



Master of Laws
(LL.M. Three Yrs. Executive Program)
(Disciplines:-Law)

OPEN ELECTIVES/SPECIALIZATIONS

Criminal Law

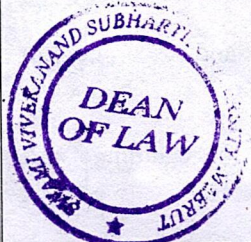
Corporate Law

Ordinance No. V-55 (B)

**Ordinance, Course Curriculum and Syllabus as Approved in the 29th
Academic Council Meeting Held on 31.07.2021 and w.e.f of Batch-2022**

Sardar Patel Subharti Institute of Law

SWAMI VIVEKANAND SUBHARTI UNIVERSITY, MEERUT



shikhar
Prath.
Arora
24/11/21
SR

Ordinance No. V-55 (B)

Ordinance Relating to Master of Laws (LL.M.) Three Yrs. Executive Program

GENERAL

- This ordinance may be called the “Ordinance-2022 relating to LL.M. Three Years Executive Program (with Dual Specialization).”
- It shall come into force from academic session 2022-2023
- This supersedes the previous Ordinance relating to Ordinance Relating to LL.M. Three Years Executive Program (with Dual Specialization).”
- The program code will be LC-2E and program specific code will be LC-2E/01.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sardar Patel Subharti Institute of Law is the top Law College in Uttar Pradesh (SARPA-SIL) which started in the year 2002. Upto 2020 the Program, Master in Laws was regulated by UGC but in 2021, the Gazette of India notification no. CG-DL-E-05012021-224194 dated January 04, 2021 stipulated the governance of Master of Laws by BCI. The issue of governance of the same is pending before Supreme Court of India, hence till the finalization of the same it will be considered under UGC. The Gazette notification also talks about LL.M. Three Years Executive Program, for working professionals, hence the same is to be introduced.

Sardar Patel Subharti Institute of Law has been established with the vision to be a world-class Law School committed to the promotion of academic achievement and excellence in research.

Mission to establish the SPSIL was specifically centralized to focus on:

- To develop a centre for learning and scholarship; preparing students for academic pursuits, professional development, enhanced personal lives, and responsible global citizenship;
- To extend the frontiers of knowledge through research, creative works, fostering an intellectual culture that bridges theory with practice;
- To contribute for social, economic, and cultural development; and, through intellectual products, enhances the quality of life of the people of India and all humanity.

MASTER OF LAWS (LL.M.) Three Years Executive Program:

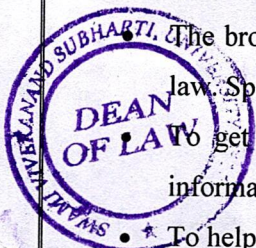
i. PROGRAMME OBJECTIVES:

LL.M. Three Years Executive Program will

The broad objective of the Programme is to enhance the competency of lawyers, law persons and researchers in law. Specific objectives of the Programme include:

To get a thorough understanding of the specific branch of law (specialisations) opted by the candidate and information pertaining to the current developments in the area.

- To help students acquire practical skills in all the major areas of the specialisation.
- To provide expertise and specialisation in areas of Law and Jurisprudence. Which are of emerging significance and social relevance.



Handwritten signatures and dates in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Shivani' and 'Ajay'.

- To produce law persons with a fair degree of understanding and appreciation of the contributions of eminent jurists and legal philosophers.
- Be able to integrate socio-polity-legal theories, doctrine and practice to groom skilled professional to serve the society.
- Have quest for research and inquiry in contemporary society.
- Be able to develop ethical social and professional understanding.
- Have sense of commitment towards professional obligation and for scholarly engagement and societal reform so as to ensure professional preparation.
- And above all, to produce good citizens, efficient and learned men which the society and the legal system require.

ii. **PROGRAMME LEARNING OUTCOMES:**

Everyone under this course is expected to carry following graduate attributes:

- Interpret the law and integrate the same with varied social and individual problems and solutions.
- Train, teach and share legal knowledge as a part of center of legal education under Bar Council of India.
- Demonstrate basic knowledge and understanding of substantive and procedural law.
- Demonstrate the skills of analysis and reasoning, legal research, problem solving, written and oral communication in the legal context.
- Exercise of proper professional and ethical responsibilities to clients and legal system.
- Demonstrate the professional skills of collaboration, counselling and negotiations.
- Develop a global perspective towards various legal issues

iii. **POST GRADUATE ATTRIBUTES:**

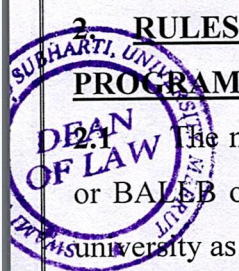
Everyone under this course is expected to carry following post-graduate attributes:

- Intellectual rigour
- Creativity
- Ethical practice
- Core knowledge and understanding of law
- Lifelong learning
- Communication and social skills
- Cultural competence

2. RULES AND REGULATIONS FOR ADMISSION IN LL.M. THREE YEARS EXECUTIVE PROGRAM

2.1 The minimum educational qualification for admission in LLM Three Years Executive Program is LLB or BALLB or BBALLB or BCOMLLB or any of the Law graduate degree or equivalent from a recognized university as per BCI norms alongwith documentary evidence of full time engagement in Job or in Practice.

2.2 There shall be no maximum age limit for seeking admission into LLM Three Years Executive Program.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Perth', 'Ajay', and 'Shant'.

