LL.M. Syllabus

Compulsory Paper

Paper I : Law and Social Transformation in India
Paper II : Indian Constitutional Law-The New Challenges
Paper III : Judicial Process
Paper IV : Research Methodology
Paper V : Dissertation

Optional Papers

Group A : Criminal Law Group
Paper-I : Comparative Criminal Procedure
Paper-II : Treatment of Offender & Victimology
Paper-III : Drugs Addiction, Criminal Justice & Human Rights
Paper-IV : Privileged Class Deviance
Paper-V : Juvenile Delinquency
Paper-VI : Collective Violence & Criminal Justice System

Group B : Business Law Group
Paper-I : General Principle of Company Law-I
Paper-II : General Principle of Company Law-II
Paper-III : International Trade Law-I
Paper-IV : International Trade Law-II
Paper-VI : Intellectual Property Law-II

Group C : Constitutional Law Group
Paper-I : Constitutionalism : Pluralism & Federalism
Paper-II : National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law
Paper-III : Mass Media Law
Paper-IV : Human Rights
Paper-V : Administrative Law
Paper-VI : Administrative Process and Judicial Control

Note : Other groups may be added in future depending on availability of Faculty and other infrastructure.
LL.M. Course : Foundation Course: Paper I : Law and Social Transformation in India

Unit I : Law and Social Change
Meaning and concept of Law- Law as a purposive device, Change or transformation-Social change-Value orientation in social change-Theoretic Models on Social change and their application-Inter play between law and social change-stability and social change, Relationship between law and morality-culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy.

Historical and Sociological Study on the role of law in bringing about social change
Law and social change in ancient India-Social dimensions of law and social concern for justice-Role of family, associations and charitable institution in ancient India-The Interpretation of Shruti, Smriti and other commentaries to harmonize social change-Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest-Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in Modern India-Colonial law and economic exploitation-Application of the Indian Law by the British-Social reforms and Women, Children and others-Codification of Laws-Freedom of Movement and Social reform ideas-Sociological perspective and social change.

Unit II : Constitution's Orientation and Social Transformation.
Impact of sociological school in India. Constitutional evolution and the Constitutional Assembly's role- Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change-the Constitutional amendments and social transformation-Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change-The role of Governmental organs for social transformation-Working of the Constitution for Social transformation-Constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation. Application of international law in the process of constitutional interpretation-Constitutionalism and social transformation.


Unit III : Religion and Law
Religion as a divisive factor, secularism-Reform of the law on secular lines, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law.

Language and the Law
Language as a divisive factor-formation of linguistic states, Constitutional protection to linguistic minorities, Non-discrimination on the ground of language. Language policy and the Constitution-Official Language, State Language, Court Language

Community and the Law
Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective discrimination-Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation : Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

Regionalism and the law
Regionalism as a divisive factor, concept of India as one unit, Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers, Equality in matters of employment-the slogan "sons of the soil" and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to residents of a state.

Unit IV : Modernization and Law
Modernization as a value-Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties, Modernization of social institutions through law, Reform of family law, Agrarian reform-Industrialization of agriculture, Industrial reform-Free enterprise v. state regulation-Industrialization and environmental protection, Reform of court process-Criminal law-plea bargaining, compounding and payment of compensation to victim, Civil laws-(ADR) Confrontation v. Consensus, mediation and conciliation, Lok adalats, Prison reforms, Democratic decentralisation and local self-government

Select Bibliography :
4. Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India, 1999
5. H.M. Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996

Unit I

Federalism: Creation of new states, Allocation and share of resources-distribution of grants-in-aid, The inter-state disputes on resources, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states, Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity-Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.


The rule of law: The independence of judiciary as an aspect of separation of powers/Division of functions.

Unit II:

The Executive: Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President vis-a-vis form of Government.


The Judiciary: Status, Power, functions and contemporary developments, Power of judicial review.


Unit III:

1. 'State'-Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization.
2. Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action.
3. Empowerment of Women.

Unit IV:

1. Emerging regime of new rights and remedies.
3. Secularism: Religious freedom and right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
Unit I: Nature of judicial process

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering, Judicial process and creativity in law-common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability, The tools and techniques of judicial creativity and precedent, Legal development and creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.


Unit II: Judicial Process in India

Indian debate on the role of judges and on the notion of judicial review, The independence of judiciary and the political nature of judicial process, Judicial activism and creativity of the Supreme Court-The tools and techniques of creativity, Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values-New dimensions of judicial activism and structural challenges, Institutional liability of courts and judicial activism-Scope and limits.

