

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AND JUDICIAL ACADEMY, ASSAM

PROGRAMME: B.A., LL.B (HONS.) FYIC

DETAILS OF THE COURSE OFFERED

ODD SEMESTER (VII) - ACADEMIC YEAR :.....

SL.	Course		Course Title				
No	CODE			L	T/P	CR	СН
1.	705	BL	INSURANCE	4	1	4	
	SPI		LAWS AND ITS DEVELOPMENT	PER	PER		
			IN ÎNDIA	WEEK	WEEK		

A. CODE AND TITLE OF THE COURSE: 705 BL SP I ,INSURANCE LAW AND ITS DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

B. COURSE CREDIT: 4 (TOTAL MARKS 200)

C. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION: ENGLISH

D. COURSE COMPILED BY: MONMI GOHAIN

E. COURSE INSTRUCTOR: MONMI GOHAIN

1. COURSE OBJECTIVES:

The history of insurance explains the progress of modern business of insurance against risks like life, property, cargo, health and accidents. The insurance industry helps to reduce risks and spread of risks from the individual to the group of people.

Insurance acts as an important tool in providing a sense of security to the society on a whole. In case the bread earner of a family dies, the family suffers from direct financial loss as family's income ceases. Life insurance is one alternate arrangement that offers some respite to the family from financial distress.

Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), is a statutory body formed under an Act of Parliament, i.e., Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999 (IRDAI Act 1999) for overall supervision and development of the Insurance sector in India. The powers and functions of the Authority are laid down in the IRDAI Act, 1999 and Insurance Act, 1938. The key objectives of the IRDAI include promotion of competition so as to enhance customer satisfaction through increased consumer choice and fair premiums, while ensuring the financial security of the Insurance market.

After passing of IRDA Act (1999), several private insurers applied for the opening in life and non-life insurance business in India. First of all the HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Ltd. Was issued a license in October 2000 as a life insurer. By January, 2016, there are following 24 life insurance companies and 28 non-life insurance players in Indian insurance market

The basic aims and objectives of the course are given as under:

- a. To provide the students a thorough understanding of the origins of Insurance laws in India.
- b. To make the students aware of the regulatory Framework governing insurance laws in India
- c. To make the students aware of the modern developments of Insurance laws and their issues and concerns
- d. To develop a kind of research orientation in the mind of the students regarding the insurance law as a subject in India.

2. TEACHING METHODOLOGY

The teaching methodology for the above subject will be aim at gaining maximum

theoretical as well as practical knowledge about the above subject. Different methods

will be used which will help the students to be engaged in the subject apart from

classroom teaching. The engagement of the students in the teaching learning process

will be helpful for both the student and the teacher to carry on with the subject. It will

be in the form of class room teaching and explanation of basic concepts by the

teacher. It will also consists of assignment of seminar topics to the students,

presentation assignment to the students, group discussions, organization of quiz etc.

3. Course outcomes

After completion of completion of the course the students are expected to learn the

following:

• In-depth knowledge about both the theoretical as well as the practical aspect of the

course

Take up research topics in the further study in the course

Take up assignments related to the course which they might come across while

doing internships and other activities.

• Organize various research and practical based activities related to the subject after

completion of the course

4. COURSE EVALUATION METHOD

The Course shall be assessed for 200 marks. The Evaluation Scheme would be as

follows:

Internal Assessment: 70% (140 marks)

External Assessment: 30% (60 marks)

S1.

Internal Assessment

No.		
1.	Assignments (written or in presentation	40 marks
	mode)(2 Assignments of 20 marks each)	
2.	Seminar/Group Discussion	20 marks
	(topics will be announced by concerned	
	course teacher)	
3.	Class Tests	$2x \ 35 = 70 \text{ marks}$
	(twice in a semester)	
4.	Attendance in class	10 marks
5	Semester End Examination	60 marks

5. DETAILED STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE (SPECIFYING COURSE MODULES AND SUB-MODULES)

MODULE I

Introduction to Insurance Law in India

General Principles of Insurable Interest , Indemnity , *Uberrimae fidei* ,Proximate Cause , Subrogation , Insurance and Guarantee ,Insurance and Wager , Disclosure. Nature of Insurance Contract . Registration of Insurance Company in India, Insurance Intermediaries , Reinsurance.

