

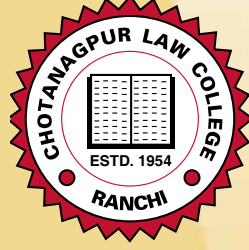
CHOTANAGPUR LAW COLLEGE

A NAAC Accredited Institution

Nyay Vihar Campus, Namkum, Ranchi

Established - 1954

Permanent Affiliation by : Ranchi University, Ranchi & The Bar Council of India, New Delhi



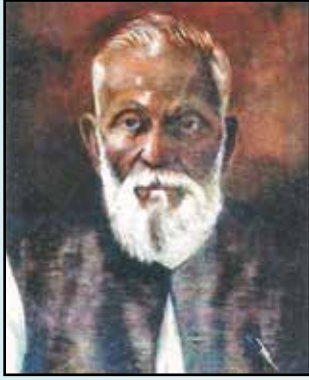
धर्मो विश्वस्य जगतः प्रतिष्ठा।
लोकै धर्मिष्ठं प्रजा उपसर्पन्ति।
धर्मेण पापमपनुदति।
धर्मे सर्व प्रतिष्ठितम्।
तस्माद्धर्म परमं वदन्ति।

PROSPECTUS

FOR TWO YEARS LL.M. DEGREE PROGRAM

The Oldest and Prime Institute
Imparting Legal Education in the State of Jharkhand Since 1954

CHOTANAGPUR LAW COLLEGE
Nyay Vihar Campus, Namkum, Tata Road, NH-33, Ranchi, Jharkhand
Phone : 0651- 2261050, 2260992
Email : info@cnlawcollege.org • Website : www.cnlawcollege.org



Barrister S.K. Sahay

Founder : Chotanagpur Law College

“प्राचार्य के कलम से”

छोटानागपुर विधि महाविद्यालय की स्थापना सन् 1954 में बैरिस्टर एस.के. सहाय के द्वारा उन काल एवं परिस्थितियों में हुई जब कि देश शीघ्र ही स्वतंत्रता प्राप्त किये हुये था, और देश के समक्ष गरीबी, अशिक्षा एवं बेकारी की स्थिति भयावह थी। वैसे सम्पूर्ण भारत वर्ष में ही विधि शिक्षण संस्थाओं का अभाव महसूस किया जा रहा था, विशेषकर इस आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्र में तो ऐसे संस्थाओं का सर्वथा अभाव था। ऐसे में बैरिस्टर एस.के. सहाय की दूरदृष्टि एवं यहाँ की जनता के सार्थक प्रयास से इस पुनित संस्था का अभ्युदय संभव हो सका। आरम्भिक समय में यह संस्था बिहार विश्वविद्यालय, मुजफ्फरपुर से संबद्ध रहा लेकिन ज्योंही राँची विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना हुई यह संस्था राँची विश्वविद्यालय का संबद्ध इकाई बना। सन् 1982 में मैं इस संस्था से जुड़ा। मुझे स्मरण है कि महाविद्यालय इस लम्बी यात्रा में अनेक कीर्तिमान जनमानस के समक्ष स्थापित किये। देश के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय में एवं कई उच्च न्यायालयों में यहाँ के भूतपूर्व छात्र अपने फ़ैसलों के माध्यम से राष्ट्र को नये तरीके से मार्गदर्शित कर रहे हैं। विगत कालों में संस्था को अनेक झंझवातों को भी झेलना पड़ा है, इसके बावजूद भी राष्ट्र एवं राज्य के स्तर पर एक प्रतिष्ठित विधि महाविद्यालय के रूप यह अपने अस्मिता को बनाये हुए हैं। प्रतिवर्ष यहाँ के छात्र मूटकोर्ट प्रतियोगिता, युवा संसद इत्यादि प्रतियोगिता में भी राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर अपने अमिट पहचान बनाते हैं। मैं संस्था के प्रबंध समिति, शिक्षकों, शिक्षकेत्तर कर्मचारियों एवं छात्र-छात्राओं को हार्दिक धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करता हूँ कि इसके सतत् विकास के निमित्त ये तन-मन से प्रयत्नशील हैं। वर्तमान एवं भावी छात्र-छात्राओं के प्रति संदेश है कि -

“विधि सामाजिक परिवर्तन का माध्यम है, इसके बिना समाज को बदलना असंभव है। अतः विधि के विद्यार्थी को अपने दायित्व एवं कर्तव्यों का निर्वाह निष्ठापूर्वक करना चाहिए, क्योंकि इन्हीं के पैरो के छालों से इतिहास लिखा जाएगा”

Teaching Faculties

Name	Qualification	Designation	Phone Number	E-mail
Dr.P.K.Chaturvedi	LL.M., Ph.D. (Law)	Principal	09431771040	drpkc21@gmail.com
Dr. (Mrs.) N.Adhikari	LL.M., Ph.D. (Law)	Asstt. Professor	09835532778	drnadhikari@cnlawcollege.org
Dr. G.A.Bilung	LL.M., Ph.D. (Law)	Asstt. Professor	09934196995	gabilung@cnlawcollege.org
Mrs. S.Pathak	LL.M., DIRPM	Asstt. Professor	09931150571	sakshijaipathak@gmail.com
Mr. Kamlesh Kumar	LL.M.	Asstt. Professor	09835789928	k.kamlesh115@gmail.com
Mrs. Lalsa Mohini	LL.M.	Asstt. Professor	07739668505	lalsa.desire@gmail.com
Dr.Satish Kumar	LL.M. Ph.D. (Law)	Asstt. Professor, On Contract	09771431567	
Mr. Arvind Kumar Jha	LL.M.	Asstt. Professor	09110955106	
Ms. Nibha Anand	LL.M.	Asstt. Professor	07470981611	
Mr. Rohan Kashyap, Advocate	LL.M.	Guest Faculty	08404854140	

Non-Teaching Staffs

Name	Designation	Phone Number	E-mail
Mr. V.N. Choudhary LL.M., MLIS	College Librarian	9470308076 (M)	law.vnc@gmail.com
Md. Ashraf Ali	Section Officer (Gen. Sec)	9431928965 (M)	
Mr. Ravi Prashar	UDC Library	9431177346 (M)	
Md. Shahid	Office Assistant	9204250240 (M)	shahid@cnlawcollege.org
Mr. Manoj Verma	Library Assistant	9308246919 (M)	

*“ Law is the king of kings;
Nothing is superior to Law;
The Law aided by the power of the king
Enables the weak to prevail over the strong.”*

OUTLINE OF THE COLLEGE

The Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi is established in the year 1954 and is a permanently affiliated body of the Ranchi University, Ranchi and the Bar Council of India. The College is registered under 12B & 2F of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi.