Unit III: The Concepts of Justice

The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought, the concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, Various theoretical bases of justice-the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

Unit IV: Relation between Law and Justice

Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, the independence of justice theories-means to end relationship of law and justice-the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering, Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice.

Select Bibliography

5. W. Friedmann, Legal Theory, 1960
7. J. Stone, Legal System and Lawyers', Reasonings, 1999 Universal, New Delhi
Unit I
1. Socio-legal research.
2. Doctrinal and non-doctrinal research.
3. Computerized research.
4. Relevance of empirical research.

Unit II
1. Legislative research material.
2. Decisional research material.
3. Ratio decidendi and obiter dicta.
4. Juristic writing.

Unit III
1. Formulation of research problem.
2. Tools and techniques of data collection.
3. Use of questionnaire and interview.
4. Use of case study.

Unit IV
1. Sampling procedure-design of sample, types of sample to be adopted.
2. Classification and tabulation of data.
3. Analysis of data.

Select Bibliography
2. H.M. Hyman, Interviewing in Social Research, 1965
4. ILI Publication, Legal Research and Methodology
Unit I: Organisation of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies

Hierarchy of criminal courts and their jurisdiction, Nayaya Panchayats in India, Panchayats in tribal areas, Organisation of prosecuting agencies for prosecuting criminals, Prosecutors and the Police, Withdrawal of Prosecution.

Unit II: Pre-Trial Procedure

Arrest and questioning of the accused, the rights of the accused, The evidentiary value of statements/articles seized/collected by the police, Right to counsel, Roles of the prosecutor and the judicial officer in investigation

Unit III: Trial Procedure

The accusatory system of trial and the inquisitorial system, Role of the judge, the prosecutor and defence attorney in the trial, Admissibility and inadmissibility of evidence, Expert evidence, Plea bargaining.

Unit IV: Correction and Aftercare service

The role of the court in correctional programmes in India

Preventive Measures in India:

Provisions in the Criminal Procedure Code

Special enactments

Public Interest Litigation: Directions for criminal prosecution.
LL.M. Ist Semester : Group A : Criminal Law
Paper-II : Treatment of Offenders and Victimology

Unit I : Introductory : Definition of Penology

Theories of Punishment : Retribution, Utilitarian prevention : Deterrence; Utilitarian : Intimidation; Behavioural prevention : Incapacitation, Behavioural prevention : Rehabilitation-Expiation, Classical Hindu and Islamic approaches to punishment

Unit II : Approaches to Sentencing

Alternatives to Imprisonment, Probation, Corrective labour, Fines, Collective Fines, Reparation by the offender/by the court, Constitutionality of Capital Punishment, Judicial Attitudes towards Capital Punishment in India-An inquiry through the status law and case law, Law Reform Proposal.

Unit III : Imprisonment

The State of India’s jails today, The disciplinary regime of Indian prisons, Classification of prisoners, Right of prisoner and duties of custodial staff, Deviance by custodial staff, Open prisons, Judicial Surveillance-basis- development reforms

Unit IV : Victimology

Status of victim in Criminal Justice System, Rights of Victim, Compensation to victims of crime, UN Declaration on Rights of victim of crime and abuse of power, recommendations of Malimath Committee and Law Commission of India.
Unit : Introduction

Problem of drug addiction, Analysis of the background and different convention related to control of drug trafficking, Causes of drug addiction.

Unit II : India Regulatory System

Penal provisions under the IPC and Custom Act, Penal provisions under the Narcotics, Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, Procedure and punishment under NDPS Act.

Unit III : Analysis of the development made in NDPS Act for making in it more human right friendly

Amendments of the NDPS Act, 1985 and their effects, Human right protection, Judicial approaches to sentencing in Drug trafficking and Abuse, Analysis of the background, text and operation of the single convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, U.N. Convention against illicit trafficking in NDPS, 1998

Unit IV : Role of community in combating Drug Abuse

Role of educational system, Role of medical profession, Law reform initiatives.
Unit I : Introduction

Conception of white color crimes, Indian approaches to Socio-economic offences, Notions of privileged class deviance as providing a wider categorization of understand Indian development.

Unit II : Police Deviance

Police Atrocities: Encounter killing and the plea of superior’s orders, Structure of legal restraint on police power in India, Unconstitutionality of ‘Third Degree’ method and use of fatal force by Police.

Unit III : Professional Deviance

Unethical practices by the Lawyers, Unethical practices by the Doctors, Unethical practices by the Media Persons.