- 2.3 The applicants may be required to appear at an entrance test followed by group discussion, interview and counseling before admission.
- 2.4 The reservation and relaxation for SC/ST/OBC/PWD and other categories shall be as per the rules of the Central Government/State Government, whichever is applicable.
- 2.5. The entire LLM Three Years Executive Program has to be completed in a minimum of Three Years and within maximum of six years from the date of original admission in the course after acquiring a total of 80 credits.

3. **CURRICULUM/ STRUCTURE OF PROGRAMME OF LL.M. THREE YEARS EXECUTIVE PROGRAM**

3.1 The program shall be spread over minimum Three Academic Years. Each Academic Year is divided into two semesters and shall consist of a minimum of two hundred (200) working days. Each semester shall consist of a minimum of ninety (90) working days. And in each semester there shall be classes for 15 weeks.

3.2 The program focuses on the following aspects:

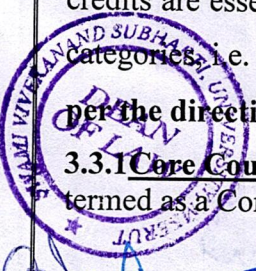
- a) Competency
- b) Entrepreneurship
- c) Mooting and Writing skills
- d) Extracurricular activities

3.3 **Credit System Based Compulsory Courses Components & Credits:**

The CBCS provides an opportunity for the students to choose courses from the prescribed courses comprising core, elective/minor or skill based courses. Since the program is for working professional and to begin with this is not based on CBCS System. The courses can be evaluated following the grading system, which is considered to be better than the conventional marks system. Therefore, it is necessary to introduce uniform grading system in the entire higher education in India. This will benefit the students to move across institutions within India to begin with and across countries. The uniform grading system will also enable potential employers in assessing the performance of the candidates. In order to bring uniformity in evaluation system and computation of the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) based on student's performance in examinations, the UGC has formulated the guidelines to be followed.

The curriculum offers a total of 14 compulsory courses which the student has to complete. The total number 80 credits are essential for the award of LL.M. Three Years Executive Program. The courses are divided into two categories, i.e. Core courses and choice based courses (Elective Courses). **The entire Course curriculum is as per the direction of Bar Council of India.**

3.3.1 **Core Course (06):** A course, which should compulsorily be studied by a candidate as a core requirement is termed as a Core course.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Shweta', 'Arth', 'Ajay', 'Anshu', and 'aj'.

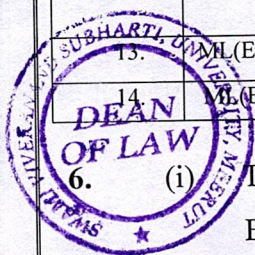
4. The Academic Calendar shall be as follows:-

Odd Semester	Session - 1st Aug. to 09th December Exam – 15th Dec. to 30th Dec
Even Semester	Session – 15th Jan. to 15th May Exam - 20th May to 15th June
Summer Vacation	16th June to 30th July

5. Table of LL.M. Three Years Executive program Structure under CBCS from the academic year 2021-2022

{The LL.M. Three Years Executive course comprises six core papers, six electives, seminars therein and dissertation, (on the pattern of double specialization and Choice based Credit System)}

Sr No.	Subject Code	Subject	Credit	Classification
Ist Semester				
1.	ML(E)-101	Law and Social Transformation	5	Core Papers
2.	ML(E)-102	Paper-1- Criminology; Penology and Sentencing Pattern	5	Specialization-1 (Criminal Law)
IInd Semester				
3.	ML(E)-201	Indian Constitution Law-New Challenges	5	Core Papers
4.	ML(E)-202	Paper-1 –Corporate Governance and Finance	5	Specialization-2 (Corporate Law)
IIIrd Semester				
5.	ML(E)-301	Legal Education and Advance Research Methodology	5	Core Papers
6.	ML(E)-302	Paper-2- Comparative Criminal Procedure; Common Law and Civil Law System	5	Specialization-1 (Criminal Law)
IVth Semester				
7.	ML(E)-401	Judicial Process	5	Core Papers
8.	ML(E)-402	Paper-2- Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property	5	Specialization-2 (Corporate Law)
Vth Semester				
9.	ML(E)-501	Application of theories of Jurisprudence	4	Core Papers
10.	ML(E)-502	Paper-3 – Drug Addiction, Criminal Justice and Human Rights	5	Specialization-1 (Criminal Law)
VIth Semester				
11.	ML(E)-601	Seminar on the contemporary issue of the Groups	6	Core Papers
12.	ML(E)-602	Paper-3 – WTO & Law of International Contract	5	Specialization-2 (Corporate Law)
13.	ML(E)-603	Dissertation	10	
14.	ML(E)-604	Open Viva-Voce by external examiner	10	



The students are required to guide and work with B.A.LL.B. Students in Legal Aid Clinic Established for the purpose of Legal awareness, Moot Court & Internship.

(ii) To judge the capability of the student to teach law, a topic shall be assigned to the student in advance and he shall be asked to teach LL.B. students. The student can

[Handwritten signatures and notes in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Rishi', 'Anand', and 'Shiv']

select any of the methods of teaching. The performance of the student shall be evaluated internally and externally.

- (iii) The Dissertation shall be submitted only after the certificate of satisfaction of the supervisor.
- (iv) In case of delay in submitting LL.M. Three Years Executive Dissertation after the given date a fine of Rs. 5,000/- per month will be levied on the concerned Student.

6.1 The entire LL.M. Three Years Executive Program has to be completed within a maximum of Six years from the date of original admission in the course. A student will be eligible for the award of LL.M. Three Years Executive Degree only when he/she has successfully completed all the prescribed fourteen courses i.e. **twelve (12) Courses (class room instructional courses) and two courses on dissertation (report writing, presentation and Viva-voce as application base courses)** with a total of **80 Credits**.

