

Approved by Board of Study on 06/09/2016

Schedule- A

LL.M. Credit Course of Study.

Two years, Four Semesters

(Session 2016-2017 & 2017-2018)

First Semester-400	Marks	Credit
Compulsory Paper:- Indian Constitutional Law-	100	(4)
And three Papers having 100 marks each.		
First Group: - Crimes or contract and corporate law.		
Second Semester – 400	Marks	Credit
Compulsory Paper: - Jurisprudence:	100	(4)
And three papers having 100 marks each.		
Second Group: Family Law or International law & Human Rights.		
Third Semester – 400	Marks	Credit
Compulsory Paper: Interpretation of Statutes & Judicial Process.	100	(4)
And three papers having 100 marks each.		
Third Group: Torts or Administrative Law.		
Fourth Semester – 400	Marks	Credit
1. Compulsory Paper: Legal Education & Research Methodology	100	(4)
2. Environmental law / Law & Social Transformation in India.	100	(4)
3. Labour Management Relation/ Dissertation -	100	(4)
4. Viva- voce:	100	+ (4)

Schedule- B
LL.M. Credit Course of Study.
Two years, Four Semesters
(Session 2016-2017 & 2017-2018)

First Semester-

First Group- Crimes

	Marks	Credit
Paper I- Criminal Law in India	100	(4)
Paper II – Criminology and Penology	100	(4)
Paper III- Socio- Economic Offences in India.	100	(4)

OR

Contract and Corporate Law

Paper I- General Principles of Law of contract	100	(4)
Paper II – Specific Contract	100	(4)
Paper III- Corporate Law (Company Law)	100	(4)

Second Semester –

Second Group- Family Law

Paper I- Hindu Law (including Hindu Jurisprudence)	100	(4)
Paper II Muslim Law (including Muslim Jurisprudence)	100	(4)
Paper III- Christian, Parsi and Jews Laws	100	(4)

OR

International law & Human Rights.

Paper I-Public International Law	100	(4)
Paper II International Law and Human Rights	100	(4)
Paper III- Human Rights in India.	100	(4)

Third Semester

Third Group: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws

Paper I- Law of Torts	100	(4)
Paper II Specific Torts	100	(4)
Paper III- Consumer Protection Laws	100	(4)

OR

Administrative Law.

Paper I- Administrative Law in India- I	100	(4)
Paper II Administrative Law in India- II	100	(4)
Paper III- Comparative Administrative Law	100	(4)

Fourth Semester:

(A) Environmental law OR Law & Social Transformation in India.	100	(4)
(B) Labour Management Relation OR Dissertation	100	(4)

Schedule- A

LL.M. Degree Course of Study.

Two years, Four Semesters

(Session 2016-2017 & 2017-2018)

First Semester-400 Marks

Compulsory Paper:- Indian Constitution Law- 100

And three Papers- 100 Marks each.

First Group:- Crimes or contract and corporate law.

Second Semester – 400 marks

Compulsory Paper: Jurisprudence 100 Mark

And three papers having 100 marks each.

Second Group: Family Law or International law & Human Rights.

Third Semester – 400 Marks

Compulsory Paper: Interpretation of Statute & Judicial Process 100 Marks:

And three papers having 100 marks each.

Third group: Torts or Administrative Law.

Fourth Semester – 400 marks

Compulsory Paper:-

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 5. Legal Education & Research Methodology- | 100 marks. |
| 6. Environmental law / Law & Social Transformation in India | 100 marks. |
| 7. Labour Management Relation / Dessertation- | 100 marks |
| 8. Viva-vice: | 100 marks |

Schedule- B
LL.M. Degree Course of Study.
Two years, Four Semesters
(Session 2016-2017 & 2017-2018)

First Semester-

First Group- Crimes

Paper I- Criminal Law in India

Paper II – Criminology and Penology

Paper III- Socio- Economic Offences in India.

OR

Contract and Corporate Law

Paper I- General Principles of Law of contract

Paper II – Specific Contract

Paper III- Corporate Law (Company Law)

Second Semester –

Second Group- Family Law

Paper I- Hindu Law (including Hindu Jurisprudence)

Paper II Muslim Law (including Muslim Jurisprudence)

Paper III- Christian, Parsi and Jews Laws

OR

International law & Human Rights.

Paper I-Public International Law

Paper II International Law and Human Rights

Paper III- Human Rights in India.

Third Semester

Third Group: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws

Paper I- Law of Torts

Paper II Specific Torts

Paper III- Consumer Protection Laws

OR

Paper I- Administrative Law in India- I

Paper II Administrative Law in India- II

Paper III- Comparative Administrative Law

Fourth Semester:

(A) Environmental law OR Law & Social Transformation in India.

(B) Labour Management Relation OR Dissertation

LL.M.
First Semester: (2016-2017)
Compulsory Papers: Indian Constitution Law

Unit – I

Making of Indian Constitution. Preamble,
Nature and Special Features of the Indian Constitution.
Indian Federalism: Conceptual Position of the Federalism.
Nature of the Indian Constitution. Co-operative Federalism.
Relationship of trust and faith between the Centre and State.
Challenges before the Indian Federalism.

Unit – II

Right to equality: Scope of Right to equality. New approach of equality. Equality of Opportunity, in matters of public employment and in admission to educational institutions.

Freedom of speech and expression:

The area of freedom and its limitations.
Freedom of Press, and new scientific development.

Emerging regime of new fundamental Rights:

The changing dimension of right to life and personal liberty.
Reading with directive principles, and fundamental duties, into fundamental rights.

Right to Freedom of Religion:

The scope of freedom and the State Control. Secularism and religious fantaism.

