

REGULATIONS FOR LL. M PROGRAMME UNDER SEMESTER PATTERN IN THE LAW COLLEGES AFFILIATED TO THE UNIVERSITY

1. Scope:

- 1) The regulations framed herein shall apply to the LL.M Programme under the Faculty of Law in the Law Colleges affiliated to the University.
- 2) These regulations shall come into effect from the academic year 2018-19 onwards.

2. Eligibility for admission:

- 1) Candidates who have secured a pass in the LL. B examinations of Kerala University or any other Degree recognized as equivalent thereto by the Kerala University shall be eligible for admission to the LL. M Programme.
- 2) Reservation of seats shall be according to the rule framed in this regard by the University from time to time.

3. Duration:

- 1) The normal duration of the LL. M Programme shall be four semesters. No student shall be permitted to complete the Programme by attending more than 8 continuous semesters.
- 2) The duration of each semester shall be five months inclusive of examinations. There shall be at least 90 instructional days in a semester and a maximum of 450 hours of instruction in a semester.

4. Scheme and Syllabus:

- 1) The aggregate marks shall be 1800 distributed as follows;

SEMESTER I

| | Marks |
|--------------------------|-------|
| 1. Law and Social Change | 100 |
| 2. Legal Education | 100 |
| 3. Research Methodology | 100 |
| 4. Teaching Practical | 50 |
| 5. Project Work | 50 |
| Total | 400 |

SEMESTER II

| | Marks |
|------------------------|------------|
| 1. Legislative Process | 100 |
| 2. Judicial Process | 100 |
| 3. Optional I | 100 |
| 4. Optional II | 100 |
| 5. Optional III | 100 |
| Total | <u>500</u> |

SEMESTER III

| | Marks |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. Optional IV | 100 |
| 2. Optional V | 100 |
| 3. Optional VI | 100 |
| 4. Optional VII | 100 |
| Total | <u>400</u> |

SEMESTER IV

| | Marks |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. Optional VIII | 100 |
| 2. Dissertation | 300 |
| 3. Viva-Voce | 100 |
| Total | <u>500</u> |
| Grand Total | <u>1800</u> |

- 2) The Board of Studies in Law (PG) shall prepare the scheme and a broad outline of the syllabus for each paper, subject to approval by the Faculty of Law and the Academic Council. It shall be the responsibility of every teacher to prepare a detailed course plan for the paper taught by him/her at the beginning of each semester.

5. Evaluation:

- 1) Evaluation of each paper shall be done in two parts viz., 1. Continuous Assessment (CA). 2. End Semester Assessment (ESA).
- 2) The distribution of marks shall be 25% for CA and 75% for ESA.

6. Continuous Assessment:

- 1) The allocation of marks for each component under continuous assessment shall be in the following proportion.

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------|
| (a) Attendance | - | 5 |
| (b) Assignment | - | 5 |
| (c) Tests | - | 10 |
| (d) Seminar | - | <u>5</u> |
| Total | | <u>25</u> |

- 2) There shall be no continuous assessment for dissertation and project.

3) *Attendance:*

The minimum attendance required for each subject shall be 75% of the total number of classes conducted for that Semester. Those who secure the minimum attendance in a semester alone will be allowed to register for the End Semester Assessment of the semester. The allotment of marks for attendance shall be as follows;

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|----------------------------------|
| Attendance less than 75% | - | 0 mark |
| 75% | - | 2.5 marks |
| Above 75% | - | 0.5 mark for every 5% attendance |

4) *Assignments:*

Each student shall be required to do not more than 2 assignments for each paper. Valued assignments must be returned to the students.

5) *Tests:*

For each paper there shall be at least two class tests during a semester. The probable dates of tests shall be announced at the beginning of each semester. Marks for tests shall be awarded on the basis of the marks secured for the best of

two tests. Valued answer scripts must be made available to the students for perusal within 10 working days from the test.

6) *Seminar:*

Students shall be required to present a seminar on a selected topic in each paper. A maximum of 5 marks shall be awarded for the seminar. The evaluation of the seminar will be done by the concerned teachers handling the papers based on the presentation, seminar paper and participation in discussion.

- 7) All the records of the continuous assessment must be kept in the college and must be made available for verification by the University if necessary.

7. Project and Dissertation:

- 1) Every student shall be required to do a Project in the First Semester. The Project shall be based on the empirical research carried out by the student. The Principal shall assign a supervising, internally teacher to guide the project work. The Project shall be evaluated by the Supervising Teacher and another appointed by the University. The average of the marks awarded by both the teachers shall be awarded to the student.
- 2) Every student shall submit a dissertation within 15 days from the last date of the Final Semester Examination; the dissertation will be valued by a Board of 2 examiners appointed by the University. The maximum marks shall be 300 of which 20% shall be allotted to Viva-Voce examination which shall be conducted along with the comprehensive viva.

8. End Semester Assessment:

- 1) End Semester Assessment of all the semesters shall be conducted by the University. There shall be double valuation system of answer books. The average of 2 valuations shall be taken into account. If there is a variation of more than 10%, the answer books shall be valued by a third examiner. The marks awarded by the third examiner shall be final.
- 2) *Publication of Results:*
The results of the CA shall be displayed within a week from the last day of a semester. The complaints, if any, shall be examined by the College Level Committee and it shall arrive at a decision regarding the awarding of marks.

- 3) The marks awarded for various components of the CA shall not be rounded off, if it has a decimal part. The total marks of the CA shall be rounded off to the nearest whole number. The statement of marks of the CA of all the students in a semester shall be approved by the College Level Committee, countersigned by the Principal and forwarded to the Controller of Examinations within 10 working days from the last day of the Semester. Normalisation of the CA may be done by the University.
- 4) The results of the ESA shall be arranged to be published within 30 to 45 days from the date of the last examination.

9. Pass requirement:

- 1) Those who secure not less than 40% marks of ESA for each paper and an aggregate minimum of 50 % marks for all the papers of a Semester shall be declared to have successfully completed the Semester.
- 2) Those who secure 50 marks or above (40% of ESA+CA marks) shall be exempted from appearing for that paper again.
- 3) Failed candidates of a paper or papers are allowed to write the examination along with the next regular batch of students.
- 4) The benefit of exemption shall be available in the case of project work and teaching practical in the first semester and dissertation and viva- voce in the fourth semester.
- 5) Those who have successfully completed all the Semesters of the programme shall be declared to have successfully completed the LL.M degree programme.