Risks in Insurance

Risk and insurance; Insurable and non-insurable risks; Nature of property and liability insurance, Crop and cattle insurance, Types of liability insurance, Insurable interest,

Premium, Risk-scope and elements of risk

MODULE II

Regulatory Framework Governing Insurance laws in India

Insurance Regulatory Development Act, Insurance Development Regulatory Authority: Powers and Functions, General Registration Requirements, Capital Structure Requirements, Suspension of Registration, Authorities and responsibilities, Relevant Regulations and Guidelines issued by IRDA, Licensing, Audit & Supervision, Investments, Amalgamation and Transfer, Grievance ,Redressal, Tax Law Implications

Other Regulations

Tariff Advisory Committee, Insurance Association of India, Councils and Committees, Insurance Ombudsmen, Motor Vehicles Act, Marine Insurance Act, Employees State Insurance Act

MODULE III

Life Insurance and its Regulatory Framework In India

Establishment of Life Insurance Contract in India, Application of Principles in Life Insurance Contract Representation ,Assignment and Nomination ,Title and Claims , Concept of Trusts in Life Policy - Stamp Duties - Role and Function, Life Insurance Corporation of India and its functions, Life Insurance and its scope in India

Marine Insurance and Fire Insurance

Definition of Marine Insurance, Marine Insurance Policies, Marine Insurance policy agreement, Nature of Vogage, Warranties and Marine Insurance, Nature and definition of fire insurance, Principles of Fire Insurance.

MODULE IV

Insurance Law In India And Latest Developments

Foreign Direct Investment in Insurance in India, New Tax Regulations for Insurance Companies, Changes in the Motor Insurance in India, Insurance Intermediaries, Property Insurance, Business Insurance

6. PRESCRIBED READINGS:

- 1. K.S.N. Murthy and KVS. Sharma, *Modern Law of Insurance in India*, Butterworths, Delhi
- 2. Avatar Singh, Law of Insurance, Eastern Book Company, Lucknow.
- 3. Taxmann, *Insurance Manual*, Taxmann Publication Private Limited.
- 4. M. N. Srinivasan, *Principles of Insurance Law*, Wadhwa & Co.
- 5. B.C. Mithra, *The Law relating to Marine Insurance*, The University Book Agency, Allahabad
- 6. Rajiv Jain, Insurance Law and Practice, Vidhi Publication Private Limited
- 7. Gaurav Varshney, *Insurance Laws*, Lexis Nexis,2017
- 8. Bharat, *Insurance Laws*, Bharat Law House Private Limited, 2015
- 9. Hargovind Dayal, *The Fundamentals of Insurance Theories, Principles and Practices*, Notion Press, 2017
- 10. R. Haridas, Life Insurance in India, New Century Publications.
- 11. M.N.Mishra *Insurance-Principles & Practice*, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi
- 12. N. Vinayakam, M. Radhasamy and S.V. Vasudevan, *Insurance —Principles and Practice*, S. Chand & Co. Ltd., New Delhi

Statutory References

- 1. Insurance Regulatory Development Act, 2000
- 2. Motor Vehicles Amendment Act, 2019
- 3. Marine Insurance Act, 1963
- 4. Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

Case Laws

- a. Shantaben Widow Of Deceased vs Yakubbhai Ibrahimbhai Patel, 2006
- b. Neeta Trehan & Ors. vs Gopal Krishan & Ors., 2010
- c. Calcutta Hospital And Nursing ... vs Commissioner Of Income Tax, W.B, 1961
- d. Oriental Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Sudhakaran K.V. And others(citation will be given later)
- e. Icici vs Gitaben on 20 October, 2008
- f. National Insurance Company Ltd. v. Swaran Singh(citation will be given later)
- g. In re, Minor Mahesh Kanubhai & 2 others, 2014