6.2 **MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION:** The medium of instruction and examination shall be English only.

6.3 **TEACHING METHODS:** The teaching methods at the Post Graduate level aim at the promotion of inter – disciplinary approach and practical appreciation of problems. In addition to the lecture method, seminars, tutorials, assignments, clinical experience, fieldwork, legal research and legal writing will be used.

In courses which need cooperative teaching, several teachers and experts will be involved to maximize the learning potential of the students. Clinical legal education will be given due place and academic credit will be given to the students who participate in it.

7. EXAMINATION AND EVALUATION

7.1 ATTENDANCE:

The students are expected to attend all the classes and should not have less than 75 % attendance in theory as well as in practical classes, wherever held, to become eligible to appear for the university examination. Short fall in attendance can, however be condoned in deserving cases to the extent of 10% by the Principal. If the short fall is more than 10% but not more than 15%, the Principal may recommend deserving cases to the Vice Chancellor for condonation. The order of the Vice Chancellor in this regard shall be final.

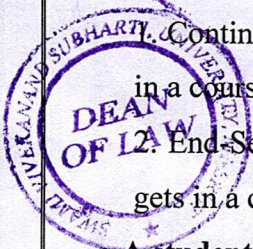
7.2 EXAMINATION:

All Courses offered by SPSIL under LL.M. Three Years Executive Program will have an evaluation system within two components as:

1. Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) accounting for 40% of the final grade that a student gets in a course, and

2. End-Semester Examination (ESE) accounting for the remaining 60% of the final grade that the student gets in a course.

A student has to pass both the components i.e. CCA (minimum 33%) and ESE (minimum 40%) separately and 50% in aggregate to become eligible to be declared successful in a course.



Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Multiple handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including 'A. Parth', 'A. Sun', and 'aj'.

Note: The above examination and evaluation pedagogy will not be applicable in the courses like Seminar on contemporary issues and Dissertation written and Viva-voce. These courses will be considered as project presentation and evaluation and the assessment must be by external subject expert/examiners.

7.3 CONTINUOUS COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT (CCA) :

Continuous Comprehensive Assessment (CCA) will be comprised of **40 marks:**

7.3.1 Two written test ten marks each, projects & practical, may include in-between snap tests if any shall carry **35 marks** independently in each subject.

7.3.2 A maximum of **05 marks** in each subject shall be awarded for attending classes (theory / practical) as per the following norms:

95% or more attendance	-	5 Marks
90% or more but less than 95% attendance	-	4 Marks
85% or more but less than 90% attendance	-	3 Marks
80% or more but less than 85% attendance	-	2 Marks
75% or more but less than 80% attendance	-	1 Mark

7.4 END SEMESTER EXAMINATION (ESE)

The remaining 60% of the final grade of the student in a course will be assessed on the basis of an end semester examination (ESE) that will be for three hours duration and will cover the entire syllabus of the course.

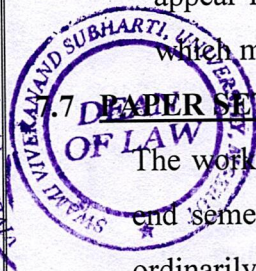
The question papers for the ESE will be set by the Controller of Examinations (CoE) of the Swami Vivekanand Subharti University (SVSU) by a selected faculty panel.

7.5 The examination of Dissertation +Viva-Voce of the course in IV semester: - The dissertation shall be treated as one special paper and shall be written and submitted in the fourth semester on a topic to be approved by the Head of the Department. The dissertation shall also carry maximum of 200 marks, out of which 100 marks shall be earmarked for the presentation/teaching & open viva-voce test thereon.

7.6 A special examination may be held in the month of August for the students of the first year of the course to enable them to reappear in those papers in which they had failed or could not appear due to any reason other than shortage of attendance. Students detained due to shortage of attendance may also appear in the special examination provided they make up their attendance by attending extra classes which may be arranged between 15th June to 31st July.

7.7 PAPER SETTING

The work of setting the end semester examination papers and evaluation of scripts and conduct of the end semester practical examination shall be assigned to the course teachers as well as to outsiders, ordinarily in the ratio of 50:50 for internal and external valuation respectively.

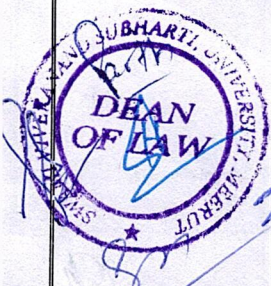


Handwritten signatures and notes in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including the name 'Subharti' and the date '15th of Aug'.

7.8 RESULTS

- The result shall be prepared at the end of each academic year of the course by aggregating the marks obtained in the theory and practical examinations in all the semesters of the course till date.
 - (a) A candidate shall be declared as passed at the end of an academic year if he/she secures minimum 50% marks in each paper and shall be promoted to the next academic year.
 - (b) If a student fails to secure 50% marks in not more than 1/2 of the numbers of the papers of the academic year, he/she will be provisionally promoted to the next year with carryover papers and will have to appear & obtain pass marks in carryover papers along with the subsequent regular examinations for the relevant semester.
 - (c) A student will not be promoted to the next academic year if the carryover papers are more than 04 at one point of time.
- If a candidate fails in only one head/subject and having passed in all other heads/subjects of the given examination of a **semester*/year**, then his/her deficiency of marks may be fulfilled by grace marks under the following conditions:-
 - (i) Grace marks is not a matter of right of the student but is the discretion of the University.
 - (ii) Provided that the candidate has appeared in the main examination of the concerned course and falls short of pass marks by not more than five (05) marks in theory paper only. Benefit of above mentioned shall not be given to the candidate who had appeared in supplementary/special examination/carry over examination.
 - (iii) Further, benefit of grace marks may be given only to the candidate who will pass the entire concerned examination of the **semester*/year** after awarding the grace marks and not for the purpose of promoting the student to next year with back papers or for improvement of division or percentage.
 - (iv) If in a head/subject of an examination passing in Theory, Practical or sessional exams separately is mandatory, then the benefit of grace marks shall be given only in Theory examination of the University examination.
 - (v) The award of grace marks permissible shall be on the basis of 1 grace mark for every 05 marks secured by an examinee over and above the minimum passing aggregate marks of all subjects of the year.
- Awarding of Grace Marks shall be done as given below:-

