative Law* (Vol. I & II), LexisNexis
3. C.K. Takwani – *Lectures on Administrative Law*, Eastern Book Company
4. Wade & Forsyth – *Administrative Law*, Oxford University Press
5. S.P. Sathe – *Administrative Law*, LexisNexis

Reference Books:

1. Wade and Phillips, *Administrative Law*
2. Craig, *Administrative Law*
3. Friedman, *The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy*

Dissertation

LLM 12104

Credits 003

Course Objective

1. To train students in formulating a legal research problem and applying research methodology.
2. To enable students to independently conduct doctrinal, empirical, or comparative research on relevant legal issues.
3. To enhance students' academic writing, legal analysis, and argumentation skills.
4. To prepare students for academic and professional pursuits through structured legal research.

Learning Outcome

1. Student will be able to identify, define, and design a legal research problem using appropriate research methodologies.
2. Student will be able to apply doctrinal and empirical research techniques to analyze legal issues and offer original insights.
3. Student will be able to demonstrate advanced academic writing skills, including structured argumentation, proper citation, and legal coherence.
4. Student will be able to effectively present and defend their research findings through oral presentation and critical reasoning.

Module	Course Topics	Hours	Credit
I	Research Design and Topic Selection Understanding research problems, formulation of hypothesis and research questions, scope and objectives. Identifying relevant legal issues and selecting a feasible dissertation topic. Overview of doctrinal and empirical research.	08	03
II	Methodology and Review of Literature Introduction to legal research methodology – doctrinal, empirical, comparative methods; tools for data collection and analysis; structure and role of literature review; identifying gaps in existing research.	06	
III	Writing and Structuring Dissertation Organizing content: chapters, citations (Bluebook/OSCOLA/ILI), footnoting, bibliography, referencing style. Drafting introduction, main body, and conclusion. Formatting guidelines: font, spacing, page limits, and annexure.	08	
IV	Submission of Dissertation and Viva Voce Plagiarism checks requirements, final submission protocol, preparation for Viva Voce, evaluation by external/internal examiners. Viva Voce presentation and defense of research findings.	08	