10. Classification of Results:

- 1) The classification of the results of the Programme shall be done at the end of the Fourth Semester based on the total marks secured for all Semesters and shall be as follows;
Candidates securing not less than 50% but below 60% Second Class. Candidate securing 60% and above First Class.

2) *Ranking:*

Candidates who pass all the Semester examinations in the First appearance within the minimum period prescribed for each Semester shall be ranked on the basis of aggregate marks secured for all the Semesters.

11. Issue of Mark Lists:

- 1) The mark lists of each of the First Three Semesters shall be issued immediately after the publication of the results of each Semester.
- 2) Consolidated Mark List showing the marks secured for all the papers of all the Four Semesters with classification will be issued immediately after the finalization of the results of the Final Semester alone will be promoted to the higher Semesters.

12. Promotion to Higher Semesters:

- 1) Students, who complete the course, secure the minimum required attendance for all the papers of a Semester and register for the University Examinations at the end of the Semester alone will be promoted to higher Semesters.

13. Monitoring of the Programme:

Monitoring of the LL. M Programmes shall be done at two levels - College Level and University Level.

1) *College Level Committee:*

A Committee consisting of the Principal and 4 teachers engaged in reaching LL.M. Course shall constitute the College Level Committee. The Principal shall be the Chairman and a Member nominated by the Principal shall serve as the Convener. This Committee shall be responsible for the conduct of the LL. M Programme, ensuring minimum instructional days, arranging ESA (University Examinations) of the various Semesters etc. Complaints of students regarding evaluation of CA should be considered by this Committee for taking appropriate decision. The College Level Committee shall be reconstructed every year by the Principal immediately on commencement of the LL. M Programme.

2) *University Level Committee:*

There shall be a Committee with the following Members to monitor and supervise the conduct of the LL. M Programme.

1. The Pro-Vice Chancellor
2. A Member of the Syndicate representing the Teachers of the affiliated colleges nominated by the Vice Chancellor.
3. Dean, Faculty of Law.
4. Controller of Examinations.
5. Director, College Development Council (D.C.D.C)

The D.C.D.C shall be the Convener of the Committee.

This Committee shall be responsible for monitoring and conducting the LL. M Course in the affiliated colleges. This Committee shall finalize the academic calendar and supervise the conduct of ESA in the Colleges. This Committee shall also serve as an appellate Committee to examine complaints if any.

- 3) All Committees mentioned under clauses 14.1 and 14.2 shall meet at least three times in a Semester i.e., in the beginning, middle and end of the Semester.

COMPULSORY PAPERS

Paper I: Law and Social Change

Unit I: Introduction

Meaning and Definition of Social Change - Factors, Theories and Types of Social Change-Law and Morality, H.L.A Hart Fuller Debate - Law and Justice-Law and Public Opinion - Westernisation, Sanskritisation and Islamisation.

Unit II: Social Changes as Causes of Legal Changes

Social Values and Norms in Ancient India-Approaches to law and Justice in pre-independence era- Socio-Religious Movements - Marxism and Walrasian Analysis, Legalism and Capitalism, Socialism - Alternative approaches to law and justice since the attainment of independence, Impact of New Economic Policy-From Five Year plans to NITI Aayog.

Unit III: Constitutional Values

Making of the Constitution-Basic Values of the Constitution, Economic, Political and Social Justice - System of Government - Evolution of Basic Structure Theory-Doctrine of Affirmative Action, Locus Standi and Public Interest Litigation.

Unit IV: Protective Groups and Government Schemes

Special protection to Women and Children and legislative measures - Feminist Jurisprudence - Reservation to Scheduled Castes and Tribes, Religious Minorities - Persons with Disabilities - Old Age - Government Schemes on Rural Development, Social Justice, Health, Education, Mother care, Child Development, Pension and Skill Development.

Unit V: Science and Technology

Relation between Science, technology and law-new trends in concept and nature of law of privacy and technology, Internet of Things-bio technology and law-concept of Digitally Empowered Nation and Government Initiatives -Artificial Intelligence and its impact on society.

Recommended Readings;

1. Friedman, Law in a Changing Society
2. Ishwara Bhat: Law and Social Transformation, 2009
3. Granville Austin: Working a Democratic Constitution: The Indian Experience, 2000
4. Markandey Katju, Law in Scientific Era (2000) Universal, New Delhi
5. U. Baxi, Biotechnology and Legal Order: Dilemmas of the future of Law and Human nature (1993)
6. Jonh Zinian et.al (ed) World of Science and Rule of Law (1986)
7. Marc Glanter: Law and Society in Modern India, 1977
8. Sharyn L Roach Anleu, Law and Social Change, 2000
9. Flavia Agnes, Sudhir Chandra et.al, Women and Law in India, 2004

10. Julius Stone, Social Dimensions of Law and Justice, 1986
11. Cappelletti & Garth, Access to Justice Vol III (1979)
12. Upendra Baxi, Marx, Law and Justice, 1993
13. Laura Westra, Child Law: Children Right's and Collective Obligations, 2014
14. L.M Singhvi (Ed), Law and Justice, 1993
15. Indian Law Institute: Law and Social Change
16. Amartya Sen: Inequalities Re-examined
17. S.S Jaswal: Reservation Policy and the Law
18. Huntington Cairns, Law and the Social Sciences
19. M.N Sreenivas, Social Change in Modern India
20. Upendra Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982
21. A.V Dicey, Law & Public Opinion in England
22. H.L.A Hart, The Concept of Law
23. John Rawls, The Theory of Justice
24. Lon L Fuller, The Morality of Law
25. Raymond Wacks, Understanding Jurisprudence: An Introduction to legal theory, 2005.

Paper II: Legal Education

Unit I: Introduction

Historical Development of Legal education -General Principles of Education - legal Education in India, Focus & Emphasis-Legal Education Reforms -Curriculum Development & Bloom's Taxonomy-Pedagogy-Legal Education in Global Scenario-Mac Crate's Report & Carnegie's Report, Monocentric and Polycentric Models of Legal Education.

Unit II: Legal Education and Social Justice

Objectives of Legal Education - Role of Government, Universities, Bar Councils-Role and Structure of Legal Profession - Distance Education & Continuous Legal Education-Need for a shift from legal Education to Justice Education - Clinical Legal Education.

Unit III: Methods of Teaching

Role of a Law Teacher-Teaching Methods in Law-Lecture Method, Socratic Dialogue & Case Method, Discussion, Problem Method, Simulation and Role play, Collaborative Teaching, Seminar Method-Teaching professional Values and Skills

Unit IV: Evaluation

Examination System-Student work Assessment - Problems in Evaluation-Methods of Evaluation-Continuous Evaluation, End Term Tests and Assessment-Practice Expertise Apprenticeship.