Aggregate Marks Obtained over & above minimum passing marks	Permissible Grace Marks
1-5	1
6-10	2
11-15	3



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'Anshu' and other initials.

16-20	4
21-25	5

(i) Total number of Grace marks given to the student will be marked with astrick (*) at the bottom of the marksheet.

* Grace mark in semester examination will be considered hereinafter.

- (d) A student not covered by clause (a) to (c) above shall have the following options to complete his/her course -
- (i) He/ she may take admission on payment of full annual course fee and repeat the entire year of study. He /She shall be treated as a regular student. Or
- (ii) He /She may pay only University exam fee for the End Semester Examination and appear in the End Semester University exams directly. He /She shall not be allowed to attend classes and the Sessional marks obtained earlier shall be retained. Or
- (iii) He /She may pay half of the annual course fee and attend classes. The sessional marks obtained by him/her earlier shall be retained. There will not be any requirement of minimum attendance for appearing in the University examination
- (e) A student will not be promoted to the next academic year if the carryover papers are more than 50% at one point of time.

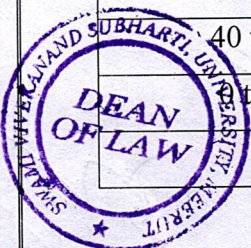
8. EVALUATION UNDER GRADING ASSESSMENT

The minimum Grade/ Grade Point required to pass each paper in a semester examination under CBCS shall be Grade D/ Grade Point 4 in each theory paper/ Practical/Project (wherever applicable) in External Examination and Internal Assessment separately.

8.1 CALCULATION CRITERIA:-

To implement the following grading system, the colleges/campuses shall use the following UGC recommended 10 point grading system:

Marks (%)	Letter Grades	Grade Points (G)
85-100	A++ (Outstanding)	10
75 to < 85	A+ (Excellent)	9
70 to <75	A (Very Good)	8
65 to <70	B+ (Good)	7
60 to <65	B (Above Average)	6
50 to <60	C (Average)	5
40 to <50	D (Pass)	4
30 to <40	F (Fail)	0
	AB (Absent)	0



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink are present at the bottom of the page, including the name 'Parth' and 'Sheetal'.

8.2 COMPUTATION OF SGPA AND CGPA

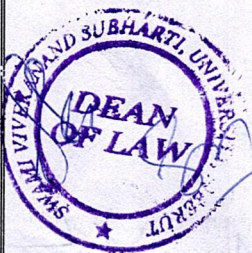
$(S_i) = \frac{\sum (C_i \times G_i)}{\sum C_i}$, where C_i is the number of credits of the i th course and G_i is the grade point scored by the student in the i th course.

$CGPA = \frac{\sum (C_i \times S_i)}{\sum C_i}$ where S_i is the SGPA of the i th semester and C_i is the total number of credits in that semester.

The SGPA and CGPA shall be rounded off to 2 decimal points and reported in the transcripts.

9. POWER TO MODIFY

In the event of any emergent situation, if any deviation is considered necessary, the Vice Chancellor is authorized to modify the Ordinance. Subject to subsequent ratification by the Executive Council.



Shree Parth

Arjun

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 1st Semester
LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION**

Paper Code: ML(E)-101 | Law and Social Transformation | Core Paper | Credits:5

Course Objectives: This course is designed to offer the teacher and the taught with –

- (a) Awareness of Indian approaches to social and economic problems in the context of law as a means of social control and change; and
- (b) A spirit of inquiry to explore and exploit law and legal institutions as a means to achieve development within the framework of law. The endeavor is to make the students aware of the role the law has played and has to play in the contemporary Indian society

The following syllabus prepared with these perspectives will be spread over a period of one semester

Methods of teaching-learning: To enhance the teaching-learning experience and ensure better comprehension of socio-legal issues, several innovative and student-centered teaching methods have been adopted:

1. **Case Study and Problem-Based Learning:** Real and hypothetical cases are analyzed to help students connect legal principles with actual social challenges and judicial responses.
2. **Interactive Lectures and Group Discussions:** Classroom sessions emphasize dialogue and debate to promote critical thinking and multiple perspectives on legal and social transformation, especially for post graduate students.

Course outcome: At the completion of the course students will be able-

1. Analyze that Law as the product of traditions and culture.
2. To understand the Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion is integral part of the Law
3. May be able to relate judicial process and creativity in law/ common law model/Legal reasoning with the growth of law and its impact on the change and stability of the society. Judicial process and creativity in law- common law model- Legal Reasoning and growth of law- change and stability.
4. To have a better understanding of the law and society and may understand the impact of law on society and vice versa.
5. Will be able to demonstrate the importance of Law as an instrument of social change

UNIT-I Law and Social Change and Alternative Approaches to Law

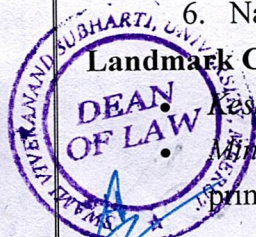
15 Hours

1. Law as an instrument of Social Change: concept, limits, and potential.
2. Law as the product of traditions and culture —colonial legacy and post-colonial reform.
3. The Jurisprudence of Sarvodaya: Gandhi, Vinoba Bhave, Jayaprakash Narayan, and community justice.
4. Socialist thought on law and justice: Constitutional debates on property and equality.
5. Indian Marxist critique of law and justice.
6. Naxalite movement: causes, constitutional response, and reforms.