Unit – III

Distribution of the Legislative Powers:

The scheme of the Distribution of the Legislative Powers in India.

Emergency Provisions: Amendment Process of the Constitution.

Roll of the Election Commission in Democratic Process

Constitutional Development of Committees/ Reports/ Commissions 1950 till date.

Unit - IV

The Judiciary and Executive

The Supreme Court, its Jurisdiction and Powers.

Its role as guardian of the Constitution.

Relation among Legislative Executive, & Judiciary.

Recommended Books:

- | | |
|--|----------------|
| 1. Constitution of India: | V. N. Shukla |
| 2. Constitution of India: | M. P. Jain |
| 3. Constitution of India: | D. D. Basu |
| 4. Constitution Law of India: | H. M. Seervai |
| 5. Indian Constitution: | Kazmi M.C. |
| 6. Modern Constitution: | Wheare, K.C. |
| 7. Federal Government: | K. C. Wheare |
| 8. Framing India's Constitution: | Shiva Rao |
| 9. Making of Indian Constitution: | Banerjii, A. |
| 10. Some insights into Fundamental Rights : | Tripathi P. K. |
| 11. Constitution in the making: | B.N. Rao |
| 12. Federalism and Frictions in Centre – State Relations: | K.L. Bhati |
| 13. Basic structure and Constitutional Amendments: ---A. Lakshmi | |
| 14. Amending powers and Constitutional Amendments: | Diwan, P. |
| 15. Reconstitution of the Constitution of India:-- -Sharma, K. | |
| 16. Reservation justice to OBC's: | Prasad A. |
| 17. Constitution of India: | Grover, V. |
| 18. Constitutional Law: | K.C. Joshi |
| 19. Constitutional Law of India: | Dr J.N. Pandey |
| 20. Constitutional Law of India: | Dr Kailash Rai |

Optional Papers
Group I (Crime Group)
Criminal Law in India-I

Unit - I

History and Development of Criminal Law in India and England.

Crime and Criminal Law

General Principle of Criminal Law: Meaning, Nature, Essentials and Stages of Offence & place of Criminal Law in Criminal Science.

Basic element of Crime: External and internal Intention, Recklessness, Negligence, Relevance of Motive: Strict Liability.

Unit – II

Stages in Commission of Crime:

Constructive Joint Criminality

Abetment and Criminal Conspiracy.

Offences against Women

Unit – III

Defenses:

Mistake

Necessity,

Intoxication

Unsoundness of mind

Consent

Compulsion by threat and Superior order

Private Defence.

Unit – IV

Offences against Human Body:

(i) Culpable Homicide and Murder,

(ii) Kidnapping and Abduction,

Offences against Property:

- (i) Theft
- (ii) Robbery.

Offences against Marriage:

- (i) Bigamy
- (ii) Adultery

Offences against Morals: Obscenity**Offences against State: Sedition****Defamation:****Recommended Books:**

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. Outlines of Criminal Law | Kenny |
| 2. History of Criminal Law in England | J.F. Stephen |
| 3. General Principles of Crime | Jerome Hall |
| 4. Principles and Practices of Criminal Law | Harrie |
| 5. Law of Crimes | Ratan Lal |
| 6. Principles of Criminal Law | R. C. Nigam |
| 7. History of English Criminal Law | Redzinowicz |
| 8. Criminal Law | G. Williams |
| 9. Law of Crimes | Russel |
| 10. Principle of Criminal Law: | Sutherland |
| 11. Criminology and Penology: | N.V. Paranjape |

Paper- II

Criminology and Penology:

Unit – I Introduction of Criminology

Definition, Nature and extent of crime in India,

Definition, Nature and importance of criminology,

Relationship between crime, criminal law and criminology,

Methods of criminological Studies.

Schools of Criminology:

Classical,

Biological,

Cartographic,

Sociological and

Socialist.

Unit – II Theories of criminal etiology:

Lombroso, and Neo- Lombrosian,

Psycho-analysis, Differential Association,

Anomic Tradition: critical criminology with reference to Labeling,

Intrractionism and Conflicts theory.

A brief discussion on modern trends in Criminology:

Phenomenology, Postmodernism and Feminism Crime.

Unit – III Penology:

Theories of Punishment, Capital Punishment:

Judicial Attitude towards Capital Punishment in India.

Prison System; Open Prison-evaluation

Probation, Parole, Distinction between probation and parole

Unit – IV Victomology:

Victomology & compensation to the victims of crime.

Books:

Catherine & Williams:	Text book on Criminology
Sutherland and Cressy:	Principles of Criminology
J. M. Sethana:	Society and the Criminal
A. Siddique: criminology-	Problems and Perspectives
Sutherland:	White Collar Crime, Criminology
W. C. Reckless:	The Prevention and Juvenile Delinquency
S. Rao:	Crime in our society
Law Commission of India:-	42 nd Report
Criminology and Penology:	N.V. Paranjape

Paper – III
Socio Economic Offences in India:

Unit - I

Crime against Social & Economical Security and Problems of their control.

The concept of social and economic Offences.

The distinction between traditional offences and socio economic offences.

Principles of traditional criminal jurisprudence

Special feature of social Economic offences.

Offences of socio- economic and white collar crime.

Prevention of socio economic crimes and major constraints in the implementation of law relating to socio-economic offences.

Unit – II

Dowry prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 & 1986

Definition of dowry,

Offence of taking, giving dowry and penalties.

Offence of demanding dowry and penalty

Ban on advertisement.

Dowry to be for the benefit of bride & penalties for non- transfer of dowry.

Agreement for giving & taking dowry to be void.

Contingence of Offence's.

Offence's to be cognizable for certain purposes and nature of offences & the act non bailable and non compoundable. Burden of proof,

Power of the Central and State's Governments, to make for rules.