Unit V: Post Graduate Legal Education

Objectives-formal or graduate legal education-Requirements-curriculum development-Student Work Assessment Evaluation and New trends.

Recommended Readings;

1. Glanville Williams, Learning the Law Excluding Chapters VII, XIII and XIV
2. Vanderbilt A.T, Studying the Law
3. University of Singapore-A report on the proceedings of Regional Conference on Legal education, 1962
4. Jay Murphy, Legal Education in a developing nation - The Korean Experience-Ch. VI
5. Agarwala, Indian Legal Education Problems and Perspectives
6. The relevant portion of the Indian Advocates Act, 1961
7. J.H Landman - The Problem Method of Studying law, 1952
8. Harry Pratter & Burton W Kawter - Expanding the Tutorial Programme, a Bloodless Revolution, (1954-55) VJLE 365
9. Richard B Amantes - How We Examine (1951-59) XL JLE 566
10. Vaughan C Ball-Objective Questions in law Examinations (1959-60) XII JLE 569
11. Louis F Del Ducca and Donald B King - Student Examination Answers - Educational Incinerator Fuel (1960-61) XIII JLE 499
12. Markose A.T, Relation of Teaching methods to Democracy (1968) JUIIL TA 43
13. Russel B Sunshine & Arthjir L Berney-Basic Legal Education in India, 1970, JILI
14. Larson Artheur - An Introductory Approach to Legal Instruction ((1948-19) IJLE 287
15. Campell A.H, Comparison of Education Methods and Institutions, 1951
16. Mukherjee Bhupen: Legal Education in Indian Universities, 1968
17. Patterson W Edvin, The case method in Americal Legal education (1951-52)
18. Morgan E Edmond, The Case Method (1951-52) IV IJLE 379
19. Observations on Legal Education in Australia (1952-53) VJLE 139
20. Loisean R Pierie, The Newcomer and the Case Method (1954-55) VIII JLE 274
21. A.K Kaul and V.K Ahuja, Legal Education in India in 21st Century, Problems and Prospects, 1999
22. Madhava Menon N.R, Clinical legal Education, 2001
23. Karen Tokarz, Antoinette Sedillo Lopez, Peggy Maisel, Robert F. Seibel, Legal Education at a Crossroads: Innovation, Integration and Pluralism required, Washington University Journal of Law & Policy, 2014.

Paper III: Research Methodology

Unit I - Introduction:

Meaning, Definition, Objectives and Purpose of Research-Neutrality in Research
 - kinds of Research, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Legal Research - Research Qualities and Traits - Nature and Scope of Legal Research - Law and Behavioural

Studies - Legal Research Methods - Social Science Research and Methods in Legal Research - Scientific Method - Theory and facts, Concepts - Variables and Definitions - Empiricism - Criteria of Good Research.

Unit II - Research Design and Necessary Steps:

Identification and Formulation of Research problem - Review of Literature - Hypothesis: Its role, definition, types, criteria of a workable hypothesis and its sources - testing of Hypothesis - Major steps of preparation of research design, Forms and Techniques.

Unit III - Research Techniques:

Data Collection: tools and techniques, sampling procedure, type of Sampling - survey and case study method-Observations, Questionnaire, Schedules etc., Interviews, Surveys-Use of historical and comparative research material, census and survey sampling: types, merits and demerits, Statistical Methods in Legal Research - Processing of Data - Elements of Statistics - Scaling, Projective Techniques - Analysis and use of internet, legislative material, Indian & foreign court decision and juristic writings.

Unit IV - Models of Legal Research and New Trends:

Evolutionary and Evaluative, Identificatory and Impact Studies, Projective and Predictive, Collative, Historical, Comparative - Mono-Disciplinary Legal Research, Trans-Disciplinary Legal Research, Inter-disciplinary legal Research.

Unit V - Research Writing:

Analysis of legal materials, statutes and delegated legislations - Techniques of presenting ideas-Drafting of Synopsis - Methods of citations - Bibliography, Case list, Case Analysis - Evaluation of Research Studies and Findings - Problems of researchers in India.

Recommended Readings;

1. Pauline V Yong: Scientific Surveys and Research, 1975
2. Festinger L & Daniel Katz, Research Methods in Behavioural Sciences, 1970
3. M.C Prio, H Bitner & Pysiewiez, Effective legal research
4. Hubert M. Blalock Jr. & A.B (Ed), Methodology in Social Research, 1979
5. Hubert M. Blalock Jr. Social Statistics, 1979
6. Upendra Baxi, Socio-Legal research in India, 1975. ICSSR Occasional Monograph No. 12
7. Morris L Cohen, Legal Research, 1978
8. William J Goode & Paul K Hatt, Methods in Social Research (1952)
9. Whitney, The Elements of Research, 3rd edition
10. Ervin H Pollack, Fundamentals of Legal Research, 1967
11. Jerome Hall (ed) Readings in Jurisprudence, Ch XIV

12. Bernard Philips, Social Science - Strategy and Tactics, 1966
13. Lazarsfeld & Morris Riosen Berg (Ed), The Language of Social Research, 1965
14. Chapin F Staurt, Experimental Designs in Sociological Research, 1947
15. John Madge, The Tools of Social Science, 1962
16. Parten M.B Surveys, Polls and Samples, 1962
17. Toothi N.A, Methods of Social Research, 1966
18. Gopal M.H, Research procedure in Social Sciences, Asia Publishing House
19. James A Black & Deam J Champion, Methods and Issues in Social Research, 1976
20. Bander, Legal Research and Education-Abridgment, 1978
21. Vanderbeult, A. T, Studying the law (Ch. X & XX)
22. MLA Handbook for Writers of Research Papers, 2001
23. C. R Kothari, Research Methodology- Methods and Techniques, 2013
24. Ratan Singh, Legal research Methodology, 2013

Paper IV: Legislative Process

Unit I - Introduction:

Nature and Introduction to legal process -Goals and objectives of legislation - Role of legislature, Executive and Judiciary in the performance of legal process - Legislative organ of the state - powers, functions and limitations - comparative position in USA, UK and India - parliamentary privileges.

Unit II - Principles of Legislation:

Underlying principles of modern legislation - The Balancing of private rights and public rights- Pre-legislative Consultation-Law making and Federalism - Legislative procedure in passing bills - Special procedure in financial bills and constitutional amendments - Legislation and pressure groups.