Landmark Case Laws:

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)—Basic Structure Doctrine

Mithernva Mills v. Union of India (1980)—Balance between fundamental rights and directive principles



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Susharti', 'A. J.', 'Surya', and 'Shreeya'.

- *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978)—Due process and social justice

International Perspective:

- Rule of Law and Social Change in the U.K. and U.S.
- UNDP and World Bank reports on Law, Justice, and Development

UNIT-II Religion and Community and the Law

15 Hours

1. Religion as a divisive and unifying factor.
2. Secularism as a constitutional solution.
3. Freedom of religion and non-discrimination.
4. Reform of personal laws on secular lines— problems and prospects.
5. Rights of religious minorities under the Indian Constitution.

Landmark Case Laws:

- *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994)—Secularism as a basic feature
- *Indian Young Lawyers Association v. State of Kerala* (2018, Sabarimala case)
- *Shayara Bano v. Union of India* (2017)—Triple Talaq and gender justice

International Perspective:

- U.S. First Amendment and Freedom of Religion
- European Court of Human Rights (ECHR) decisions on religious freedom

UNIT-III Regionalism and Language and the Law

15 Hours

1. Language as a unifying and divisive factor.
2. Formation of linguistic states and constitutional guarantees to linguistic minorities.
3. Regionalism and national integration—balancing unity and diversity.
4. Constitutional provisions for equality in employment and freedom of movement.

Landmark Case Laws:

- *State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara* (1951)—Language and trade rights
- *S.R. Bommai v. Union of India* (1994)—Federalism and regionalism
- *T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka* (2002)—Minority education rights

International Perspective:

- UNESCO Convention on Cultural and Linguistic Diversity
- Comparative study: Canada's bilingual policy and linguistic rights

UNIT-IV Women and Children and the law

15 Hours

(A) Women:

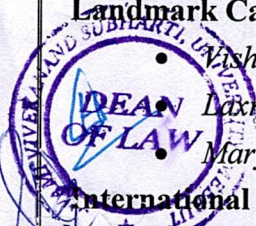
1. Crimes against women and gender in justice.
2. Women's Commission and legal empowerment.
3. Constitutional and legal safeguards—equality and affirmative action.

Landmark Case Laws:

- *Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan* (1997)—Sexual harassment at workplace
- *Laxmi v. Union of India* (2014)—Acid attack regulation
- *Mary Roy v. State of Kerala* (1986)—Inheritance rights

International Perspective:

- CEDAW (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women)



Multiple blue ink signatures and scribbles are present at the bottom of the page, overlapping the text and the stamp.

- UN Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality)

(B) Child:

1. Child labour and trafficking.
2. Juvenile justice and child rights.
3. Right to education and protection from exploitation.

Landmark Case Laws:

- *M.C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu* (1996)—Child labour
- *Bandhua Mukti Morcha v. Union of India* (1984)—Bonded labour
- *Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (1993)—Right to education

International Perspective:

- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)

UNIT-V Modernization and the Law

15 Hours

1. Modernization as a constitutional value—fundamental duties and development.
2. Reform of family, agrarian, and industrial law.
3. Criminal law reforms: plea bargaining, victim compensation, and restorative justice.
4. Civil law reforms: ADR, mediation, and Lok Adalats.
5. Prison reforms and democratic decentralization.

Landmark Case Laws:

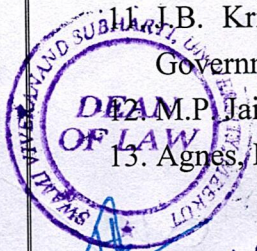
- *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar* (1979)—Speedy trial and prison reforms
- *Rudal Shah v. State of Bihar* (1983)—Compensation for wrongful detention
- *Rajendra Prasad v. State of U.P.* (1979)—Reformative justice approach

International Perspective:

- UN Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Nelson Mandela Rules)
- Comparative study: Restorative justice practices in Canada and New Zealand

Suggested Books:

1. Marc Galanter (ed.), *Law and Society in Modern India* (1997) Oxford,
2. Robert Lingat, *The Classical Law of India* (1998), Oxford
3. U. Baxi, *The Crisis of the Indian Legal System* (1982). Vikas, New Delhi.
4. U. Baxi (ed.), *Law and Poverty Critical Essays* (1988)
5. Duncan Derret, *The State, Religion and Law in India* (1999). Oxford University Press, New Delhi.
6. H.M. Seervai, *Constitutional Law of India* (1996),
7. D.D. Basu, *Shorter Constitution of India* (1996), Prentice - Hall of India (P) Ltd., New Delhi.
8. Sunil Deshta and Kiran Deshta, *Law and Menace of Child Labour* (2000) Armol Publications, Delhi.
9. Savitri Gunasekhare, *Children, Law and Justice* (1997), Sage
10. Indian Law Institute, *Law and Social Change : Indo-American Reflections*
11. J.B. Kripalani, *Gandhi: His Life and Thought*, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
12. M.P. Jain, *Outlines of Indian Legal History*, (1993),
13. Agnes, Flavia, *Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India* (1999), Oxford



Handwritten signatures and scribbles in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'Surya' and other illegible marks.