Unit – III

Crime and Women:

Crime relating to women historical retrospect,

Obscenity & indecent

Female Feticide and Female infanticide,

Prostitution, Rape, Dowry Death, Domestic Violence,

Sexual Harassment at work places

Reason of crime causation and their solution.

Unit – IV

Prevention of Food Adulteration Act 1954:

- (i) Definitions
- (ii) Machinery for implementation
- (iii) Penalties
- (iv) Defenses available on prosecution
- (v) Cognizance and trial of offences
- (vi) Application of probation of offenders Act, 1958 and Section 360 of the Cr.P.C.
- (vii) Power of the Central Government to give direction.
- (viii) Rule making power of Central and State Government.

Books:

- I. Dowry prohibition Act, 1961 as amended in 1984 & 1986
- II. Food Adulteration Act, 1954.
- III. Gender Justice-women and law in India- Monika Chawla & Vinay Sharma.
- IV. Crime against women- S. Banerjee.
- V. Legal Status and Remedies for women in India, Ratan Lal & Dhiraj Lal (A.S. Altekari)
- VI. Justice for Women- Mahatma Gandhi.
- VII. Gender Justice: Flavia Ajves

General Principals of Law of Contract: Paper -I

Unit – I

History & Nature of Contractual Obligations.

Formation of contract: Acritical study of offer and Acceptance.

Doctrine of Consideration and Privity of Contract.

Offer, Acceptance, and consideration.

Standard form of Contract.

Unit – II

Capacity of caontract- nature of minor's agreement and the doctrine of restitution.

Capcity of contract- minoe's contract.

Elements viltiaing contract- mistake, fraud, misrepresentation, public policy.

coercion, undue influence and the factors vitiating free consent with special reference to fraud and misrepresentation.

Unit – III

Void agreement with the special reference to agreement related to restraint of trade and wagering agreements.

Discharge of contracts with special reference to the doctrine of frustration.

Relations resembling those created by contract.

Remadies in the form of compainsation.

Unit – IV

Specific Relief, specific performance of contract,

Contracts that can be specifically enforced,

Persons against whom specific performance can be ordered.

Recession and cancellation.

Injunction – Temporary, Perpetual.

Declaratory Orders.

Books:

Anson's law of Contract.

Pollock and Mulla on Contract and Specific Relief Act Contract and Specific Relief Act

Avtar Singh, Contract and Specific Relief Act

Avtar Singh, Principles of law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase

S.K. Singh: Sale of Goods Act, C.L.A. Allahabad.

H. K. Saharay, Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Acts, Universal, Delhi.

Kailash Rai, Indian Contract Act

Bare Acts:

1. Indian Contract Act, 1872
2. Specific Relief Act, 1963.
3. Cheshire & Fifoob on Contract
4. Chisly on Contract
5. Shannon & Shatton on Contract
6. Pollok Mulla- Sole of Goods Act& Partnership Act

Paper II Specific Contract:

Unit – I

Contract of indemnity.

- (i) Definition and Nature of Contract of indemnity.
- (ii) Extent and commencement of liability.

Contract of Gaurantee:

- (a) Meaning and essentials of contract of guarantee.
- (b) Extent of surety's Liability
- (c) Discharge of surety's Liability.
- (d) Rights of Surety.

Unit – II

Contract of Bailment & Pledge

- (i) Meaning and essentials of contract of Bailment.
- (ii) Duties of Bailor and Bailee.
- (ii) Rights of Bailee.
- (iii) Meaning and essentials of contract of Pledge and persons entitled to pledge.

Contract of Agency.

- (1) Nature and essentials of contract of Agency.
- (2) Creation of Agency: Implied, Agency and Agency of necessity.
- (3) Agency by ratification,
- (4) Termination of Agency.

Unit – III

Contract of Sale as a Contract, definition and essentials of Contract of sale.

The rule of caveat emptor and the exceptions thereto under the sale of goods Act,
Transfer of Title and passing of risk,

unpaid seller and His rights.

Remadies for breach of Contract. .

Unit – IV

Partnership, Definition essential and nature,

Distinct advantages and disadvantages vis-a vis, partnership and private limited company. Mutual relationship between partners,

Authority of partners, admission of partners, outgoing of partners,

Registration of partnership, and dissolution of partnership.

Bare act:

Indian Contract Act, 1872.

Sale of Goods Act, 1930

Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

Books:

Avtar Singh,- Principles of law of Sale of Goods and Hire Purchase

S.K. Singh,- Sale of Goods Act, C.L.A. Allahabad.

H. K. Saharay,- Indian Partnership and Sale of Goods Acts, Universal, Delhi.

Kailash Rai:- Law of Specific Contract

T. R. Desai:- Contract Act

Corporate Law - III

Company Law

Unit – I

Company: Need of Company for Development,

Creation of Company, Definition; Kinds of Company,

Persons Formation of a Company, Registration and Incorporation,

Theory of Corporate Personality.

Memorandum of Association-VariouS Clauses; doctrine of ultra-vires

Articles of Association- its relation with Memorandum of Association; Doctrine of Constructive Notice; Indoor Management- and it's Exceptions.

Unit – II

Prospectus- Issue, Contents, liability for miss-statements, Statement in Lieu of Prospectus.

Promoters- position, duties and liabilities.

Share Capital- its objects and effects, transfer of share, restrictions on transfer, procedure for transfer, refusal of transfer; relationship between transferor and transferee, issue of shares at premium and discount; depository receipts, dematerialized shares.(DEMAT)

Share Holders- who can be and who cannot be a share holder; modes of becoming a share holder; forfeiture and surrender of shares; lien on shares; share warrant and share warrant holder.