Unit III - The Role of Legislature and Supremacy of Parliament:

Legislature as a representative body of the people-role of legislature in a welfare state-role of legislative committees in the law making process- Public opinion in the legislative process Instruments of parliamentary control.

Unit IV - Constitutional Framework and Legislative Drafting:

Social goals envisioned in the Constitution- The relevance and impact of Directive principles, Fundamental rights - role of Judiciary in legislative process - Steps in drafting - language in drafting - codifying and consolidating statutes.

Unit V - Delegated Legislation:

Definition and meaning of delegated legislation - rationale - delegated legislation and separation of powers - legislative control over delegated legislation and its effectiveness, review of subordinate legislation.

Recommended Readings;

1. Granville Austin, the Indian Constitution - Cornerstone of Nation
2. Upendra Baxi, Bentham's Theory of legislation
3. NV Paranjape, The role of Directive principles under the Indian Constitution
4. NK Sadragan, Law and Public Opinion in India
5. Indian Law Institute: Delegated Legislation
6. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court and Parliamentary Sovereignty
7. Jethro Brown, The underlying principles of modern legislation
8. A.V Dicey, Law and Public Opinion in England
9. Ivor Jennings, Law of the Constitution
10. A. V Dicey, Introduction to the study of the Law of the Constitution
11. Maurice Ginsberg, Law and Public Opinion in 20th Century
12. J.A.G Griffith, Public rights and Private Interests
13. HM Seervai, Constitution of India
14. PB Gajendragadkar - Indian Parliament and Fundamental rights
15. PK Tripathi, Some Insights into Fundamental Rights
16. SS Basu, Commentaries on the Constitution of India
17. MP Jain, Constitution of India
18. M Galanter, Competing Equalities
19. Cecil Carr, Delegated legislation : Three lectures
20. Adrienne Windhoff-Heritier, Carina Bischoff, Carl Fredrik Bergstrom and Catherine Moury, Changing Rules of Delegation: A Contest for power in Comitology, 2013

Paper V: Judicial Process

Unit I - Introduction:

Nature of judicial process - Philosophical Content of Judicial process, The concept of justice or dharma in Indian Thought, The concept and various theories of justice in the western thought - Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering - Legal Systems in USA , UK and India.

Unit II - Doctrine of Precedent and Judicial Reasoning:

Doctrine of stare decisis in different legal systems - Precedent - stability and change - prospective over ruling - value Judgments in law - Factors influencing judicial reasoning - Leeways for Judicial Choice within the common law system of precedent - categories of illusory reference.

Unit III - Judicial Activism:

Doctrine of Judicial Review in India & US - Brandeis Brief - Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court - the tools and techniques of creativity - new dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges - Judicial self restraint-Judicial creativity vis-a-vis the Constitution of India.

Unit IV- Judges and Judicial Process:

Judge as Legal Interpreter, legislator - conscious and sub conscious elements in judicial process- Social Philosophy of the judge and its impact on judicial decisions - Expectations of common man and role of judges-Committed Judiciary.

Unit V - Shortcomings of Judicial System:

Procedural hurdles in access to justice - Arrears of cases - Selection of Judges - Collegium System and NJAC - The “independence” of judiciary and the “political” nature of judicial process.

Recommended Readings;

1. Julius Stone, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. I. 8-16 (2000), Universal New Delhi.
2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995), Universal, New Delhi.
3. Henry J Abraham, The judicial Process (1998), Oxford
4. J Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworths
5. W Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London
6. Bodenheimer, Jurisprudence - the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi
7. J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasoning (1999), Universal, Delhi (Chapters 6,7 and 8)
8. U Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern, Lucknow.
9. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio - Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques (1977), Tripathi, Bombay
10. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
11. Edward H. Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.
12. Rupert Cross: Precedent in English Law
13. Allen C.K: Law in the making (chapters III and IV)
14. Lakshminath: Precedent in Indian Law
15. Julius Stone: Social Dimensions of law and Justice (chapter XIV)
16. Neil Mac Cormick, legal Reasoning and Legal Theory.
17. Arun Shourie, Courts and their Judgments, 2011
18. N.K Jayakumar, Judicial process in India-Limitations and Leeways, 1997
19. Levi, Introduction to Legal Reasoning
20. Richard Neels, How Courts Govern America

21. Duncan Kenney, *Legal Reasoning: Collected Essays* (2008)
22. Lloyd L. Weinreb, *Legal Reason: The Use of Analogy in Legal Argument* (Cambridge University Press, 2005)
23. Mauro Cappelletti, *The Judicial Process in Comparative Perspective* (Clarendon Press: Oxford, 1989)
24. F.S Nariman, *Before Memory Fades: An Autobiography* (2010)

OPTIONAL PAPERS

BRANCH I - INTERNATIONAL LAW

Paper I: Principles of International Law

Unit I - Origin and Sources of International Law:

Definition, origin, development and scope of international law - sources, treaties, customs, general principles of International Law, decisions and opinion of the publicists - other sources of international law, law making through international organization - codification and progressive development - Role of International Law Commission - UN General Assembly Resolutions - International law in a Globalised World -Functionalism, Formalism, Idealism - Constitutionalism: a new philosophy of international law.

Unit II - Nature of International Law and Subjects of International Law:

Nature of International Law - Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law on the basis of theories - Application of International Law in the Municipal sphere - Application in the national sphere - Customary laws and treaties with special reference to India - Influence of International law on the World Court and other tribunals - States, International Organisations, Individuals, MNCs and other private entities as subjects of international Law.

Unit III - Recognition of States and Governments and State Succession:

Concept of State Sovereignty - Criteria of Statehood - Distinction Between state and government - Theories and types of recognition - State succession concept - Tabula rasa - theories.

Unit IV - Jurisdiction of States:

Nationality, its acquisition, loss and proof - Double nationality and statelessness - Criminal Jurisdiction - Basis of criminal jurisdiction - International Criminal Law and International Criminal Tribunals Aliens - Acquired rights of aliens - Diplomatic Immunities and privileges.

Unit V - State Responsibility:

Permanent Sovereignty over natural resources, protection of individuals and groups - Exhaustion of local remedies - Self determination and State Borders - Sovereign equality of states - Sovereign Immunity - Immunity of State - Immunity of State organs and property - State responsibility - General principles - Immutability.

Paper II: Law of Treaties and Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes

Unit I - Introduction:

Evolution and operation of Sovereignty and nationalism - Elements of national power - Geographic element, demographic element - Historical, Sociological, Psychological and economic element - Organisation, administrative element - Military element and diplomacy as an element of power.