The College is a statutory body which is managed & maintained by the Governing Body as per the Jharkhand State Universities Act, 2000, Statute (32). The college has been accredited by NAAC with 2.71 CGP in 4th scale (Grade B).

The detail of Governing Body and Hon'ble Members

S.N.	Name of the Member	Designation	Period
1.	Legislative Member, Ranchi.	Member	Ex-Officio
2.	S.D.O., Ranchi.	Member	Ex-Officio
3.	University Representative	Member	For one academic year
4.	Educationist	Member	For three years
5.	Principal	Member	Ex-Officio
6.	Teacher Representative	Member	For one academic year
7.	Donor	Member	As per Law

- Ex-Officio member changes from time to time.
- The Chairman & Secretary is being elected among members





Inauguration of new Campus



National Seminar



Electronic Library, Computer Room (with internet facility) & Study Room



Auditorium



Moot Court Hall



Inaugural Function of National Seminar



Cultural Programme



Study Room

Introduction

Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi was established in the year 1954 is the heart of Ranchi, it is one of the oldest college imparting legal education in Bihar, at present in Jharkhand and pioneer institution of the Chotanagpur region. The college was started by the effort of great legal luminaries of Ranchi town of which Late Barrister S. K. Sahay, Bar-at-law, was the leader. He was also the founder Principal of the College. The college was initially affiliated to Bihar University and thereafter to Ranchi University, Ranchi. The college was shifted to the new premises namely Nyay Vihar Campus in the year 2008 which is situated on NH 33 (Ranchi - Tata Road) and is just 9 k.m. from the center of the city.

The college has played a great role in producing the law graduates who have occupied the post of Justices of Hon'ble Supreme Court, Hon'ble High Courts, District Judges and Judicial Officers in District Courts. The teaching in the College is based on the new syllabus as per instruction of the Bar Council of India. The teaching standard of the College is at par with the best legal institutions in the country.

Ranchi University LL.M. Degree Courses of Regulations and Study

Whereas, the Ranchi University, Ranchi has already instituted LL.M. Three year, (Six Semesters), degree courses of study to reorient legal education as prescribed by the Bar Council of India, New Delhi and based on U.G.C. curriculum to provide adequate instructions as well as practical training in law for diverse careers options to law graduates.

And whereas, with a view to further the process of reorientation of legal education and to provide sufficient opportunity for specialization in selected field of study as well as to develop research facilities, the Ranchi University, Ranchi has decided to start its LL.M. two years (four semesters) Post-Graduate Degree Course at Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi vide letter no.....dated.....

Therefore the Ranchi University, Ranchi frames these regulations.

1. The Post-Graduate Degree of Master of Laws:

The Ranchi University, Ranchi may confer Post-Graduate degree of Master of Laws (LL.M.) on such candidates, who are eligible for admission to the LL.M. Degree Course, have received regular instructions in the prescribed courses of study, passed relevant examinations and being otherwise suitable by virtue of their character, have fulfilled such other conditions as may be laid down from time to time by the appropriate authorities.

2. The Curriculum and Duration of Studies:

- i) The curriculum of the LL.M. degree shall comprise the courses set out in schedule "A".
- ii) The Board of Course of Studies in Law shall prescribe the contents of various courses of study from time to time and report the matter to the Academic Council of Ranchi University for its consideration.
- iii) The curriculum of study for the LL.M. Degree shall be spread over to two academic years divided in four semesters.
- iv) The academic year shall extend from the day of the reopening of the University after Summer Vacation to the last working day of the concerned academic year.

3. Admission:

- i) Candidates for the LL.M. Degree shall first be admitted to the first semester on the basis of the LL.M. Entrance Test (LL.M.E.T).
- ii) A candidate possessing 3 years LL.B. degree after graduation under 10+2+3 pattern or 5

years LL.B. degree under 10+2+5 pattern recognized by the Bar Council of India and / or U.G.C. with a minimum of 50% marks in aggregate or equivalent shall be eligible to appear in the LL.M. Entrance Test organized once every year.

- iii) Candidate shall be registered for pursuing the course of study of LL.M. third semester only after they have passed atleast in 50% of the papers of the LL.M. Ist and IInd semester examination taken together.
- iv) Out of total seats available for LL.M. degree course 10% seats shall be paid seats which shall be over and above the total seats.

4. Reservation :

Institution preference not exceeding 25% of the total seats available may be given in Ranchi University students.

Reservation for the ST/SC/OBC and others shall be as per the Ranchi University statutes/ Jharkhand Govt. Reservation guidelines.

5. Fee Structure :

Fee for open seats in one academic session (Including 2 Semesters) course shall be Rs. 41,300/- (Rupees Forty One Thousand Three Hundred Only) and for paid seat Rs. 53,300/- (Rupees Fifty Three Thousand Three Hundred Only) in addition to other fee admissible as per the university rules. The detailed fee structure of the fee is as follows. The fee shall be deposited by the candidate through prescribed Bank Challan.

A candidate who is interested in taking admission for LL.M. Part - 1 must obtain the prescribed application form and prospectus on the payment of Rs. 1000/- by the Bank Challan from the office of the college. The completed application form with required documents must be submitted in the office of College on or before the notified date concerning Academic Calendar (Session wise)

The tuition fee and other annual charges payable at the time of Admission for LL.M. Part-1 students (1st & 2nd Semesters) in Academic Year 2018-2019 are as follows:

S.N.	Item Description of Fees	Fee
1	Admission Fee	1800.00
2	Tuition Fee @200/- P.M.	2,400.00
3	Annual Fee	24,500.00
4	Student Welfare Fee (regarding training & internship program)	2,500.00
5	Dissertation Fee / Research Writing	5,150.00
6	Promotion of Research Activities Fee (BLS & Moot)	1,700.00
7	Employees Welfare Fee	3,000.00
8	Building Fee	3,000.00
9	Library Fee	1,000.00
10	Common Room Fee	300.00
11	Sports Fee	200.00
12	Caution Money	50.00
13	Miscellaneous Fee	1,500.00
14	Campus Development Fee	1,000.00
	Total	48,100.00

Note 1 : Fee may vary from time to time (Subject to the approval of Apex Body.)