Share Capital- kinds, alteration and reduction of share capital, further issue of capital, Duties of Courts to protect the interest of creditors and investors.

Debenture- Meaning, Kinds of debentures; Shareholder and Debenture holder, Remedies of Debenture holders. Role of Directors,

Winding up-

Legal Liabilities of Company- Civil and Criminal.

Unit – III

Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

Definition and Characteristic of Negotiable Instruments.

Type of Negotiable Instruments, Definition and Essentials of Promissory Note.

Bill of Exchange and Cheque.

Liabilities and Capacity of Parties of Negotiable Instruments,

Holder and Holder in Due-Course: Transfer and Negotiation of Negotiable Instruments.

Unit – IV

Crossing of Cheques and payment,

Dishonor of Cheques Presentment and Payment,

Dishonor, Noting and Protest of Negotiable Instruments,

Endorsement; Definition, Essential of a Valid Endorsement and its Kinds,

Rules of Evidence and Compensation.

Acts:

Company Act, 2013

Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881

Book Recommended:

Avtar Singh: Company Law (E.B.C. Lucknow)

Baishyam and Adiga – the Negotiable Instruments Act 1997

Gupta – Banking Law

M. L.Tenon, Banking law & practice in India, 2000.

L.C.B. Grower: Principles of Modern Company Law, (Sweet and Maxwell)

Mamta Chaturvedi – Banking Law

R.N. Chaudhary – Banking Law

S. N. Gupta The Banking Law in theory & Practice, 1999

S. M. Shah: Lectures on Company Law (Tripathi Bombay) Palmers' Company Law (Stevens)
Company Law- Gawer

J.N. Pandey- Company Vidhi

Kailash Rai - Company Vidhi

LL.M. Compulsory Papers:

Second Semester: (2016-2017)

Jurisprudence

Unit – I

Definition, nature and scope of legal theory,
Importance of the study of Legal theory of Jurisprudence.
Evolution of Feminist theory.

Unit – II

Analytical positivism – Austin, Kelson, and Hart.
Savigny theory of ‘Volk-giest’ and,
Mains theory of Status to Contract.
Natural law theory,
Theory of Social Engineering and Solidarity.

Unit – III

Legal Concept – Right, Duty, Ownership,
Possession and Person.
Judicial Process – Application of Doctrine of Precedent of India.
The indolence on Justice Theories.

Unit – IV

Judicial contribution in Bringing Social Changes.
Law and morality.
Theories of punishment.

Recommended Books:

Jurisprudence	Dias
Legal theory	Friedmen, W.
Law in a changing Society	Friedmen, W.
A Text Book of Jurisprudence	Paton, G.W.
Province and function of law	Stone, Julious
Introduction to the Philosophy of Law	Rouscoe Pound
Concept of Law	Hart H.L.A.
Law in the Making	Allen C.K.
Jurisprudence and legal theory	Dwivedi S.P.
Jurisprudence.	Tripathi B.N.M.
Jurisprudence and legal theory	V.D.Mahajan
Salmond on Jurisprudence	Bodenheimer,
Jurisprudence the philosophy and Method of Law, (Universal public. Delhi)	
Jurisprudence: A study of Indian Legal Theory	S.N. Dhyani,
Solmond Dimension of Law -	Stone J.
Law & Morality -	L.L. Fullar
Jurisprudence -	Boedhenhimer

LL.M. IInd Semester:
Group-I: Family Law:

Paper- I (Hindu Law including Hindu Jurisprudence)

Unit – I

Basic Principle of Hindu Jurisprudence,

Sources of Hindu Law.

Unit – II

Concept of Marriage under Hindu Law

Matrimonial remedies.

Nullity of Marriage,

Restitution of Conjugal Rights.

Judicial Separation. Divorce.

Unit – III

Changing concept of adoption:

From religious to secular. Inheritance,

Historical Perspective,

Succession to property of a Hindu male dying intestate under Hindu Succession Act, 1956.

Devolution of interest in Mitakshara coparcenaries under Hindu Succession Act, 1956,

Succession of property of Hindu Female dying intestate,

Unit – IV

Minority and Guardianship under the minority and Guardianship Act 1956.

Maintenance of wife, children's and parents,

Join Family and coparcener,

Books:

Paras Diwan:	Hindu Law.
J. D. M. Derrett –	Hindu Law past and present.
D.F. Mulla-	Principles of Hindu Law.
Jaspal Singh -	Hindu law Marriage and Divorce.
Hindu Law and the Constitution-	A. M. Bhattacharya.
An Introduction of Modern Hindu Law:	J.D.M.Deret
Hindu Law:	Raghavacharya
Hindu Jurisprudence:	P.N. Sen & N.C. Sen Gupta
Calassical Hindu Law an Essay:	J.D.M.Deret

Family Law: Paper- II
(Muslim Law including Muslim Jurisprudence)

Unit – I

Basic Principle of Muslim Jurisprudence,

Sources of Muslim Law.

Schools of Muslim Law.

Unit – II

Law of marriage,

Law of dower,

Maintenance,

Unit – III

Divorce under Muslim Law,

Dissolution of Muslim Marriage,

Paternity and Legitimacy,

Unit – IV

Will (vasiyat)

Gift (Hiba)

Law of inheritance,

Uniform Civil Code.