Unit II - Aspects of Treaty Formation:

Law of Treaties - Formation - Different aspects - Ratification - Reservation - Interpretation - Termination - Effects and revision - Constitutional Scheme for treaty making - Modern treaty law and practice - Distinction between MOUs and Treaty - Succession to treaties.

Unit III - Conflict Resolution:

Theories of Conflict Resolution - Patterns of Power - Unilateralism - Collective security, balance of power - World conquest - World State - Case studies in balance of power.

Unit IV - Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes:

Origin and development - UN & Pacific Settlement of International Disputes - UN Peacekeeping functions - Problems of peace enforcement through UN.

Unit V - International Dispute Settlement Methods:

Negotiation - Arbitration and Judicial Settlement - Mediation - Inquiry - 1899 Hague Convention - Dogger Bank Inquiry - Red Crusadar Inquiry - Lateliev and Moffit case - Conciliation.

Paper III: International Organisations

Unit I - Evolution of International Organisations:

Congress of Vienna, 1815 - Hague peace Conference - The concert of Europe - The league of nations - Origin, structure, powers and functions - Causes for the Failure - The United Nations Organisation - Genesis - Structure - Powers and Functions of the organization - Success and Limitations of UNO - Structural changes require for strengthening UNO.

Unit II - Specialised Agencies and Non Governmental Organisations:

Constitution and Functions of specialized agencies - UNESCO, ECOSOC, ILO, FAO, WHO, ICJ, ICAO, World Meteorological Organisation (WMO), WIPO, UNWTO etc., Evolution of NGOs - Distinguish between INGOs and CSOs (Civil Society Organisations) Select studies of

NGO's - serving as consultants - Amnesty International, CARE International, International Commission of Jurists - lawyers Collective, PUCL etc..

Unit III - Concept and Genesis of Regional Organisations:

Historical and Theoretical provisions - Types of regionness-provisions of UN Charter dealing with regional Organisations - Role of regional organizations and the UN- Regionalism in Asia and in Europe - European Union - BREXIT, Organisation of American States, Organisation of African Union, Arab league, South Asian Association of Regional Co-operation, OPEC, ASEAN, BRICS.

Unit IV - Legal Status of Organisations:

Legal personality - Subjective and Objective theories - inherent and implied powers-Immunities and privileges - Succession between international organizations, succession of states to international organisations.

Unit V - Legal Responsibilities of International Organisations:

Changing role of international organizations - Obligations and purpose of international organizations - Norms setting by International organizations - International Law Commission (ILC) - Jus tractatum (Treaty making capacity)

Paper IV: International Economic Law

Unit I - Introduction:

Evolution and development -Scope and relevance of international economic law - relationship between economic law and human rights - the impact of colonialism - Importance of International Investment law and Free Trade Agreements (FTA) - Expropriation - Stabilization clause - Bilateral investment treaties.

Unit II - Institutional Structure of International Economic Law:

Role of the General Assembly - Charter of Economic Rights and duties of State - Special sessions of General Assembly - New international economic order - Brandt, concern summit - importance of various international conference - UNCTAD, 2016 - Global inequality problem

Unit III - International Economic Institutions and Instruments:

GATT - The law and policy of WTO - Legal regulation of Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Measures At the WTO - IBRD, IMF and International Monetary Law, Ease of doing Business Report - Main objectives of UNCTAD -IBRA - IFO, UNCITRAL, TRIPS, OECD, Impact of ASEAN & BRICS - MDBs - the African Development Bank, Asian Development Bank, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Investment Bank, Inter - American Development Bank, New Development Bank.

Unit IV - Regionalism and Trans-national Corporations:

Multinationals - European Economic Community - European Free trade Association - UN Commission on Trans-national corporation - Economic community of Central African States - Multinationals, sovereign immunity and human rights - Mega Regional Trade Agreements -EU and Canada Comprehensive Economic trade Agreement (CETA), Trans Atlantic Trade & Investment Partnership (TTIP, by US & EU), Trade in service agreement (TiSA) - Latin American Regional Organisations.

Unit V - Liberalisation and Indian Economy:

Neo-Imperialism- causes of liberalisation and its Implications - Economic restructuring through trade Implications for the people-Economic values and frowning consumerism - Special Economic Zones - FDI & FOREX reserves - GST Evaluation in India & foreign countries, comparative study-New trends in India's Bilateral & Multilateral Agreements - World economic Forum & Davos Summit.

Paper V: International Environmental Law

Unit I - Introduction:

Meaning of environment - Ecological cycles and inter dependence of ecosystems - National and International perspectives - Transboundary Pollution - Global environmental politics - Environment and human rights - New trends in the concept of environment.

Unit II - Protection of the Environment:

Environmental pollution types and causes - Relationships between Population, Environment and Development - Environment and Social Issues- Water Conservation, Rain Water Harvesting, Wetland Conservation, Forest Conservation, Environmental Disaster; Environmentally Displaced Persons, Environmental Social Movements, Religious Texts and Environment - Measures to prevent pollution - National and International Perceptions - Role of NGOs.

Unit III - International Instruments:

Stockholm to Rio to Paris Summit - GEF and Ozone Montreal protocol - Global warming - National efforts - Principles involved - Nuclear Conventions - Role of UN and new developments - EU and environmental policy - NAFTA's environmental agendas.

Unit IV - Right to Development and Right to Environment:

Concept of sustainable development - Economic behavior and sustainability -Sustainable forestry - UN Committee on sustainable development (CSD) - SDGs - degradation - Environmental Courts.

Unit V - Laws, Regulations and Role of Judiciary:

Planning and Environment - Environmental Pollution and legal control in India, US, UK - International and Municipal laws concerning environment - Constitutional mandate and Environmental Pollution -Biodiversity and wildlife Protections - Corporate environmental responsibility - NGT - Remedies under Traditional Laws - Judicial activism in environmental protection - Role of ICJ and ECJ.

Paper VI: International Law of Human Rights

Unit I - Introduction:

Concept of human rights - definition, origin and development - Philosophical underpinnings and political foundations - Ancient aspects & Pre Independence socio-religious movements - transformation from philosophical concept to legal concept - Theories of right - Territoriality, extraterritoriality and universal jurisdiction - Generations of human rights.

Unit II - Development of Human Rights by International Organisations:

British Magna carta - ECHR - American Bill of rights - provisions of the UN Charter - UDHR - ICCPR - ICESCR - Optional protocols - UN Human Rights council - Charter of economic rights and duties of state -concept of human rights in Constitutional perspective, a comparative study - Human rights in trans -national business.