Note 2 : As per the direction of Govt. of Jharkhand, Dept. of Tribal Welfare vide letter no. 2953 (ii)/क. dated 26.09.2013; ST, SC & OBC candidates may claim for refund of Tuition & other fees directly from the concerning department.

Note 3 : As per the LL.M. regulation of Ranchi University, Ranchi, 10% of the seat shall be paid seat. The fee of the paid seat shall be Rs. 12,000/- in addition to the existing fees.

6. Regular Course of Study:

A candidate for the Degree of Master of Laws shall be required to:

- i) Study three compulsory papers in LL.M. first semester. Three optional papers of one of the groups in LL.M. Second semester, three optional papers of one of the groups in LL.M. Third Semester other than papers offered in LL.M. Second Semester as per schedule "A". The students are also required to attend lectures, tutorials and seminars.
- ii) The Dean, Faculty of Law, Ranchi University, Ranchi shall be authorized to take decision in consultation with the members of the Faculty with regard to the running of the optional Group/ Groups and the students of LL.M. second and third semester shall have the choice to opt from such Groups only.
- iii) In fourth semester the students have to write a dissertation on a topic approved by the Dean, Faculty of Law, Ranchi University in consultation with the supervisor who necessarily, shall be the member of the faculty. However, the Dean may permit for a co-supervisor, who shall be eligible for 11 (g) of this regulation.

7. Attendance:

A student has to attend not less than 75% of the lectures, tutorials and seminars in each of the first three semesters to become eligible to appear in the final examination of relevant semesters. However, in the fourth semester his attendance shall be counted on the basis of the report of the supervisor regarding his regularity.

8. Examination:

There shall be an University Examination for first and third semester regular students by the end of May every year and for second semester by the end of December every year. The candidate for the degree of Master of Laws shall be required to pass in all the prescribed courses.

Provided that a supplementary examination for the benefit of the back loggers of any semester shall be held within thirty days after the declaration of the result in the main examination.

The provision of supplementary examination shall be subject to decision of Academic Council/ Examination Board from time to time whose decision shall be final.

A candidate shall be examined in nine papers. All papers, except Legal and Social Science Research Method, shall carry 100 marks each and will be of three hours duration covering prescribed courses of study.

The paper on legal and Social Science Research Method shall carry 50 marks and the evaluation shall be made/done on the basis of written assignment and oral examination.

9. Registration:

A candidate shall apply for Registration on the prescribed Form together with the fee, as prescribed by the Ranchi University, Ranchi from time to time. (For students only who are not registered in Ranchi University).

10. Admit Card:

- i) No candidate shall be admitted to the LL.M. Degree Examination unless he/she produces his/her Admit Card to the officer conducting the Examination or satisfies such officer about his identity and eligibility to appear in the examination and undertakes to produce in his examination of his admit card next paper.

- ii) The Controller of Examination may, if satisfied that an Admit Card has been lost or destroyed, issue a duplicate Admit Card on the payment of prescribed fee for the same.

11.LL.M. Examination:

- i) **Eligibility:**

The LL.M. Degree Examination shall be open to a student who, having been admitted to the LL.M. course of study; has pursued a regular course of study for the said examination.

- ii) **Written Paper:**

A candidate for the LL.M. Degree examination shall be examined in nine papers and one dissertation divided in four semesters as mentioned in Schedule-A.

- iii) **Dissertation:**

- a) Candidate shall be required to submit the dissertation within a period of six months after the completion of IIIrd semester.
- b) The candidate shall be required to secure atleast 50% marks in the dissertation to pass the Examination.
- c) The Examiner shall either:
 - i) Award atleast 50% marks. Or
 - ii) return the dissertation for revision, or
 - iii) reject the dissertation.
- d) The candidate whose dissertation is returned for revision may revise the dissertation and resubmit it within a period of two months.
- e) In case the candidate fails to resubmit within two months he shall have to write a dissertation on a new topic assigned by the Dean, Faculty of Law. In no case this relaxation shall exceed the maximum prescribed period for completion of LL.M. Degree Course.
- f) The candidate, whose dissertation has been rejected, may with the approval of the Dean, Faculty of Law write a Dissertation on a new topic and submit within a period of six months. If he/she fails again, another topic may be assigned to him by the Dean, Faculty of Law. In no case this relaxation shall exceed the maximum prescribed period for completion of LL.M. degree course.
- g) A dissertation shall be examined by a Board of two Examiners of whom atleast one shall be an external examiner having experience of LL.M. teaching or a person of high repute in the field of Law.
- h) The evaluation of the two examiners shall be coordinated as here under.
 - i) Each examiner shall award out of 75;
 - ii) If the marks awarded by the two examiners vary by 15 marks or more the dissertation shall be examined by a third examiner, whose decision shall be final.
 - iii) If any one of examiners returns the dissertation, it shall be examined by another examiner whose decision shall be final.
 - iv) If one of the examiners has rejected a dissertation and another examiner has returned it for revision, the dissertation shall be processed for revision.

12.Viva-Voce Examination:

- i) The Viva-Voce Examination shall be conducted by a Board of examiners consisting of Dean, Faculty of Law. One Senior member of the Faculty and atleast one external Examiner having experience of LL.M. teaching or eligible as per II(g).

- ii) The Viva-Voce Examination shall carry 100 marks and the candidate shall be required to obtain a minimum of 50 marks to pass the Viva-Voce examination.

13. Registration for Examination:

- i) A candidate shall be registered without undergoing a regular course of study of that semester. Who having pursued a regular course of study, fails to appear in the written examination of any semester.
- ii) Who having appeared. Fails to secure minimum pass marks in any one or more paper of the said semester, or fail to appear in any paper of the said semester, may appear in the concerned paper or papers in any subsequent examination of the year.

NB (i) Where a candidate submits himself for re-examination under the aforesaid clause (i) or clause, (ii) the marks obtained by him, in the written papers, as the case may be, in the previous examination shall be cancelled and his result shall be declared on the basis of his performance at the re-examination.

(ii) A student admitted to the LL.M. Degree course shall have to complete all the prescribed requirements within a maximum period of five years from and including the year of admission in order to be eligible for the award of the degree.