Books:

Principles of Mohammedan Law –	D.F. Mulla
Muslim Law –	Paras Diwan
Outlines of Mohammedan Law	Fyzee
Mohammedan Law	Tybejee
Mohammeden Law	Amir Ali
Uniform Civil Code	M.S. Ratnaparkhi
Uniform Civil Code	Kiran Deshta
Muslim Law of Marriage and Divorce-	M.A. Quareshi
Muslim Law:	R.R. Maurya
Muslim Jurisprudence:	Abdur Rahim
Mohammeden Law :	Akil Ahmad
Muslim Vidhi:	R.K.Sinha
Adhunik Miuslim Vidhi ki Rooprekha:	Paras Diwan

Paper III
Cristian , Parsi, and Jews Laws

Unit – I

Christian & Parsi Law of Marriage, Divorce and Succession,
Essentials of Marriage,
Divorce.

Unit – II

Nullity of Marriage
Judicial Seperation

Unit – III

Alimony
Custody of Childrens

Unit – IV

Intestate Succession of Parsis,
Intestate Succession of other than of Parsis

Books:

*Family Law: Hindu Muslim Cristians, Parsi, and Jews by Paras Diwan

*Indian Law of Marriage and Divorce written by: Kumar Desai

Group II
International law & Human Rights:
Paper I- Public International Law:

Unit – I

International Law in ancient, medieval & British India.

Relationship between International Law & Municipal Law,

Sources of International Law,

Concept of Sovereignty and its relevance Today.

Unit – II

Recognition of State & Government,

Succession of State & Government.

Extradition, Asylum. Settlement of International dispute

Nationality & Status of Refugees.

Unit – III

State Territory, State Jurisdiction, State Responsibility,

Law of war & War crime, Diplomatic Agent.

Unit – IV

United Nations: Origin, Object, Principles and membership.

Main organ of the United Nation, General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice.

Role of United Nation Organisation for the Development of Human Right Commission.

Role of International Court of Justice,

International Criminal Court of Justice

Books:

Introduction to International Law	J. J. Stark
International Law	S. K. Kapoor
Public International Law	S.K. Varma
International law & Human Rights	H.O. Agrawal
International law & Human Rights	Oppenheim.
International law & Human Rights & Peace	Brierly

Paper II- International Law and Human Rights:

Unit – I

International Concern: Protection of individual in international law,
League of Nation, War Crime Trials,
Human Rights & United Nation Charter.

Normative and institutional framework of U.N. Role of permanent organ.
U.N. Human Right Commission,
U.N. High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Unit – II

Universal Declaration on Human Rights,

- (1) History of Declaration,
- (2) Structure of Declaration,
- (3) Legal Significance

Unit – III

International Covenants: ICCPR, ICESCR,

- (i) Nature and characteristic
- (ii) Optional Protocols

Regional Instruments:

1. European Convention on Human Rights,
2. American Convention on Human Rights,
3. African Charter on Human Rights & People's Rights
4. Asia and Human Rights

Unit – IV

Introduction: Nature, Basic Principles,

Historical Development since 1899.

Protection of Victim of War:

Wounded, Sick, Shipwrecked and Prisoners of war

Implementation of International Humanitarian law,

Role of International Committee of Red Cross in Implementation of
International Humanitarian Law.

Human Rights, Humanitarian Law

Protection of marginalized Group:-

Women, Children, Minorities and Refugee.

International Crimes including Terrorism.

Books:

International Law / Human Rights:

S. K. Kapoor

International law & Human Rights:

H.O. Agrawal

Bare Act, of N.H.R.C.

Dr. U. Chandra:

Human Rights & Practice

Charter of Declaration of Human Rights.

Paper III

Human Rights in India:

Unit – I

History, Concept and development of Human Rights in Indian Constitution.
Constitutional Philosophy,

Human Rights in Indian Tradition- Ancient, Medieval and Modern.

Human Rights in Western Tradition, Concept of Natural Law,

Natural Rights and Human Rights.

Human Rights in Legal Tradition-

International Law and National Law.

Unit – II

Preamble, Fundamental Rights- General

Right to equality: Gender Justice, and Empowerment of Women.

Special Provisions for the Weaker Sections of Society,

Reservation Policy under the Constitution.

Freedom of Speech & Expression:

Freedom of Press, Limitations,

Right to Information.

Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

New Dimension. Judicial Approach.

Right to Freedom of Religion, Secularism,

Protection of Minorities under the Constitution.

Unit – III

Implementation and Enforcement Mechanism of Human Rights in India

Remedies provided by the judiciary and National Human Right Commission.

Fundamental Duties, Article 51- A of the Constitution,

Concept and need of Fundamental Duties.

Enforcement and effectuation of Fundamental Duties.

Judicial Activism, and Protection of Human Right in India.

Role of Non- Governmental Organization.

Unit – IV

Emerging regime of new Human Rights in India,

Taking Guidance from Directive Principle of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.

New Approach.

Use of Force: validity of Indian Action in Kashmir, Goa, and Bangladesh.
India and W.T.O.

Acts, etc:

The Charter of U.N.O.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

The Protection of Human Rights Act 1993

Books

Law relating to Human Rights: S.K.Awasthi & R.P.Katariya

International Law and Human Rights: S.K.Kapoor

Human Rights:(Children & Women) H.O. Agrawal

LL.M. Compulsory Paper III:**III Semester: (2017-2018)****Interpretation of Statutes & Judicial Process****Unit– I**

Interpretation, meaning, Purpose, Main Rules of Interpretation,

Subsidiary rules of interpretation.

External and internal rules of interpretation.

Interpretation of the Constitution and Penal Statutes.

Unit – II

Delegatus non protest deliegare.

Expression unious exclusio alterious.

Genrelia specialibus non derogant.

In Pari delecto potior est condition possidentis

Utres valet potior quam pareat,

Expressum facite cessare tacitum.

In Bonam Partem.

Unit – III

The concept of justice and relation between law and justice.

The concept of dharma, in Indian thought, ‘Dharma as a foundation of legal ordering.’

Various theories of justice in western thought.