Unit III - Human Rights Law and International Humanitarian Law:

Relationship - differences and compatibilities - UN and protection of Refugees and conventions - Role of ICC - Secrecy and the compliance mission of the ICRC - Prisoners of war and Geneva Convention - CPGC (Genocide conventions), International convention for the protection of all persons from enforced appearance, 2010.

Unit IV - Human Right of Vulnerable Groups:

Right of women and children - disabled and aged persons - dalits and tribals - minorities - Victims Jurisprudence - Malnourished people -Universal Declaration on Bioethics and Human Rights , 2005 - Belmont report, 1979 - Declaration of Helsinki, 2009 - CIOMS, 2002

Unit V - Enforcement of Human Rights and Participatory Democracy:

International, regional and national mechanisms - structures, powers and functions of NHR - role of legal profession, mass media, political parties, remedies for violation of human rights - Rights against torture - Right to development - Globalisation and human rights - Judiciary and human rights - Human rights and criminal justice system.

Paper VII: Law of the Sea

Unit I - Introduction:

Historical perspective - contributions of Seldon, Grotius, Bynkershock and others to the development of early law - authorities from ICJ - Technological revolution - new resources in sea-populations explosion and its impact - The legal order of ocean - Baseline related issues - Maritime delimitation - UN conferences on law of sea.

Unit II - Anatomy of the Sea and Changing Concepts of Maritime Frontiers:

Making the law of sea-EEZ, Territorial sea and Contiguous Zone-Continental shelf-innocent passage - straits used for international navigation-archipelagic states - Rights of states over territorial nature and Contiguous Zone-principles for determination of maritime frontiers and maritime boundaries under the customary and conventional law.

Unit III - Exploitation of Deep Sea-Bed Resources:

International Sea bed authority, Its Functions and Powers, Decisions making, settlement of disputes, principles governing joint ventures, transfer of data and training of personnel of the authority, problems and perspectives - sea bed mining, Regulations governing exploitation contracts, 2017 - limits of natural jurisdiction.

Unit IV- Conservation of Living Resources of the High Sea:

Problems of maritime pollution - land locked states and the law of the sea-convention on fishing and conservation of the living resources of the high seas resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly (14 March 2008) "A/RES/62/215 Oceans and the law of the sea".

Unit V- International Instruments:

SOLAS -Code of conduct for safely of life at sea - Falkland islands conflict -Convention on protection of underwater cultural heritage, 2001 - Illulissat declaration, 2008 - Impact of LOSC & MARPOC, 1972 - Typology of marine protected areas in international law recent trends - Antarctic Exploration of resources.

Paper VIII: International Air and Space Law

Unit I - History and Evolution of AIR and SPACE Law:

Concepts of air and Space law - Meaning of Air - Space - Treaties on Ariel Navigation - Air Craft Hijacking and Passenger safety.

Unit II - Use of Drones:

The concept of civil and state air craft accident Investigation - State certification and licensing of air craft and airmen under International standards and practices and Domestic Laws regulating aerial transport.

Unit III - Theories of Delimitation of outer space:

UN Treaties on outer space - Delimitation Geo - stationary orbit - Outer space Treaty of 1957 - International liability for Damages caused by space objects - The Moon Treaty - Principles of Direct Broad Casting by Satellites - Implication of Remote sensing.

Unit IV - Problems in the use of Air and space:

Militarisation of space - pollution of space and its prevention - sustainability of space activities - Space resource Exploration and utilisation Act of 2015 (US) Title 51 of the US 2010.

Unit V - Space Law in the Eracts Communication - Space - Insurance and its implications - Space Tourism, its development and need for its central - Entry of private - actors in space activities and need for its central, at international law

Recommended Readings;

1. Oppenheim: Public International Law, 1991
2. Ian Brownlie: Principles of public international law, 1998
3. Max Sorsen Manual of international law, 1968
4. JG Starke Introduction to International law 1999
5. GI Tunkin International law
6. JS Verma Introduction to International law 1997
7. DW Bowett law of international institutions, 1982
8. Leo gross, Essays on International Organisations 1984
9. Stephen M Schwebel Justice in International law Part I & III 1964
10. Clive M Schmigoff The law and practice of trade 2000
11. FA Mann Further studies in international law 1990
12. Clive Archier, International Organisations 1992
13. K Bhalla, International Economy Liberalisation Process 1993
14. Patricia W & Alan E Binnie Basic Documents of international law and the environment 1995
15. Neil Roberts, The changing global Environment 1994
16. Arjun Prasad Nagore, Biological diversity and International environmental law 1996
17. Patricia W Brimie International law and the environment
18. Andrew Blowers (ed) Environmental policy in international context 1996
19. Authur H Westings Global resources and International context 1996
20. Lynton Keith Cladwell international environmental policy, emergence and dimensions 1991

21. David Armstrong, The rise of international organization
22. John H Jackson The Jurisprudence of GATT & the WTO 2000
23. Van Meorhaeghe, International Economic Institutions, 1998
24. Human rights in transitional business, Julia Ruth, Maria Wetzl, 2016
25. The thin Justice of international law, Steven R Ratner, 2015
26. Reclaiming development in the world trading system, Yong Shikler, 2016
27. Mega Regional Trade Agreements, CETA, TTIP, TiSA - New Orientations for EU External Economic Relations - Stefan Griller, Walter Obwexer, Enrich Vranes, (eds), 2017
28. Constitutionalisation: a new philosophy of international law, Ardrzej Jabubowskia Karolina Wierczynska, 2016.
29. Understanding the sea the Sea, BT Chapgar, 2013
30. Making the law of sea, Jame Harrison, 2011
31. Space law and Treatisc, Francis lyella and Paurl B Cargen, 2009
32. Philip Alston et.al. International Human Rights, 2011
33. The International law of Sea, Yoshifumi Tanaka, 2015
34. William E Butler, Source Book on Socialist International Organisations.
35. Ingrid Detter: Law making by the International Organisations.
36. Richard A Falk: International Law and Organisations.
37. Stephen S. Goodspeed: Nature and Function of International Organisation.
38. J.J Lederes: International Non governmental Organisations and Economic Enlities.
39. Paul Reuter: International Institutions.
40. Iris L. Clande: Changing United Nations.
41. Leland M. Goodrich: United Nations in a Changing World.
42. R.P Anand: Law of the sea; casiar and Beyond:
43. Juraj Andrassy: International Law and the Resources of the Sea
44. L. Bohme and M. Keaden: From the Law of the Sea towards an ocean space Rejurie.
45. Elizabeth Borgese Ocean Regime: A suggested statute for the Peaceful use of the High Sea and Sea Bed.
46. D.W Bowett: Law of the Sea.
47. W. Friednmann: Future of the oceans.
48. D.P.O Connel: International Environmental Law.
49. Rodrick O Glen: Whose common Heritage, creating a law for the sea.
50. Najmul Arif: International Environmental Law.
51. Priya Ranjan Trivedy: International Environmental Laws.
52. Simon Bull and Stuart Ball: Environmental Law.
53. Mani Bhatt Reddy: Recent Trends in International Space Law and Policy.
54. Anand R.P: New State and International Law.
55. Baker Howard A: Space Debris: Legal and Policy implications.
56. Booths Nicolas: Space the next 100 years.
57. Jusent Uliyana, Nadsin and Lee R, S, K (eds) Manual on Space Law. Vols. I, II & III
58. Lachs Manfred: The Law of Outer Space.
59. Vereschetin C (eds) Space and Law.