14. Scale & Marks. Division and Distribution:

Maximum Marks in each paper - 100 Minimum pass marks in

- i Written Papers: 50% marks in each paper.
- ii Dissertation: 50% marks in the aggregate.
- iii Viva-Voce: 50% marks.

Division:

First Class : 65% marks and above of the aggregate of marks.

Second Class : 50% marks and above of the aggregate of marks.

Distinction:

A student who secures 75% or more in the aggregate shall be declared to have obtained distinction.

Merit:

The Order of Merit shall be determined on the basis of aggregate marks obtained in the prescribed courses of study for the LL.M. Degree Examination by the candidates, irrespective of their optional papers who passed in the first attempt, within a period of two years from the year of their being admitted to the LL.M. previous.

15. Definition:

- i) A “Regular Student” is one who has pursued a regular course of study and completed prescribed attendance mentioned hereafter and is eligible to appear in the examination for the aforesaid course.
- ii) “Ex-student” means one who has pursued a regular course of study in the Faculty for atleast one academic year preceding the date of the annual examination and has failed to appear in that examination, though otherwise eligible.

Timing of Classes & Office hours :

In General, Classes of LL.M. shall start from 11.30 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. on every working day at Chotanagpur Law College, Ranchi.

The College Office generally functions in the morning from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Suspension of Lectures on any day does not mean the suspension of office work on that day.

Medium

The Medium of instruction and examination is English/Hindi.

Accommodation

At present there is no hostel accommodation for the students. The college has a list of recognized hostels in the City of Ranchi. Students who are interested for accommodation may contact the office of College.

Library

The college has a rich library containing a great number of legal captions and journals and it also has an electronic library equipped with broad band facility and the college is fully Wi-Fi enabled. Apart from that some online data base softwares such as “Manupatras and West Laws” / Supreme Court today online are available in the electronic library.

Books can be issued by the students by presenting their identity card, which also contains the Library Card. Rules regarding use of books from the Library are mentioned therein. The college Library remains open from 9.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. during all working days.

Identity-cum-Library Card

The College provide Identity-cum Library Card to each students in each part for which an annual fee is charged. The students are required to submit two passport size recent and identical photographs at the time of admission. Loss of Identity Card is deprecated but the student can obtain duplicate Identity Card on payment of Rs. 50/- or fee as may be prescribed, Identity Card is not issued after the end of session.

Barrister S.K.Sahay Lecture Series

To promote and encourage research and academic activities in the institution Barrister S.K.Sahay Lecture Series are held in the college fortnightly. The main object is to enhance and explore the knowledge as well as to groom interactive skills of the students. The institution invites various academicians and jurists from all over the country.

Grievance Redressal Forums & other Forums

The different forums of the college have been constituted for the purpose of maintaining the transparency and smooth functioning of academic activities.

- **Student Grievance Redressal Cell:**

A Grievance Redressal Cell has been constituted for the redressal of the problems reported by the Students of the College with the following objectives:

Upholding the dignity of the College by ensuring strife free atmosphere in the College through promoting cordial Student-Student and Student-Teacher relationship etc.

The Cell is constituted under the Chairmanship of the Principal.

1. Principal, Chairperson, 9431771040
2. Dr. Gandhi Anand Bilung, Member
3. Mrs. Sakshi Pathak, Member
4. Dr. P.K. Chaturvedi, Member Co-ordinator.

- **Anti Ragging Cell:**

Ragging of students in any form is strictly prohibited within and outside the campus. An anti-ragging squad is in operation under the overall charge of Dr. P.K. Chaturvedi. Students are advised to bring cases of ragging to the notice of the officials of the college. The offenders shall be liable for punishment. They are also liable to be expelled from the institution.

1. Dr. P.K. Chaturvedi, Chairperson, 9431771040
2. Mrs. Sakshi Pathak, Member
3. Dr. Gandhi Anand Bilung, Member
4. Mr. Prosenjit Mukherjee, Member

- **Free Legal Aid Cell:**

The origin of the concept of free legal aid is based on the principle of welfare state. To achieve the objective of the foundation of harmonious society, the legal right of every individual of India, specially the marginalized people has been guaranteed by the Constitution of India. For this, it is a pious duty of every governmental and non-governmental organization to participate and contribute in providing free legal aid to needy people. Thus, we feel our duty to share. In pursuance of above noted objects :

In our college Free Legal Aid Cell is constituted. The cell is providing free legal aid on every working Saturday of the week. Following are the members of the cell:

1. Dr. P.K. Chaturvedi, Chairperson, 9431771040
2. Mr. Kamlesh Kumar
3. Mrs. Lalsa Mohini
4. Md. Ashraf Ali, Member, Co-ordinator

- **Women Cell:**

From ancient legislation to present Constitution of India, there is legislative provision to protect women's dignity and right. In the Constitution of India, there is pious liability of every individual, institution and society to maintain the dignity and protect the rights of women. And any kind of activities which intends to disrespect, disregard women's dignity and right is not accordance to any social & legal norms.

In pursuance of the above noted goals, the Women Redressal Cell has been constituted in this college which is presided by Mrs. Sakshi Pathak and looked after by Mrs. Lalsa Mohini which intends to provide a sense of security and protection to our female students. Dr. (Mrs.) Nandita Adhikari is the Patron of the Women Cell.

1. Mrs. Sakshi Pathak, Chairperson, 9931150571
2. Mrs. Lalsa Mohini, Member, Co-ordinator

- **NSS Cell:**

1. Dr. Gandhi Anand Bilung, Coordinator, 9934196995
2. Mr. Prosenjit Mukherjee, Asstt. Coordinator.

- **Moot Court Association:**

1. Principal, ex-officio chairman, drpkc21@gmail.com
2. Mrs. Lalsa Mohini, member
3. Mr. Rahul Dev, Member

- **Students Council:**

In order to inculcate a democratic environment in the institution. The college has a students council. The student council is a representative body for the betterment and growth of the institution as well as for the student's welfare. It is a statutory body constituted by the Governing Body of the college. The members of the council are nominated (on the basis of merit) and elected (by the nominated members) for one academic year. The students council is a fact finding and a recommendary body, and its suggestions and recommendations are put up before the Governing Body.

Schedule "A"

LL.M. Two years (Four Semesters) Degree course shall be divided into two parts comprising of Four Semesters.