Unit IV : Response of Indian Legal order to the Deviance of Privileged Classes

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, Vigilance Commission, Commission of Enquiry
LL.M. IIIrd Semester : Group A : Criminal Law
Paper-V : Juvenile Delinquency

Unit I

The conception of ‘child’ in Indian Constitution and Penal Code, Delinquent Juvenile, ‘Neglected Juvenile’, the Overall situation of children/young persons in India, also with reference to crime statistics (of crime by and against children), Differential Association, Anomie, Gang-sub-culture.

Unit II : Legislative Approaches

Legislative approaches during the late colonial era, Juvenile Justice Act, 2000, Constitutional Aspects, Competent Authorities, Powers given to government, Community Participation as envisaged, United Nation Conventions on the Right of Child, 1989

Unit III : Indian Context of Juvenile Delinquency

The child population percentage to total sex ratio, urban/rural/rural-urban, Labourers, In organised industries like Zari, Cappet, Bidi, Glass, In unorganised section like domestic servant, shops and establishments, Durg Addicts, Victims of violence-sexual abuses, battered, killed by parents.

Unit IV : Judicial Contribution and Preventive Strategies

Social Action Litigation concerning Juvenile Justice, Judicial decisions, Role of legal profession in Juvenile Justice System, State Welfare Programme health, Nutrition, Role of community, family, voluntary, bodies, industrials, individual.
LL.M. IIIrd Semester : Group A : Criminal Law

Paper-VI : Collective Violence and Criminal Justice System

Unit I

Unit II
Religiously sanctioned structural violence caste and gender based, Ahimsma in Hindu, Jain, Buddhist and Islamic traditions in India, Gandhijis approach to non-violence, Nature and scope of agrarian violence in the 18th, 19th century in India

Unit III : Violence against the Schedule Caste
Notion of Atrocities, Incident of Atrocities, Uses of Criminal Law to combat atrocities as certain aftermath of atrocities, Violence against women.

Unit IV :
Incidence and courses of communal violence, Findings of various commissions of inquiry, the Role of police and paramilitary systems in dealing with communal violence, operation of criminal justice system firing and in relation to, communal violence.
Unit-I: Corporate Jurisprudence

1. Corporate Personality and abuse of Corporate Personality.
3. Legislative Dimensions of Corporation-Socio-Economic Changes in India.

Unit-II: Corporate Documents

1. Prospectus: Types, Nature and Role in Issue, Liability for Mis-statement
3. Article of Association: Forms Contents & Amendment & Doctrine of Indoor Management, Doctrine of Constructive Notice

Unit-III: Corporate Finance

1. Capital of the Corporation
3. Intermediaries & Regulation of Intermediaries, Insider Trading.
4. Charge and Securitization-concept
5. Inter-corporate Investment: Misuses of Subsidiaries as Financial Vehicle.

Unit-IV: Corporate Management

1. Membership: Nature of Membership & Rights of Shareholders in Management
2. Minority and Majority Shareholding: Conflict of Issues
3. Directors: Types, Qualification, Remuneration: Legal Positions of Directors
4. Board of Director: Powers, Ultra Vires Acts & Liability
5. Corporate Meeting: Types and Legality of Meeting, Resolution.
Unit-I: Corporate Transparency & Accountability
1. Accounting and Auditing-Legal Issues
2. Inspection & Investigation: Serious Fraud Investigation Office & Role of SEBI
3. Majority rules and oppression & Mismanagement, class action, Derivative Suit

Unit-II: Corporate Merger & Acquisitions
1. Reconstruction amalgamation, merger and take over
2. Rehabilitation and Revival of Companies
3. SICA

Unit-III: Corporate Winding Up
1. Winding Up: Types and Nature
2. Grounds of Winding Up
3. Official Liquidators
4. Removal of Companies

Unit-IV: Corporate Administration & Corporate Governance
1. National Company Law Tribunal and NCLAT, Special Courts
2. Corporate Governance and SEBI Regulations
3. Social Responsibility of Company

References:
1. The Companies Act, 2013
2. The Companies Rules
3. The Indian Contract Act, 1872
4. Securities Contract Regulation Act 1956
5. SEBI Act, 1992
7. SEBI (Issue of Capital & Disclosure Requirements) Regulation 2009

Books
4. Dr A.K. Majumdar & Dr G.K. Kapoor, Taxmann’s Company Law and Practice 2013 18th Ed.
5. Robert R. Penington, Company Law, Oxford University Press
8. Nicholas Bourne, Lecture Notes on Company Law, (Cavendish Publishing)
9. Madhumita Chatterji, Corporate Social Responsibility, Oxford University Press
10. Company Law Journal Published by L.M. Sharma (Editor), Company Law
12. Clause 49 of Listing Agreement.