60. Robertson and Morils: Human Rights in the world.
61. Ian Brounlie: Basic Documents on Human Rights.
62. Steins and Alston: International Human Rights In context Law Politics, Morals.
63. Igor Blishchenko: International Humanitarian Law
64. William A, Veenhoiver: Case studies on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms: A World Service.
65. Sanker Sen: Human Rights in Developing Society.
66. S.K Pachuri: Children and Human Rights.
67. S.K Pachauri: Women and Human Rights.
68. Thomas Joseph Lawrence, The principles of International Law,2010
69. L.F.R Hartman - The Relations of Nations
70. H.J Morgenthau - Politics among Nations
71. O. Wright - A Study of International Relations
72. Oppenheim - Law of Peace
73. O' Connel - International Law (Vols. 1 &2)
74. Brownile - Principles of International Law
75. William Edward Hall, A Treatise on International Law, 2012
76. David L. Brunsma, Keri E. Iyall Smith, Brian K. Gran, Institutions Unbound: Social Worlds and Human Rights, 2016

BRANCH III: ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

Paper I: Administrative Law - Role and Relevance

Unit I:

Definition of Administrative Law - the administrative process, Nature and scope of Administrative Law and its functions.

Unit II:

Reasons for the growth of Administrative Law: its relevance and how the principles controls the administrative process.

Unit III:

Historical growth and development of Administrative Law - England, USA, France, India. English Administrative Law and Indian Administrative Law.

Unit IV:

Rule of Law, Separation of Powers - Distinction between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law, Modern Concept of Rule of Law and Rule of law and Rule of Law under the Indian Constitution.

Unit V:

Classification of Administration action - changing dimensions of the scope of Administrative law, Need for the classifications and its relevance.

Paper II: Legislative and Adjudicatory Powers of the Administration

Unit I:

Delegated legislation - General Principles - Reasons for the growth - Delegated legislation in USA, India - Permissible and impermissible delegation - sub delegation - conditional legislation - controls and safeguards on delegated legislation.

Unit II:

Judicial and quasi judicial functions of administration - quasi judicial functions distinguished from judicial functions - Reasons for the growth of administrative adjudication, Ouster of jurisdiction of courts.

Unit III:

Modes of administrative adjudication - Adjudication by administrative tribunals characteristics - working - administrative tribunal distinguished from courts - Administrative distinguished from executive authority. High Courts Superintendence over tribunals and SLP Limitations.

Unit IV:

Fairness in administration - principles of natural justice -Historical development - Rule against bias - ingredients of a fair hearing - Rules of procedure and evidence - duty to act judicially and duty to act fairly, speaking orders.

Unit V:

Expanding horizon of natural justice - when can the right to be heard be claimed? Legitimate expectations - consequences of violation of natural justice, Empty formality theory and the recent trend, exclusion of natural justice, void or voidable materials of breach.

Paper III: Discretionary Powers of the Administration

Unit I:

Introduction - Administrative discretion, meaning, nature, object and scope-Need for conferring discretion - Nature discretion of discretionary powers - Limiting, confining and structuring discretion - judicial review and administrative discretion.

Unit II:

Control of discretionary powers - Fundamental rights and discretion

Unit III:

Exercise of discretionary powers - Grounds of judicial review.

Unit IV:

Reasonableness as a ground for reviewing discretionary power - Recent trends - Doctrine of proportionality, legitimate expectation.

Unit V:

Public accountability and discretion - policy as a fetter to discretion - Abuse of discretion - Exemplary damages for abuse of discretion.

Paper IV: Judicial Review of Administrative Action

Unit I:

General principles of judicial review - courts as the final authority to determine legality of administrative action - problems and perspectives.

Unit II:

Grounds of judicial review - scope of judicial review - jurisdictional error - Ultra-vires, abuse and non exercise of jurisdiction - error apparent on the face of the record - violation of principles of natural justice - violation of public policy -legitimate expectation.

Unit III:

Judicial review methods: Public and Private law remedies - Historical analysis -Judicial review by High Court and Supreme Court under Art. 226, 227, 32 - appeal under Art. 136, Specific writs, certiorari mandamus, Recent trends

Unit IV:

Principles as to Amenability to writ. Concept of locus standi -Delay, Laches and alternative remedies - Public Interest Litigation - Contribution of judiciary.

Unit V:

Scope of review of findings of fact and law - exclusion of jurisdiction Doctrine of resjudicata relation between Art. 32 & 226

Paper V: State as a Litigant

Unit I:

Introduction - Contractual liability - prior to the commencement of the constitution - Constitutional provisions requirements - Effects of non- compliance - effect of valid contract - Quasi contractual liability: Doctrine of unjust enrichment. Art. 14 and Government Contract

Unit II:

Tortious liability - Doctrine of vicarious liability - constitutional provisions -sovereign functions and non sovereign functions before and after the commencement of Constitution.

Unit III:

Contractual liability and tortious liability - position in USA, UK, France - Model legislation for India.

Unit IV:

Doctrine of promissory Estoppel - Meaning - Traditional view - Modern View - Estoppel against statute - Public Interest Immunity - Privilege to withhold production of documents

Unit V:

Recent trends - compensations in writs - misfeasance in public office - transparency in governance.