Part-I

Semester - I Compulsory papers

Paper - I : Legal Philosophy

Paper - II : Indian Constitutional Law

Paper - III : Legal and Social Science Research Methods.

Specialized / Optional Subject Group	
Any one of the following Optional Groups.	
Semester-II	Semester - III
Constitutional Law	Administrative Law
Paper - I : Constitutional History of India and U.K. Paper - II : Comparative Federalism Paper- III: Comparative study of Civil and Political Rights.	Paper - I: Administrative Law in India - I Paper - II: Administrative Law in India - II Paper - III: Comparative Administrative Law
Torts	Crimes
Paper- I: Development of the Law of Torts and Tort action generally. Paper - II: Specific Torts - I Paper - III: Specific Torts - II/Consumer	Paper - I: Criminology and Penology Paper - II: Law of Crimes in India Paper-III: Crimes against Social and Economic Security and Problems of their control.
Contract and Insurance	Business Organization
Paper - I: General Principles of Contract. Paper - II: Specific Contracts. Paper - III: Insurance.	Paper - I: Business Organization (Company Law excluding Management) Paper - II: Business Organization (Company Management and Administration) Paper - III: Law relating to Multinational Corporations/ Regulation of Labour Management Relations.
International Law	Human Rights
Paper - I: Public International Law Paper - II: Conflict of Laws Paper - III: International Organization	Paper - I: Human Rights Jurisprudence Paper - II: Human Rights Law in India Paper- III: International Law of Human Rights
Personal Laws (Hindu Law)	Personal Laws (Muslim Law)
Paper - I: Hindu Jurisprudence Paper - II: Hindu Law - I Paper - III: Hindu Law - II	Paper - I: Muslim Jurisprudence Paper - II: Muslim Law-I Paper - III: Muslim Law - II
Environmental Law	Labour Laws
Paper - I : International Environmental Law Paper - II : Environmental Law in India Paper-III: Environmental and Current Social Problems.	Paper - I: Labour Management and Relations Paper - II: Labour Law - I Paper - III: Labour Law - II

Part - II

Semester - III

Any one group of the above Optional Groups except the Group opted in IInd Semester.

Semester - IV

The IV Semester shall be devoted to writing a dissertation on an approved topic and teaching assignment of atleast 10 period on select modules related to the topic of dissertation in the presence of two Senior teachers. A student is also required, atleast one month before the submission of the dissertation, to present a Seminar on the topic of dissertation before the Faculty Committee. Only on the approval of the Faculty Committee the student shall be allowed to submit the dissertation for examination. The Faculty Committee shall give due consideration to the report of the above referred two teachers in allowing the submission of the dissertation for examination.

Achievements

- Our students have qualified in various judicial / P.S.U. examinations as well as represented the college and state in Moot Court Competition all over India such as :
- Henery Dunant Moot Court Competition, 3rd Hidaytullah National Moot Court Competition, 7th K. K. Luthra Moot Court Competition, 4th Justice Hidayatullah Memorial National Moot Court Competition, New Delhi, The Verdict, IIT Kharagpur National Moot Court Competition etc.
- The Chotanagpur Law College is accredited by NAAC which is an autonomous body of University Grants Commission established by the Government of India to assess educational institutions with regard to its quality of teaching & its contribution to the society. This college has been accredited 2.71 CGP with B grade by the NAAC. With our untiring efforts and self - less devotion we aspire to make this college the prime institution of legal education in India.

Future Plans

The College is going to start the following courses very soon.

- Five years integrated B.B.A., LL.B(Hons.)
- PG Diploma in Human Rights

Chotanagpur Law Journal

For the purpose of promotion of academic research activities and to inculcate research tendency in the faculty and students, the Chotanagpur Law College publishes an Internationally recognised bi-annual Legal Journal with ISSN No. 0973-5858. The Journal is approved by the University Grants Commission for the purpose of appointment and promotion for teaching faculties.

Syllabus of LL.M. Entrance Test

The syllabus is divided in two parts. The total marks of LL.M. Entrance Test is 100. Part-I of syllabus consists of objective / multiple choice questions.

Part- I is of 60 marks.(each question of one marks each)

Part-I :

Total marks : 60

Jurisprudence, Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Law of Contract

Law of Torts, Law of Crimes, Environmental Law, Business Laws & International law etc.

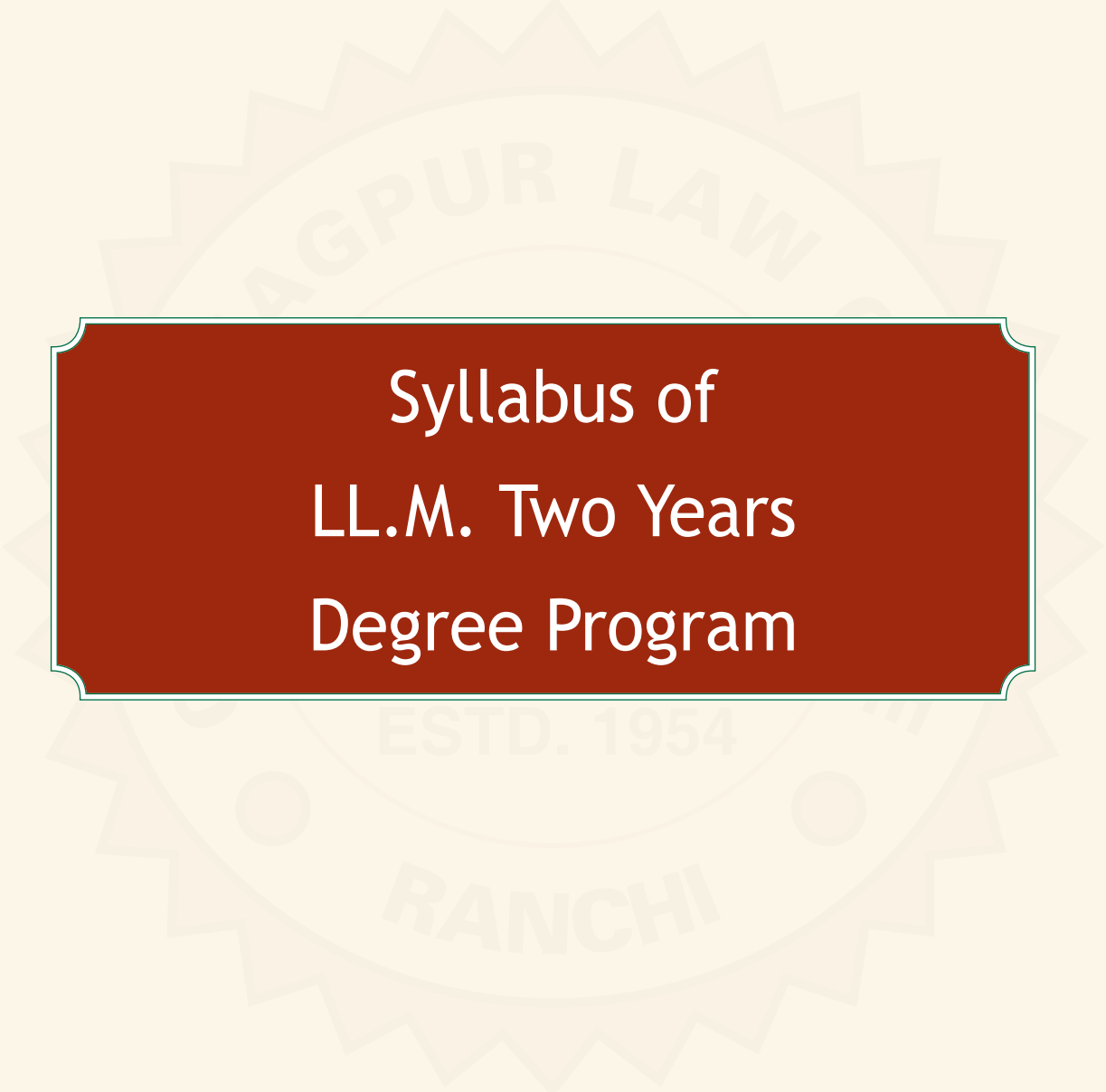
Part - II :