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 1st Semester
CRIMINOLOGY PENOLOGY AND SENTENCING PATTERN**

Paper Code: ML(E)-102	Criminology Penology and Sentencing Pattern	Specialization-1 (Criminal Law)	Credits:5
------------------------------	--	--	------------------

Objective of the Course: This course offers a deeper understanding of criminal policies including theories of punishment, their supposed philosophical and sociological justifications and the problematic of discretion in the sentencing experience of the; developing' societies, a focus, normally absent in law curricula so far. The expert work of the U.N. Committee on Crime Prevention and Treatment of Offenders will be availed of in this course. Especially, at each stage, the three 'D's will be explored as offering a range of alternatives: decriminalization, dependence, deinstitutionalization. Broadly, the course will concern itself with:

1. Theories of Punishment
2. Approaches to Sentencing
3. Alternatives of Imprisonment
4. The State of Institutional Incarceration in India: Jails and other custodial Institutions.
5. The problems of Capital Punishment
6. Penology in relation to privileged class deviance
7. Penology in relation to marginalized deviance of criminality
8. The distinctive Indian (historical and contemporary) approaches to penology

Methodology of teaching learning: Case study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. The information sharing and flow of information among the teacher and taught has to work as bonding of the entire course. Case comments, specialist's lecture and book review can also be a method of research writing in this paper.

Learning Outcome: On completion of this UNIT students will be able to:

1. Understand the concept and nature of crime.
2. Compare the schools of criminology and theories related to criminal behaviour.
3. Understand the concept of penology and various theories of punishment.
4. Analyse the constitutionality of capital punishment and possibility of miscarriage of justice due to irrevocability of capital punishment.
5. Analyze the sentencing pattern under criminal justice system in India.

UNIT-I: The Concept of Crime

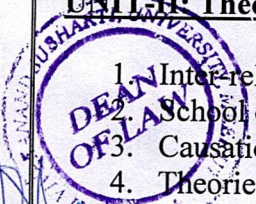
15hours

1. Definition of Crime,
2. Characteristics of Crime- Sin and Crime, Crime and Morality
3. Classification of Crimes under Criminology
4. Classification of offences under I.P.C
5. Crime without Victim

UNIT-II: Theories of Criminology

15hours

1. Inter-relation between Criminology, Penology and Criminal Law, School of Criminology,
3. Causation of Crime,
4. Theories of Crime,
 - a. Sociological Theory of Crime.
 - b. Tentative Theory of Crime.
 - c. Crime and Economic Conditions.
5. Administration of justice.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including the word 'Answer' written vertically.

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 2nd Semester
CONSTITUTIONAL LAW – NEW CHALLENGES

Paper Code: ML(E)-201	Indian Constitutional Law – New Challenges	Core Paper	Credits:5
------------------------------	---	-------------------	------------------

Course Objective: The Constitution, a living document, is said to be always in the making. The judicial process of constitutional interpretation involves a technique of adapting the law to meet changing social mores. Constitution being the fundamental law, an insight into its new trends is essential for meaningful understanding of the legal system and processes. The post-graduate students in law who had the basic knowledge of Indian Constitutional Law at LL.B. level, should be exposed to the new challenges and perspectives of constitutional development while they are allowed to choose an area of law for specialization. Obviously, rubrics under this paper require modification and updating from time to time.

Teaching Methodology: Lecture Method with PPT, Discussion Method, Tutorials, Assignments, Audio-video clips, Seminars/Workshops.

Course Outcome: At the completion of the course students will be able-

1. Analyze the historical background of Indian constitutional law.
2. Understand the Nature, Preamble in the light of challenges
3. Define the state, fundamental rights and DPSP with related challenges in present Scenario
4. Describe the separation of power and judicial activism.
5. Discuss other perspective of Constitutional development.

UNIT- I: Introduction

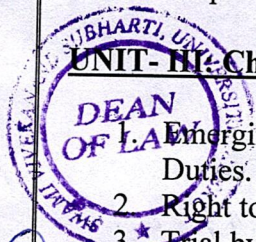
1. Historical Background (Government of India Act, 1935 and Parliamentary debates).
2. Nature & Salient features of the Constitution
3. Preamble
4. Creation of new states (Constitutional Interest vs. Political Interest)
5. Centre State Relations
6. Special status of certain states
7. Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas.

UNIT- II: State

1. Definition, Meaning and duties and functions of the state
2. Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization and globalization.
3. Law inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights.
4. Right to Equality in context of Privatization & Globalization and its impact on affirmation action.
5. Empowerment of Weaker Section of the Society

UNIT- III: Challenges regarding Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

- Emerging regime of new rights and remedies fundamental Rights, Directive Principle and fundamental Duties.
2. Right to Education, Right to Information, Freedom of Press.
 3. Trial by Media
 4. Right to Strike
 5. Compensatory jurisprudence



UNIT- IV: Challenges before Judiciary

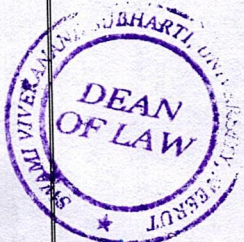
1. Separation of Powers: Stress and strain
2. Judicial Activism and Judicial Restraint
 - a. PIL Implementation
3. Judicial Independence: Appointment and Removal of judges
 - a. Accountability of Judges,
 - b. Disclosure of Assets by the executive and judiciary
4. Tribunals
5. Check and Balance

UNIT-V: Other Challenges

1. Criminalization of Politics
2. Democratic Process in India
3. Election commission: Status, Functions and Electoral Reforms
4. Coalition government
5. Grass-root Democracy
6. Secularism and Religious Fanaticism

Suggested Books:

- | | | |
|-----------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1. H.M. Seerwai | : | Constitutional Law of India |
| 2. V.N. Shukla | : | The Constitution Law of India |
| 3. D.D. Basu | : | Constitution Law of India |
| 4. J.N. Pandey | : | Constitution Law of India |
| 5. M.P. Jain | : | Constitution Law of India |



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including a large signature that appears to be 'Anurag' and other smaller initials and signatures.