Paper VI: Law Relating to Services

Unit I: Introduction

Concept of civil service - civil service and political executives protection for action taken in good faith - civil service in India - Pre and post constitutional developments - Civil servants and protective discrimination - Civil servants and fundamental freedoms - Service organizations - Civil servants and Directive Principle of State Policy.

Unit II: Constitutional Perspective

Rule making power for regulating recruitment and conditions of office of civil servants - Article 309 - Tenure of office - Doctrine of pleasure Article 310 - and Constituency of Article 311 - Limitations of pleasure doctrine - Constitutional and Procedural safeguards - Exceptions.

Unit III: Recruitment Conditions

Agencies of recruitment - Methods of recruitment - Conditions of Service - Recruitment Rules Framing-A Monitoring System (RRFAMS) - probation - seniority - promotion - transfer - deputation - pay - leave - superannuation - Disciplinary procedures while holding office - consultation with Service Commissions.

Unit IV: Special Services

Evolution and development of All India Services - Judicial service - Indian Forest Service - Cadre Review Committee and Indian Medical Service - law relating to service in Public Enterprises.

Unit V: Social Security Measures

Needs which Necessitates Social Security-Aims and approaches - Social assistance and Social insurance - Social Security Schemes and new trends - Pension - Gratuity - Provident Fund - Re-Employment - Dying harness - Legal remedies in Service matters - J C Shah Committee - Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

Paper VII: Legal Regulation of Private and Public Enterprises

Unit I:

The rationale of government regulation - Constitutional perspectives - regulation of economy vis-a-vis constitutions - fundamental rights, directive principles vis-a-vis economic regulation - Nehruian socialism.

Unit II:

Industrial policy resolutions - declaration and statements - small scale industries -public sector - importance of public sector and its present state - private and joint sectors foreign collaboration in public sector.

Unit III:

Industrial regulation - market regulation, corporate control, commodity control, securities regulation, exchange management and fiscal control.

Unit IV:

New economic policy and regulation - liberalization and regulation, MNC's and regulatory dynamics - regulation and environmental laws - regulation and consumer protection laws.

Unit V:

Judicial perspective of regulation - regulation through authorities - government control and judicial review.

Paper VIII: Legal Devices against Maladministration and Corruption

Unit I:

Maladministration - concept - problems - nature and gravity of maladministration.

Unit II:

Measures for preventing mal-administration - ombudsman - Lokpal - Lokayukta - commissions of enquiry - Central vigilance commission.

Unit III:

Prevention of corruption Act - Role of prosecuting agencies - Vigilance Tribunal, Extent of prevention of corruptions and The Whistle Blowers Protection Act.

Unit IV:

Role of the judiciary and commission of inquiry vis-a-vis maladministration and corruption.

Unit V:

Measures to prevent mal-administration and corruption in local self government institutions - Right to Information Act, 2005 in Preventing Mal-administration.

Recommended readings;

1. K. C Davis: Administrative Law Text
2. D Foulkes : Introduction to Administrative Law
3. J.C Garner: Administrative Law
4. deSmith: Judicial Review of Administrative Action
5. B. Schwartz: French Administrative Law and Common Law World
6. P. P Craig: Administrative Law (1999)
7. Wade and Forsyth: Administrative Law
8. Beatson and Mathews: Administrative Law - Cases and Materials
9. Bailey Jones and Mowbray: Cases and Materials on Administrative Law
10. Hood Philips: Leading cases in Constitutional and Administrative Law
11. Schwartz: Administrative Law
12. Wade: Public Law in Britain and India
13. Brown and Bell: French Administrative Law
14. Indian Law Institute: Cases and Materials on Administrative Law
15. Indian Law Institute: Administrative Tribunals in India
16. Jain and Jain: Principle of Administrative Law
17. Benjafield: Principles of Australian Administrative Law

18. Fazal: Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh
19. Indian Law Institute: Delegated Legislation in India
20. Agarwal S.K: The proposed Indian Ombudsman
21. Jain and Jain: The Evolving Indian Administrative Law
22. Marshall H.H : Natural Justice
23. I.P Massey: Administrative Law
24. Misra: Law of Bias and Malafides
25. Steet: Government Liability
26. Yardley: A Source Book of English Administrative Law
27. Hewitt: Natural Justice
28. Superstone and Goudie: Judicial Review
29. Griffith J.A.G: Public Rights and Private Interests
30. N.K Jayakumar: Judicial Process in India
31. Gellhorn: When Americans Complain
32. Gellhorn: Ombudsman and Others
33. Ghose N: Comparative Administrative Law
34. Hewart: The New Despotism
35. Indian Law Institute: Government Regulation of Private Enterprises
36. A.T Markose: Judicial Control of Administrative Action in India
37. S. P Sathe: Administrative Law
38. Campbell: Civil Service in Britain
39. Rama Jois: Service Under the State
40. Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985
41. Mathur G.C Government Servants: Appointment, Promotion and Disciplinary Action
42. Narayanan Nair N. : Civil Servants Under the Law and the Constitution
43. Himamey Kurlekar (ed) : Independent India First 50 years
44. M.K Santhanam (ed): Fifty Years of Indian Republic
45. T.N Chatuhyrvedi (ed): Fifty Years of Indian Administration Retrospect and Prospects
46. R.C Reddy (ed): L Economic and Public Policy
47. Galligan: Discretionary Powers.
48. Genevra Richardson and Hazel Gen Administrative Law and Government Action.

49. Jain M.P, Cases and Materials on Indian Administrative.
50. S.L Goel: Good Governance 'An Integral Approach'
51. Dr. Hoshier Singh, Administrative Theory.
52. Philip Hamburger, Is Administrative Law Unlawful? 2014
53. Indian Administrative law, Manoj Sharma, 2004.
54. S. R Sharma, Encyclopaedia of Administrative Law, 2004
55. Steven P. Croley, Regulation and Public Interests: The Possibility of Good Regulatory Government, 2008.
56. Sherman, William R, The Deliberation Paradox and Administrative Law, 2015.
57. Metzger, Gillian E, Administrative Law as the New Federalism, 2008, Duke law Journal.
58. Tushnet, Mark V, Administrative law in the 1930s: The Supreme Court's Accommodation of Progressive legal Theory, 2011, Duke law Journal.
59. Suryakant Mahadeo Gujar, lectures on Administrative law, 2017.
60. N.M Bilal, Dynamism of Judicial Control and Administrative Adjudication, 2004.
61. Bruce Wyman, The Principles of the Administrative law Governing The Relations of Public Officers, 2010.
62. Brinda and Sanjeev Muthuswamy, Central Administrative Tribunal, 2012.