Total marks : 40

Part -II of the syllabus is based on Analytical/ Subjective and descriptive Questions. Each Question consists of 10 marks. The question to be answered in around 1000 words each.(The Questions will have 50% criteria of possibility available.)

The aim of this part is to know the knowledge of the candidates relating to Contemporary Legal issues/ understanding of Law in relevant topics/ writing ability including formation of sentences/ language clarity/skill of argument and analytical bent of mind.

Note: (The answers may be given in English / Hindi only.)



Syllabus of
LL.M. Two Years
Degree Program

Syllabus of the Compulsory Papers

Semester - I

Paper – C-I – Legal Philosophy:

1. Concept of Jurisprudence, Legal theory and Legal Philosophy, Scope of Legal Philosophy; Schools of Jurisprudence; Relevance of Social Sciences and their relations with Law.
2. Philosophical School:
 - i) Frederick Georg Wihel Hegel.
 - (ii) Immanue Kant.
- 3 Analytical Legal Positivism:
4. Ideological Basis of the Rise of Positivism; Austinian Theory of Law; HLA Hart, Hans Kelsen.
5. Sociological School with Emphasis on Roscoe Pound
6. American Realist Theory
7. Historical Jurisprudence: Frederick Karl Von Savigny and Sir Henry Summer Maine
8. Natural Law: Characteristic of Natural Law: History of Natural Law Thought; Classical Natural Law; Decline and Revival of Natural Law.
9. Marxist Theory of Law
10. Law and Morals
11. Sources of Law: Custom; Precedent and Legislation
12. Legal Rights: Hohfieldian Classification.
13. Concept and theories of property.
14. Concept and theories of Legal Personality.

Paper – C-II – Indian Constitutional Law:

1. Indian Federalism:

Conceptual position. Cooperative Federalism, Indian Federalism from the British Raj to the present time. Nature of the Indian Constitution.
2. Distribution of Legislative Powers:

The Scheme of distribution of Legislative Powers in India. The Judicial approach and the present position. Sarkaria's Recommendations.
3. The Supreme Court:

Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court: Independence of Judiciary. Its role as the guardian of the Constitution. Supreme Court of India and Social Jurisprudence.
4. Right to Equality:

Its scope, permissible classification, New approach to Article 14, Equality of opportunity in matters of Public employment and in admission to educational institutions.
5. Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression:

The area of the freedom and its limitations. (Special emphasis shall be paid to the liberty of press as interpreted by the Supreme (Court).
6. Right to life and personal Liberty:

The scope of the freedom and the State Control. Individual's Freedom v. Freedom of the Denomination.

7. Right to Freedom of Religion:

8. Amending Powers

Scope of the Constituent power, Amending Process; The process in action; limitations and the judicial response.

Paper – C-III – Legal and Social Research Method:

Part- A: Study

1. Introduction:

Meaning and objectives of Research; kinds of Research; Importance of Research; Criteria of good Research; Problems of Researchers in India.

2. Formulation of the Research Problem:

Selection of problem; Different steps in formulating the problem; Illustrations.

3. Research Methodology:

Procedural guideline regarding the Research Process; Defining the Research problem; Survey of the Literature; Working Hypothesis; Preparation of Research Design. Determination of Sample design collection of Data; Observation; Personal Interviews; Questionnaires and schedules; Analysis of Data; Test of Hypothesis; Preparation of the Report.

4. Thesis Writing:

5. Importance of Report writing.

a) Different steps in writing Research Report: Layout of Research writing; Preliminary; Main Text; Conclusion and observation.

b) Mechanics of writing a Research Report: Practical Aspect, Physical design; Treatment of quotation; Footnotes, Documentation Style; Abbreviations; Bibliography, Index, etc.

Part-B: Study

1. Formulation of one Research Problem; Involvement of Research Methodology; Preparation of the Report. i.e, thesis.

2. One Exercise involving questions about the legal and Social Science research methods.

Syllabus of the Optional Subjects

Group - I : Constitutional Law

Paper - I-I : Constitutional History of India & U.K.
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Paper - I-II : Comparative Federalism:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Paper - I-III : Comparative Study of Civil & Political Rights:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - II : Torts

Paper - I : Development of the Law of Torts and Tort action generally:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Paper - II : Specific Torts - I:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Paper - III : Specific Torts - II /Consumer:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - III : Criminal Law (Crimes)

Paper - I : Criminology & Penology:

A) Criminology:

1. Definition, nature, scope and importance of criminology.
2. Method of Criminological studies:
 - a) Statistical.
 - b) Case Study
 - c) Study of the criminal “in the open”
 - d) Experimental Method
3. Schools of Criminology:
 - i) Classical
 - ii) Typological
 - iii) Cartographic
 - iv) Sociological
 - v) Socialist
 - vi) Feminist Approach
 - vii) Multiple Factor Approach.
4. Causes of Crimes:
 - a) Lombrosian
 - b) Psycho-analytical theory
 - c) Social Disorganization and Anomie
 - d) Differential Association Theory
 - e) Delinquent sub-culture theory.
1. Juvenile Delinquency - Causes, prevention and treatment.