Reports
1. Desirable Corporate Governance- A Code by CII
2. OECD Principles of Corporate Governance 2004
3. Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee Report on Corporate Governance
4. N.R. Narayana Murthy Committee Report on Corporate Governance
5. J.J. Irani Committee Report on Company Law
6. Naresh Chandra Committee Report on Corporate Audit and Governance
9. Report on Trend and Progress of Banking in India by Reserve Bank of India
10. Report of Omkar Goswami Committee
11. Report of Expert Committee on Securitization (Andhyaarjuina Committee)
12. Report of Committee on Banking Sector Reforms (Narasimham Committee)
14. RBI KYC Norms

Cases
1. Borland’s Trustee v. Steel Brothers and Co. Ltd. (1901) 1 Ch. 279.
5. A Lakshmanaswainy Mudaliar v. Life Insurance Corporation of India, AIR 1963 SC 1185
6. Ashbury Railway Carriage and Iron Co. Ltd. v. Riche (1875) 44 LJ 185
8. Gammom India Ltd. v. Hong Kong Bank and others (1992) 7 CLA 124
10. Salmon v. Salmon (1897) AC 22.
11. Lee v. Lee’s Farming Ltd. (1960) ALL ER 420
13. Bacha F. Guzdar v. CIT., AIR 1955 SC 74
LL.M IIInd Semester Group B : Business Law

Paper-III : International Trade Law-I

Unit I

Introduction to International Trade Law

Fundamentals of Contract


Unit II

Formation of International Commercial Contract

International Sales Law.

Unit III

Carriage of Goods by Land, Water and Air

Marine Insurance.

Unit IV

Financial of International Trade

LL.M IIInd Semester Group B : Business Law

Paper-IV : International Trade Law-II

Unit I

International commercial Arbitration

Regulation of International Trade

Custom and Central Excise Clearance.

Unit II

Foreign Exchange and Taxation matters

Foreign Direct Investment and Transfer of Technology.

Unit III

Competition Laws

EXIM Policy.

Unit IV

WTO Obligations, Conceptual frame work and agreement

Trade in Service.
LL.M IIInd Semester Group B : Business Law

Paper-V : Intellectual Property Rights-I

Unit I
Concept of Intellectual Property
Economic Importance of Intellectual Property
International Scenario : TRIPS and other Treaties.

Unit II
Copy Right : Introduction to Copyright, The Copyright Act, 1957, Copyright vis-a-vis Digital Technology, Software Copyright.
Implication of International Conventions in India.

Unit III
Industrial Design : Need for Protection of Industrial Designs, The Designs Act, 2000
International Regime relating to Industrial Design.

Unit-IV
International Conventions.
LL.M IIInd Semester Group B : Business Law

Paper-VI : Intellectual Property Rights-II

Unit I


Unit II

Exhaustion of Right in Trade Mark

Domain Name dispute and cyber squatting.

Unit III

Law relating to Geographical Indication: Domestic as well as International Law

Traditional Knowledge.

Unit IV

Introduction to Patents

Indian Patent Act, 1970

International Regime relating to Patent: Convention and Treaties, Relevant provisions under TRIPs

LL.M Ist Semester Group C : Constitutional And Administrative Law

Paper-I : Constitutionalism : Pluralism & Federalism

Unit I : Constitutionalism

Unit II : Federalism
What is a federal government? Difference between confederation and federation, Conditions requisite for federalism, Patterns of federal government-USA, Australia, Canada, India, Judicial review-for federal umpiring, New trends in federalism : Co-operative federalism, India-Central Control v. State Autonomy, Political factors influencing federalism, Plural aspects of Indian Federalism : Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Assam, Dynamics of federalism.

Unit III : Pluralism

Unit IV :

Select Bibliography :
4. M.A.Fazal, Drafting a British Bill of Rights, 27 JILI 423, 1985
LL.M Ist Semester Group C : Constitutional And Administrative Law

Paper-II : National Security, Public Order and Rule of Law

**Unit I**


**Unit II**


**Unit III**

Exceptional Legislation : COFEPOSA and other legislation to curb economic offenders, TADA -The Draconian Law, Comments of NHRC, Special courts and Tribunals, Due process and special legislation, Martial law, Provisions in English, Provisions in the Constitution.