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 2nd Semester
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND FINANCE

Paper Code: ML(E)-202	Corporate Governance And Finance	Specialization-1 (Corporate Law)	Credits:5
------------------------------	---	---	------------------

Course Objective: Corporate governance is a multi-faceted subject. An important theme of corporate governance deals with issues of accountability and fiduciary duty, essentially advocating the implementation of guidelines and mechanisms to ensure good behavior and protect shareholders. Another key focus is the economic efficiency view, through which the corporate governance system should aim to optimize economic results, with a strong emphasis on shareholders welfare. There are yet other aspects to the corporate governance subject, such as the stakeholder view, which calls for more attention and accountability to players other than the shareholders (e.g.: the employees or the environment). Hence the course is designed to provide in-depth knowledge in the context to students.

Teaching Methodology: Lecture Method with PPT, Discussion Method, Tutorials, Assignments, Audio-video clips, Seminars/Workshops

Course Outcome: After completion of the course the student will be able to:

1. Trace the development of Corporate Governance & Analyze the role, principles and importance of corporate Governance in a Corporation and Society.
2. Assess the Regulatory framework related to corporate governance.
3. Discuss all related concept of corporate restructuring.
4. Generate the Post Merger reorganization pathway for the corporations.
5. Discuss corporate restructuring & finance and make them confident to participate in ongoing public and political debates on corporate governance and corporate social responsibility.

UNIT 1- Introduction

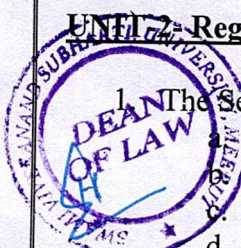
(10 HOURS)

1. Evolution of Corporate Governance – Ancient and Modern Concept.
2. Importance of Corporate Governance,
3. Principles of Corporate Governance in global scenario,
4. National scenario of Corporate Governance- Reports of the various Committees on Corporate Governance, Business Ethics vis-à-vis Corporate Governance
 - a. Kumar Mangalam Birla Committee
 - b. Naresh Chandra Committee
 - c. N.R. Narayan Murthy Committee
 - d. Irani Committee
5. Corporate Social and Environmental Responsibility

UNIT 2- Regulatory Framework

(10 HOURS)

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992
 - a. Establishment and Jurisdiction
 - b. Role of SEBI in Capital Market
 - c. Powers and Functions
 - d. Securities Appellate Tribunal-Establishment, Scope of Jurisdiction and Penalties
2. The Competition Act, 2002 and its role in Corporate Governance
3. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016
4. Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code(Amendment) Ordinance, 2018



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'Sudhakar' and other initials like 'ASW' and 'G'.

UNIT-3- Corporate Reconstruction and Organizational Restructuring

(25 HOURS)

1. Meaning, need, scope and modes of corporate restructuring.
2. Difference between corporate restructuring and corporate reorganization
3. Mergers and Amalgamations
4. Takeovers
5. Corporate Demergers / Splits and Divisions
6. Revival and Restructuring of Sick Companies

Cases:

1. Hindustan Lever Employees' Union v. Hindustan Lever Ltd. AIR 1995 SC 470
2. Miheer H. Mafatlal v. Mafatlal Inds. Ltd. AIR 1997 SC 506
3. Maharashtra Apex Corp. Ltd., In re. 2005 (124) Comp. Cases 637
4. Swedish Match AB v. SEBI, India AIR 2004 SC 4219
5. Clariant International Ltd. v. SEBI AIR 2004 SC 4236
6. B.S.E. Brokers Forum, Bombay v. SEBI AIR 2001 SC 1010
7. Bombay Stock Exchange v. Jaya I. Shah AIR 2004 SC 55
8. Navnit R. Kamani and Ors. v. R.R. Kamani AIR 1989 SC 9

UNIT 4- Post Merger Integration and Reorganization

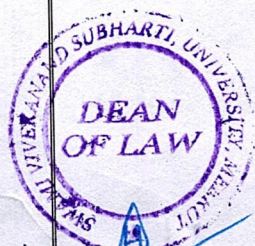
(10 HOURS)

1. Accomplishment of objectives
2. Criteria of success, profitability
3. Gains to shareholders
4. Post merger valuation
5. Measuring Post Merger Efficiency
6. Factors in Post Merger Reorganization

UNIT 5- Financial Restructuring and Corporate Finance

(20 HOURS)

1. Financial Restructuring in corporate restructuring
2. General Introduction to Corporate Finance
 - a. Meaning, Importance and Scope of Corporation Finance
 - b. Capital Needs - Capitalization - Working Capital - Securities-Borrowings Deposits Debentures
 - c. Objectives of Corporation Finance - Profit Maximization and Wealth Maximization
 - d. Constitutional Perspectives - The Entries 37, 38, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 52, 82, 85, and 86 of List 1 - Union List; Entry 24 of List 11 - State List.
3. Equity and Debt Finance
 - a. Share Capital
 - b. Prospectus - Information Disclosure
 - c. Issue and Allotment
 - d. Shares without Monetary Consideration
 - e. Non-Opting Equity Shares Debentures
 - f. Nature, Issue and Class
 - g. Deposits and Acceptance
 - h. Creation of Charges
 - i. Fixed and Floating Charges
 - j. Mortgages
 - K. Convertible Debentures

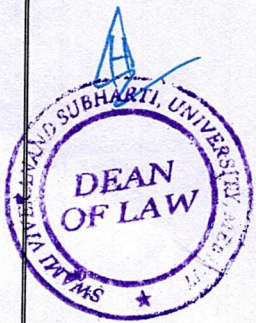


Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Perth', 'Ashwini', 'Shiv', and 'Gan'.