B) Penology:

1. Theories of Punishment
2. Capital Punishment
3. Victimology and compensation to the victims of crime.
4. Concept of treatment with reference to:
 - (a) Prison
 - (b) Probation
 - (c) Parole

Paper - II: Law of Crimes in India:

1. Introduction:

- a) Definition of Crime
- b) Elements of Crime
- c) Crimes of Strict Liability.

2. General Defences:

- a) Mistake
- b) Insanity
- c) Intoxication
- d) Necessity
- e) Accident

- f) Private Defence.
- 3. **Inchoate Offence:**
 - (i) Abetment (ii) Conspiracy (iii) Attempt.
- 4. **Specific Offences:**
 - a) Offences against Human Body:
 - (i) Culpable Homicide & Murder
 - (ii) Wrongful Restraint and wrongful confinement
 - (iii) Kidnapping & Abduction.
 - b) Offences against property:
 - (i) Theft (ii) Extortion (iii) Robbery.
- 5. **Offences against Public Morals:**
 - (a) Bigamy (b) Obscenity
- 6. **Offences against Public Order:**
 - (a) Unlawful Assembly (b) Riot (c) Affray
- 7. **Offences against the Security of the State:**
 - (a) Sedition
- 8. **Joint Liability**

Paper-III: Crimes against Social & Economic Security & Problems of their Control:

- 1. Concept of Socio - Economic Offences.
- 2. Distinction between Traditional and Socio- Economic Offences.
- 3. White Collar Crime.
- 4. Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 and 1986.
 - i. Definition of Dowry
 - ii. Offence of taking / giving dowry and penalties
 - iii. Offence of Demanding Dowry and Penalties.
 - iv. Ban on Advertisement
 - v. Roway to be for the benefit of Bribe & penalties for non-transfer of Dowry.
 - vi. Agreement for giving and taking Dowry to be void.
 - vii. Cognizance of the offences
 - viii. Offences to be cognizable for certain purposes and nature of offences and the act non bailable and non compoundable.
 - ix. Power of the Central and State Government to make rules.
- 5. Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
 - (i) Definitions.
 - (ii) Machinery for implementation
 - (iii) Penalties
 - (iv) Defences available on prosecution
 - (v) Cognizance and trial of offences
 - (vi) Application of Probation of Offenders Act, 1958 and Section 360 of Criminal Procedure Code.

- (vii) Power of Central Government to give direction
- (viii) Rule making power of Central and State Government.

Group - IV : International Law

- Paper - I : Public International Law
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Conflict of Laws
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - III : International Organization:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - V : Contract and Insurance

Paper - I : General Principles of Contract:

1. Formation of Contract: A critical study of offer and acceptance, communication, acceptance and revocation of the terms of offer and acceptance.
2. Standard form contract.
3. Doctrine of Consideration and Privity of contract; Controversy regarding the abolition of consideration.
4. Capacity to contract: Nature of Minor's agreements and the doctrine of restitution.
5. Importance of Consent: Its existence and absence.
6. Public policy and contracts : Agreements relating to restrain in trade and wagering agreements.
7. Discharge of contracts with special reference to the doctrine of Frustration.
8. Implied Contract.
9. Breach of Contract and Remedies available with special reference to the general principles of the assessment of damages.

Paper- II: Specific Contracts:

1. Contract of Agency: Definition, Nature, Creation, Ratification, Rights and Duties, Termination, Liability of Principal for misrepresentation and fraud by agent, Agent's personal liability.
40%
2. Contract of indemnity: Definition, Characteristics, Control of Insurance as contract of Indemnity.
15%
3. Contract of Guarantee: Definition, Characteristics, Difference between indemnity & Guarantee, Surety - Right & Liabilities Discharge of Surety.
25%
4. Contract of Bailment: Definition, Rights and Liabilities of Bailor and Bailee, Lien - General and Particular.
10%
5. Contract of Pledge: Definition, Difference between Bailment and Pledge. Rights and Liabilities of Pledger and Pledge.
10%

Paper - III: Insurance:

1. Nature and definition of the Contract of Insurance, distinction between Life, Fire and Marine Insurance Contract.
2. Insurance and Wagering Contracts.
3. Insurance interests: Its essentials.
4. Indemnity as the controlling principle of insurance laws.
5. An insurance contract is a contract of Uberrima fidei, i.e of utmost good-faith.
6. Doctrine of subrogation; its essentials. Subrogation as a necessary corollary of the principle of indemnity.
7. Meaning; Scope and Elements of Risk, proximate cause under Insurance and Re-Insurance Contracts.
8. Double insurance and Re-insurance.
9. Meaning of the term 'Fire'. Loss by fire' in fire insurance policies.
10. Meaning, form, characters and kinds of Warranties, effect of Breach of Warranty, Difference between Warranty and Representation.
11. Nationalization and Regulation of Insurance business.

Group - VI: Administrative Law

Paper - I : Administrative Law in India - I

1. Importance and Scope of Administrative Law;
2. Rule of Law;
3. Separation of Powers;
4. Delegated Legislation:
 - a) Constitutionality;
 - b) Judicial Control;
 - c) Parliamentary Control;
 - d) Procedural Control
5. Ombudsman in India
6. The Commission of Enquiry Act, 1952.

Paper - II: Administrative Law in India - II

1. Judicial Review of Discretionary Power;
2. Writ of Mandamus;
3. Writ of Certiorari;
4. Natural Justice; Bias; Opportunity of Hearing;
5. Administrative Tribunals;
6. Domestic Inquiries;
7. Administrative Finality;
8. Role of Declaratory Decree as Public Law Remedy;
9. Role of Injunction as Public Law Remedy.