Judicial process in India,

Indian debates on role of Judges and the on the Notion of the Judicial review.

Dangerous signals and new challenges before Indian judiciary.

Unit – IV

Independency of judiciary and the nature of judicial process.

Judicial process under the Indian Constitution.

Confrontation with the legislature and executive.

Appointment and transfer of the Judges and its effect on independency of judiciary.

Judicial Activism and Constitutional obligation of the Courts.

Defense of judicial activism & evolution.

Constitution of India and Judicial Activism,

Role played by the Supreme Court of India.

Need for care and caution with judicial accountability.

Books:

Law and public opinion	Dicey, A.V.
Theories of Legislation:	Bentham
Nature of Judicial Process:	Cardozo
Judicial Process:	Henry J. Abraham
Interpretation :	Maxwell
Statute of Law:	Craze, W.F.
Interpretation:	J. Swaroop
Principles of Statutory Interpretation:	G.P. Singh
The interpretation of Statutes:	Maxwell
Interpretation of Statutes:	V. Sarathi.
Interpretation of Statutes:	N.S. Brinda.
Theory of Legislation: –	Jetro Brown
Nature of Law:-	Cardozo

Group - I
Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Laws
Paper –I, Law of Torts

Unit – I

Development of Law of Torts and Tort actions generally.

Evolution of Law of Torts:

- (i) England, forms of action, specific remedies from case to case.
- (ii) India, - Principles of Justice, Equity and good conscience, uncodified character, advantages and disadvantages.

Definition, Nature, scope, and objects.

- (i) A wrongful act- violation of duty imposed by law, duty which is owed to people, generally. (in rem)
- (ii) The concept of unliquidated damages,
- (iii) Changing Scope of Law of Torts, expanding character of duties owed to people generally due to complexity of modern society.
- (iv) Objects- Prescribing standards of Human Conduct, redressal of wrongs by payment of compensation, prescribing un law full conduct by injunction.

Unit – II

Principles of liability in Torts:

- (i) Fault
 - (a) Wrongful intents, and
 - (b) Negligence
- (ii) Liability without Fault,
- (iii) Violation of ethical codes.
- (iv) Statutory Liability,
- (v) Place of motive in torts.

Justification in tort,:

- (i) Volenti non fit injuria

- (ii) Necessity- Private and Public
- (iii) Plaintiff's Default
- (iv) Act of God
- (v) Inevitable accident
- (vi) Private Defense
- (vii) Statutory Authority
- (viii) Judicial and quasi Judicial acts'
- (ix) Parental and quasi parental authority.

Extinguishment of Liability in certain situations:

- (i) Actio personalis moritur cum persona – exceptions.
- (ii) Waiver and acquiescence.
- (iii) Release.
- (iv) Accord and Satisfaction.
- (v) Limitation.

Unit – III LOCUS:

- (i) Who may Sue- aggrieved individual- class action- social action group.
- (ii) Statutes granting standing to certain persons or groups.
- (iii) Who may not be sued.

Vicarious Liability:

(i) Basis scope and justification.

- (a) Express authorization,
- (b) Ratification,
- (c) Abetment,

(ii) Special Relationship,

- (a) Master and Servant- arising out of and in the course of employment,
Who is Master? The control test- Who is servant? - Borrowed servant,-
independent contractor and servant, distinguished.
- (b) Principal and Agent,
- (c) Corporation and Principal Officer.

Unit – IV

Doctrine of sovereignty and its relevance in India.

Absolute and Strict Liability.

Legal Remedies:

- (i) Award of Damages- simple, special, punitive
- (ii) Remoteness of Damage- foresee ability and Directness
- (iii) Injunction, Specific Restitution of Property
- (iv) **Extra Legal Remedies-** self-help, re-entry on land, re-capture of goods, distress damage feasant and abatement of nuisance.

Paper II Specific Torts:

Unit – I

Assault, Battery

False imprisonment,

Defamation.

Unit – II

Malicious Prosecution

Trespass to land, Trespass ab initio,

Dispossession,

Movable Property,

Trespass to goods,

Detinue Conversion,

Torts against business interests:

Injurious falsehood, misstatements, passing off.

Unit – III

Negligence: Basic Concepts

Theories of Negligence

Standards of care, Duty to take care,
carelessness, inadvertence.

Doctrine of contributory negligence.

Res-ipsa-loquitur, and its importance in contemporary law.

Liability of common causes for negligence.

Unit – IV

Nervous shock.

Nuisance: definition, essentials and types.

Act, which constitute nuisance-obstructions of highways,

Pollution of air, water, noise, and interference with light and air.

Recommended Books:

1. Salmond and Heuston: Law of Torts
2. D.M. Gandhi: Law of Torts
3. Ratan Lal & Dheeraj Lal: Law of Torts
4. Winfield & Jolowiz: On Torts
5. R.K.Bangiya Law of Torts
6. M.N.Shukla: Law of Torts

Paper - III,

Consumer Protection Laws

Unit – I

1. Consumer movements: historical perspectives
 - (i) Common law protection
 - (ii) Consumerism in India: food adulteration drugs and cosmetics essential commodities.
 - (iii) Criminal Sanction: Sale of noxious and adulterated substances false weights and measures;
2. Consumer the concept:
 - (i) Use of unsafe carriers.
 - (ii) General perspectives
 - (iii) Statutory and Government Services to be included or not?
 - (iv) Definition and Scope: the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 (C.P.A)
 - (v) Who is not a consumer?