**Unit IV**

Civil Liberties and Emergency : Article 19, Meaning of 'Security of State', Meaning of 'Public Order', Suspension of Article 19 Rights on Declaration of Emergency, President's Right to suspend right to move any court, Article 21-Special importance-its non-suspendability, Suspendability-44th Amendment.


**Select Bibliography** :

Unit I : Mass media-Types of-Press Films, Radio and Television

Press-Freedom of Speech and Expression-Article 19 (1) (a)

Unit II : Films-How far included in freedom of speech and expression?

Unit III : Radio and Television-Government Monopoly

Unit IV : Constitutional Restrictions
Radio and Television subject to law of defamation and obscenity, Power to legislate-Article 246 read with the Seventh Schedule. Power to impose tax-licensing and licensing fee.

Select Bibliography
2. M.P.Jain, Constitutional Law of India, 1994
5. Soli Sorabjee, Law of Press Censorship in India, 1976
Unit I: Panoramic View of Human Rights
1. Human Rights in Non-Western Thought, Awareness of Human Rights during the nationalist movement, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Constituent Assembly and Part III, drafting process, Subsequent developments in International Law and the Position in India (e.g., Convention of Social Discrimination, Torture, Gender discrimination, Environment and the Two human right covenants.)
2. Fundamental Rights Jurisprudence as Incorporating Directive Principles

Unit II: Right not to be Subject to Torture, Inhuman or Cruel Treatment
Conceptions of torture, third-degree methods, 'Justification' for it, Outlay of torture at international and constitutional law level, Incidence of torture in India, Judicial attitudes, Law Reform-proposed and pending.

Minority Rights: Conception of minorities, Scope of protection, The position of minority 'Woman' and their basic rights, Communal Riots as involving violation of rights.
Rights to Development of Individuals and Nations: The U.N.Declaration on right to Development, 1987, The need for constitutional and legal changes in India from human rights standpoint.

People's Participation in Protection and Promotion of Human Rights: Role of International NGOS, Amnesty International, Minority Rights Groups, International Bars Association, Law Asia, Contribution of these groups to protection and promotion of human rights in India.

Unit III
Development Agencies and Human Rights: Major International funding agencies and their operations in India, World Bank lending and resultant violation/promotion of human rights, Should development assistance be tied to observance of human rights (as embodied in various UN declarations)


Unit IV
Independence of Judiciary: Role of the Legal Profession, Judicial appointments-tenure of judges, Qualifications of judges, Separation of judiciary from executive.

Select Bibliography
2. U. Baxi (ed.) The right to be Human, 1986
5. L. Levin, Human Rights, 1982
Unit I

1. Evolution and significance of Administrative Law in various systems of governance-from ancient to modern.
   a) England and USA
   b) France
   c) Other systems


Unit II


Unit III


Unit IV:

Control on Maladministration: Ombudsman, Commissions of Inquiry, Vigilance Commissions, Investigative Agencies: The CBI, Inquiries by Legislative Committee, Legislative control, Judicial Inquiries.

Select Bibliography

1. Pater H. Schunk, Foundation of Administrative Law, 1994
2. Friedman, The State and Rule of law in a mixed Economy.
3. Ivor Jennings, Law & the Constitution
4. Schwartz and Wade, Legal Control of Government
8. Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law
LL.M IIIrd Semester Group C : Constitutional And Administrative Law

Paper-VI : Administrative Process and Judicial Control

Unit I

Administrative process: Nature and Meaning, the role of civil service, the role of administrative agencies, Constitutional standards: Doctrine of Police Power, Doctrine of Eminent Domain, Taxing power, Responsibility and accountability.

Unit II

Judicial Review of Administrative action in India: Historical development, power of Supreme Court, Powers of High Courts, Role of Subordinate Courts. Jurisdiction: Finality Clause, Conclusive evidence Clauses, Law Fact distinction, Exclusionary Clause. Ground of Judicial Review: Doctrine of Ultra vires, Unreasonable discretionary power: From liver sidge to padfield, discretion and Justifiability, violation of fundamental rights, Extraneous consideration and /or irrelevant ground, delegation acting under dictation, Malafides and Bias, Lack of rationality and proportionality, oppressing decision.

Unit III

Limits of Judicial Review: Locus standi and PIL, Laches, Resjudicata, alternative remedies, Remedies Writs, injunction and declaration.

Unit IV

Tortuous and contractual liability, emerging liability-Personal accountability, compensatory jurisprudence and right to live, accountability under consumer protection law, Promissory Estoppels: Legitimate expectation and Constitutional dimensions.