Paper - III: Comparative Administrative Law:

1. Merits of French Administrative Law, Remedies available under French Administrative Law.
2. Judicial Control of Administrative Discretion in Great Britain.
3. Judicial Control of Subordinate Legislation in Great Britain.
4. Availability of Judicial Review in the United States.
 - a) Doctrine of Primary Jurisdiction
 - b) Doctrine of exhaustion of Administrative Remedies
 - c) Doctrine of Standing;
 - d) Doctrine of Ripeness;
5. Government liability for torts committed by its employees in Great Britain, France and India;
6. Promissory Estoppel in Great Britain and India;
7. Right of Information:
 - (a) State Privilege to Refuse Production of documents in Courts in Great Britain and India;
 - (b) The official Secrets Act, 1923 (Indian).

Group - VIII: Business Organization:

Paper-I: Business Organization (Company Law excluding Management)

1. Company as a legal person, lifting the veil of Corporate personality.
2. Legal position of the promoters of a company; Pre-incorporation contracts vis-à-vis, promoters.
3. Prospectus - Definition, Contents and Liability in case of false representation in the prospectus.
4. Memorandum and Articles of association - Contents Alteration and Legal Effects.
5. The Objects Clause of memorandum of Association and doctrine of Ultra vires.
6. Share Capital - kind of share Capital; Procedure for increase and reduction of Share - Capital.
7. Charge: Floating charge and fixed charge. Circumstances when floating charge becomes a fixed charge.
8. Protection of the interests of minority shareholders.

Paper - II: Business Management (Company Management & Administration):

1. Structure of corporate Management in India with comparative study of England and Continental Countries.
2. Division of powers between company in General Meeting and Board of Directors.
3. Legal position of directors and criminal liability of officers of the company.
4. Judicial and Administrative remedies in the case of Management.
5. Appointment, Removal and Remuneration of Directors, Managing Director and Manager.
6. Appointment of Secretary of the Company, his qualification duties and legal position.
7. Investigation, Special Audit, Cost Audit.
8. Borrowing powers of a company and its directors; effects of doctrine of Constructive Notice and Indoor Management.
9. Company Law Board: Composition and Powers.

**Paper - III : Law relating to Multinational Corporations/ Regulation of Labour Management Relations:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)**

Group - VIII : Environmental Law

- Paper - I : International Environmental Law:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Environmental Law in India:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - III : Environment and Current Social Problems:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - IX : Human Rights

- Paper - I : Human Rights Jurisprudence:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Human Rights Law in India:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - III : International Law of Human Rights:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - X : Personal Law (Hindu Law)

- Paper - I : Hindu Jurisprudence:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Hindu Law - I
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - III : Hindu Law - II
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - XI : Personal Law (Muslim Law)

- Paper - I : Muslim Jurisprudence:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Muslim Law - I
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - III : Muslim Law -II
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

Group - XII : Labour Law

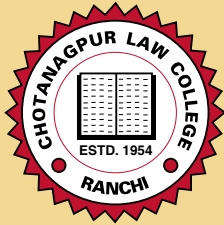
- Paper - I : Labour Management Relations:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper - II : Labour Law - I:
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)
- Paper -III : Labour Law - II
(Detailed Syllabus is to be prescribed)

REGULATION OF LABOUR MANAGEMENT RELATIONS.

1. Industrial Concept under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Such as Industry, Workman, Industrial Dispute, Award.
2. Reference mechanism of dispute under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
3. Industrial Adjudication under Industrial Dispute Act and collective Bargaining.
4. Regulation of Management's Prerogatives during Pendency of disputes and outside the pendency of disputes before the authorities under the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.
5. Constitution and functions of Industrial Tribunal and Labour court and Conciliation officer.
6. Strike and Lock out
 - Concepts, Nature & Statutory Regulation of Strike and Lock outs.
 - Right to Strike & the Nature.
7. Voluntary Arbitration: (Under I.D. Act 1947.)
8. The Trade Union Act, 1926.
 - Registration of Trade Union and its Cancellation.
 - Rights & Liabilities of Trade Unions.
9. Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946:
 - Standing Orders and Certification
 - Modification of Standing Orders
 - Nature of Standing Orders Certified Under the Act.

History of the Institution

The Chotanagpur Law College is not a mere building - all concrete, iron, stone, bricks and mortar. It is much more than a material and physical reality. It was created by the devotion and zeal, the self-sacrifice and generosity of Late Barrister S. K. Sahay and other legal luminaries who gave their all for the best education of the people of this tribal region. Faith, hope and love have gone into its making; discipline, scholarship and service are its adornments. The Chotanagpur Law College gives loyal, devoted and useful law abiding citizens to the Nation. The Chotanagpur Law College makes a preferential option for the marginalised and it seeks to give an all-round formation, inculcating both human and spiritual values. The Chotanagpur Law College is only a part of the vast educational efforts in India. The College was established in the year 1954 and was first affiliated to the Bihar University and thereafter the Ranchi University, Ranchi. It is entrusted by the University with the task of preparing students for degrees in Law. Our alumni have excelled in the legal world of the country.



Ranchi at a Glance

Ranchi is the capital of Jharkhand and its third most populous city. The name Ranchi is derived from the previous name of the Oraon village at the same site, Archi. In ancient times, Ranchi was ruled by Munda Rajas, it has a glorious history and this city has greatly contributed to the freedom movement of India and has given freedom fighters like Birsa Munda. Ranchi is also known as the Land of “Hool Kranti” which became a great National Movement. After the commencement of Bihar Re-organization Act, 2000, the state of Jharkhand was formed and Ranchi became its Capital. Ranchi is firmly transforming into a cosmopolitan city with great scope of Education, Industries and Infrastructure.

Ranchi is also developing into an educational hub with opportunities of higher education in various fields of Law, Medicine, Management, Social Sciences, Engineering etc. It has vast educational opportunities with both private and government institutions catering to the need of aspiring students. Ranchi is health care hub not only for people of Jharkhand but also for the neighbouring states. Ranchi is a centre for numerous sports activities and it has its own International Cricket Stadium.

Ranchi is known for its simple people and lovely subtropical climate. It has many tourist attractions like Dasam Fall, Sita Fall, Hundru Fall. It has achieved a status like that of a Hill Station. Ranchi is well connected with the country through Air, Rail, and Road. It is a city which connects a cord through its simplicity, natural beauty and lovely climate.

CHOTANAGPUR LAW COLLEGE

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