Unit – II

1. Unfair Trade Practices:
 - (i) Misleading and false advertising:
 - (ii) Unsafe and hazardous products:
 - (iii) Disparaging competitors
 - (iv) Business ethics and business self-regulation
 - (iv) Falsification of trade marks
2. Consumer of goods:
 - (i) Meaning of defects in goods
 - (ii) Standards of purity, quality, quantity, and potency
 - (iii) Statutes: food and drugs, engineering and electrical goods
 - (iv) Common law: decision of courts
 - (v) Price control
 - (vi) Administrative fixation

- (vi) Supply and distribution of goods.

Unit – III

1. Supply of essential commodities:
 - (i) Quality control
 - (ii) Sale of goods and hire purchase Law
 - (iii) Prescribing standards of quality- BIS and Agmark, Essential commodities Laws
2. Consumer safety:
 - (i) Starting distribution and handling of unsafe and hazardous products.
 - (ii) Insecticides and pesticides and other poisonous substances.

Unit – IV

1. Service

(i) Deficiency - meaning

(ii) Professional services

- (a) Medicals Services
- (b) How to determine negligence
- (c) Violation of Statute
- (d) Denial of medical service: violation of human rights
- (e) Lawyering services: duty –towards- court and duty to client dilemma, break of confidentiality- negligence and misconduct

(iii) Public Utilities

- (a) Supply of electricity
- (b) Telecommunication and postal services
- (c) Housing
- (d) Banking

2. Commercial Services:

- (i) Hiring
- (ii) Financing
- (iii) Agency services

3. Enforcement of Consumer Rights, and Evolution of Consumer Rights and Redressal of Consumer Grievances:

- (i) Consumer forum under C.P.A.: Jurisdiction, powers, and functions
- (ii) Execution of order
- (iii) Judicial review
- (iv) PIL
- (v) Class action
- (vi) Remedies

Recommended Books:

D.N. Saraf: Law of Consumer Protection in India.

R.M. Vats: Consumer and the Law.

S.K. Singh: Consumer Protection in India.

M.N. Shukla: Law of Torts and Consumer Protection Act.

Group – II Administrative Law:**LL.M IIIrd Semester (2017-18)****Paper I Administrative Law in India****Unit – I**

Meaning and growth of Administrative Law,
Nature, Scope and Importance of Administrative Law;
Administrative Law, and Rule of Law,
Constitutional Law, Relation between there

Unit – II

Separation of Powers,
Delegated Legislation,
Constitutionality,
Judicial Control,
Parliamentary Control,
Procedural Control.

Unit – III

Legislative Power of Administrative Agency,
Administrative Tribunals,

Unit – IV

Ombudsman in India,
The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Bare Act:

The Commission of Inquiry Act, 1952

Paper - II Administrative Law in India

Unit – I

Judicial Review of Administrative Action-

Writ Jurisdiction, Conceptual Evolution of Writs.

Writ of Habeaus Corpus.

Writ of Mandamus, Writ of Certiorari Writ of Prohibition, Writ of Quo-Warranto

Unit – II

Natural Justice: Bias, Opportunity of Hearing,

Domestic Inquiries,

Administrative Finality.

Unit – III

Constitutional Scheme:

Directive Principles,

Structure and Powers of Local Bodies.

Legislative Power: Direct Democracy and grass root planning,

Municipalities and corporation,

Gram Sabha.

Quasi Legislative Powers:

Rule making power of the State Government, Regulation and Bye-Laws.

Financial Powers: Levying Taxes, Licensing Power,

Financial resources and powers,

Judicial and quasi- judicial powers of the local bodies.

Election to the Local Bodies.

Unit – IV

Role of Declaratory Decree as Public Law Remedy,

Role of Injunction as Public Law Remedy.

Part III:
Comparative Administrative Law:

Unit – I

Merits of French Administrative Law

Remedies available under French administrative law,

Availability of judicial review in the United States,

Doctrine of Primary Jurisdiction,

Doctrine of Exhaustion of administrative remedies.

Doctrine of standing, Doctrine of Ripeness.

Unit – II

Government liability for Torts Committed by its employee in Great Britain, France & India.

Promissary Estoppel in Great Britain and India.

Government Contract,

Unit – III

Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation in India and Great Britain.

Control of delegated legislation in India, Great Britain and U.S.A.

Estoppels: (i) Law in England

(ii) Law in India.

Unit – IV

Right to Information Act, 2005. State Privilege to refuse production of documents in Court in India and Great Britain.

The Official Secrets Act 1923 (Indian)

The freedom of Information Act, 2002.

Bare Act:

- (i) Right to Information Act, 2005
- (ii) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
- (iii) The freedom of Information Act, 2002.

Recommended Books:

1. Jain & Jain – Principles of Administration Law
2. Wade - Administrative Law
3. C. K. Thakkar –Lecture on Administrative Law
4. S. P. Sathe –Administrative Law
5. M.P. Jain – Cases and materials on Indian Administrative Law
6. U. P. D. Kesari – Prashasanic Vidhi

LL.M. IVth Semester: (2017-2018)

Compulsory Paper:

Legal Education & Research Methodology: 100 marks

Unit – I

Objectives of Legal Education,

Lecture method of Teaching, merits and demerits,

The Problem Method.

Discussions Method and its Suitability at postgraduate Level Teaching,

The seminar Method Teaching:

Unit – II

Examination system and Problem of Evaluation.

Students Participation in Law school Programmes.

Clinical Legal Education, Legal Aid, Literacy, Legal Survey and Law Reform.

Unit – III

Research Methods:

Sociological Research, Doctrinal and non Doctrinal,

Relevance of Empirical Research Induction and Deduction.

identification of problem of Research: what is a Research problem,

Survey of available literature Legislative materials,

Decisional material and Juristic writings.

Unit – IV

Preparation of the Research Design

Hypothesis, Formulation of Research Problem,

Devising tools and techniques for collection of data,

Methods for collection of statutory and case materials and juristic Literature.

Use of historical and comparative research materials,

Use of the observation studies. Use of questionnaires/ interview, use of case studies, sampling procedures- design of sample, types of sampling. use of scaling techniques,

Computerised Research—a study of Legal Programmes.

Classification and tablation of data, Analysis of data.

Books:

Legal education in India:	S.K.Agrawal
Handbook of Clinical Legal Education	N.R.Madhava Menon
Effective Legal Research:	M.O.Price, H. Bitner & Bysiening
Scientific Social Survey and Research:	P.V.Young
Methods of Social Research:	William J. Grade & P.K. Hatt
A Guide to Legal Research:	E.C.Surrency, B.Fieff and J.Crea
Legal Research in nutshell:	Morris L. Cohan
Legal Research and Methodology:	I.L.I. Publication
Legal Research and Methodology:	H.N. Tiwari

Group = II
LL.M. IVth SEMESTER

Environmental Law
Marks

100

Unit – I

Environmental Pollution- Meaning of Environment and Environmental Pollution:

Kinds of Pollution.

Historical Perspective:

(1) Indian Tradition

(2) British Tradition.

Constitutional Perspective: Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties.

Unit – II

Basic feature: International Environmental Law and its evolution.

The Landmarks in International Environmental Law-a journey from Stockholm to Johannesburg. International development for protection of Environmental Pollution.

Important convention concerning Protection and Conservation of Environment:

Vienna Convention and Protocol on the depletion of Ozone Layer,

Convention and protocol on Climate Change,

Chemical Weapons convention,

Basel Convention, and Regulation of Hazardous Waste,

Convention on Biological Diversity,

Impact of International Environmental Law on Indian Law with special reference to

Principles of Environmental Protection.

Unit – III

Legislative Measure for Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution in India, Air and Water pollution and General Protection of Environment.

Environmental impact Assessment and Control of Hazardous waste:

Importance of Forest and Wild life Protecting Environment.

Unit – IV

Remedies for Environmental Protection: Civil, Criminal and Constitutional.

Specific Environmental Problem and Legal Responses.

Special emphasis shall be placed on rules and notification framed under the Environmental Protection Act 1986. (Rules and Notification shall be prescribed each year)

Environment Impact Assessment and People's participation,

EIA, Public Hearing under the Environmental Protection Act, 1986.

Recommended Books:

1. R.B. Singh & Suresh Mishra- Environmental Law in India.
2. Kailash Thakur- Environmental Protection Law and Policy in India.
3. Leela Krishanan P.- Law and Environment.
4. J.J.R. Upadhyay- Environmental Law.

Group: II
LL.M. IVth SEMESTER

Law and Social Transformation in India: 100Marks

Unit – I

Interaction of Law and Social Sciences

Social Change or Transformation,

Intrraction between law and social transformation,

Impact of Social Development, on Law.

Multiculturalism, and Social Transformation.

Religion and Language,

Religion and Law: Religion as a, divisive factor and secularism as a solution to the problem.

Unit – II

Law as an instrument of social change or transformation Legal idealism and the sociological approach to law,

Alternative to legal strategy: Gandhism, Concept of Sarvodaya,

Naxalite Movement: Cases and care and Marxism.

Unit – III

Social Morality and Legal Order, Law and Morality,

Role of Law, the individual and the welfare State.

Unit – IV

Role of Law and function of lawyer: Reform in Justice delivery System

Economic, Social and Political reforms and the law with special reference to women and child.

Role of Democracy in social transformation. Prison Reform.

Recommended Books:

1. G.P.Tripathi,: Law and Social Transformation in India

Group = III**LL.M. IVth SEMESTER (2017-18)****Labour Management Relation**

100 marks

Unit – I

Labour through the ages- Slave labours. Guild System. Division on caste basis labour during feudal days.

Colonial Labour Law and Policy.

Labour Capital Conflicts: Exploitation of labour, profit motive , poor bargaining conditions, poor working conditions, unorganized labour , bonded labour, Surplus labour, Division of labour and super specialization and lack of alternative employment.

Theories of labour and surplus value.

Unit – II

Meaning, Nature and Philosophy of Labour Management Relation.

Historical and Constitutional perspective of Labour Management relation, State Regulatory process of Labour Management Relations in India.

Labour Management Regulatory processes in U.K. and USA Its impact on India.

Labour Management Relations and Collective Bargaining.

The New Economic policy and its impact on Labour Management Relation in India.

Some recent trends to regulate the Labour Management Relation.

Unit – III

Meaning and Concept of Employment,

Wages and Conditions of Service,

Termination of Employment,

Termination of other than Dismissal,

Dismissal for Misconduct.

Unit – IV

Concepts: Industry, Industrial Dispute and workmen,

Trade Union- Rights and immunities of Registered Trade Union. Registration and its advantage,

Methods for settlement Industrial Dispute under Industrial Dispute Act, 1947.

Strike and Lock-out as an Instrument for Collective Bargaining,

Retrenchment, Lay-off and Closures

Books:

S.C. Srivastava- Social Security and Labour Laws (Universal Publication Delhi)

R. C. Saxena- Labour problems and Social Welfare.

V. V. Giri- Labour problems in Indian Industry (I.L.I. Labour Law and Labour Relations, 1987)

Reports of the National Commission on Labour, I & II

V. G. Goswami- Labour and Industrial Laws (C.L.A.)

S.N. Mishra- Labour and Industrial Laws.

Acts:

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946

The Trade Union Act, 1926

The Industrial Dispute Act, 1947

Employees Compensation Act, 1923

Employees State Insurance Act, 1948

Payment of wages Act, 1936.

Factories Act, 1948.

Minimum Wages Act, 1948

Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.