4. Conservation of Corporate Finance and Corporate Fund Raising

Suggested Books:

1. YD. Kulshresgha, Government Regulation Financial Management of Private corporate Sector in India 1986.
2. Ramaiya A, Guide to the Companies Act 1998 Vol I, II, III.
3. Statutory Materials: Companies Act and law gloating SEBI depositions , industrial finance and information technology.
4. Aytar Singh Indian Company law
5. CL Bansal Corporate governance law practice k. N. Gopa swamy, corporate governance.



Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

Handwritten signature in blue ink.

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 3rd Semester
LEGAL EDUCATION AND ADVANCE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Paper Code: ML(E)-301	Legal Education and Advance Research Methodology	Core Paper	Credits:5
------------------------------	---	-------------------	------------------

Course Objective: Research has pervaded every field of knowledge and law is not an exception. It has undergone drastic changes in last few decades. The main objectives of introducing such a subject at Master level is to provide the basic concepts and application of research in the field of law. Other objective is to inculcate and develop research and teaching aptitude among the students to make a career in teaching or pursue research in future.

Methods of teaching-learning: BCI and other guidelines and the development of law and legal education should be centric while first component of the course. Actual social issues based problems analysis is one of the sure methods of discovering law in books to support the law in action. Similarly problem oriented studies and enquiry is ideal for generating interest among the student community. Case-studies and presentation; problem research and analysis, drafting problem solutions, sending students to the area prone to related problem to learn the procedure and interrogative questions on that procedure would be a good form of assessment. A post-graduate student of law should get an insight into the objectives of legal education. He should have an exposure to programs like organization of seminars, publication of law journals and holding of legal aid clinics.

Course Outcome: At the completion of the course students will be able to

1. Teach law with varied approaches and with critical aptitude.
2. Demonstrate their teaching and research aptitude which would be helpful to them in further research.
3. Demonstrate the ability to conduct legal research;
4. To exhibit competent legal analysis;
5. Demonstrate an understanding of the interdisciplinary nature of legal research and the contributions/involvement that other disciplines can make/do to the study of law with the help of various approaches of legal research

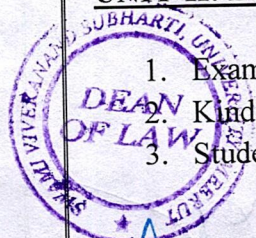
UNIT-I: Origin and development of Legal Education and Models of Teaching Law 18 Hrs

1. Objective of legal education
2. Role of BCI, Role of UGC
3. Legal education and Constitution of India
4. Lecture method of teaching- Merits and Demerits
5. Problem method – Merits and Demerits
6. Discussion method and its suitability at Post Graduate legal teaching
7. Seminar method of Teaching – Kinds, Merits and Demerits

UNIT-II: Evaluation And Assessment: Issues And Challenges

15 Hrs

1. Examination System and Problems in Evaluation
2. Kinds of Assessment – External, Internal assessment etc.
3. Students' participation in Law School programs and Clinical legal education.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Rash', 'Shiv', and others.

UNIT-III: Law, Society And Research

12 Hrs

1. Meaning, Scope and Objectives of Research, Scientific Method and Research
2. Various categories of Research
3. Methods of Research and Research Methodology
4. Meaning, Scope, Purpose etc. of Legal Research
5. Doctrinal and Non Doctrinal Legal Research
6. Different Models of Legal Research
7. Sources of Information
8. Induction and Deduction Techniques
9. Current trends in Legal Research

UNIT-IV: Research Design

22 Hrs

A. Contents of Research Design:

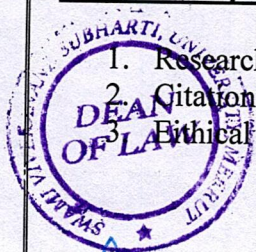
1. The Planning Stage –
 - a. Identification of Research Problem
 - b. Survey of available Literature and Bibliographical Research, Legislative materials including Subordinate Legislation, Notification and Policy Statement, Juristic Writings
 - c. Hypothesis of a research problem
2. The Design stage –
 - a. Design of experiment or inquiry
 - b. Definition and Measurement of Variables
 - c. Identification of the 'Suitable Population' for the study and of 'Sampling' procedures
 - d. Tools and techniques for gathering data
3. The Operational Stage –
 - a. Drawing of the Finances and Budgeting
 - b. Recruitment and Training of the staff
4. The Completion Stage –
 - a. Analysis and;
 - b. Interpretation of Data

B. Kinds of Research Models

UNIT-V: Report Writing

08 Hrs

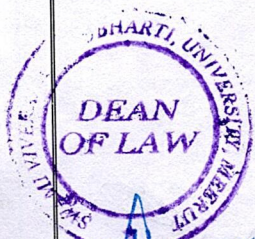
1. Research Report Writing
2. Citation of other sources
3. Ethical Issues in Research



Handwritten signatures in blue ink, including names like 'Ajay', 'Soni', 'Anshu', 'Amit', 'Ajay', 'Anshu', and 'Soni'.

Suggested books:

1. Methodology and Techniques- By T.S. Bhandarkars & T.S. Milkinson
2. Methods in Social Research – By William J. Goode & Paul K. Hatt.
3. Development of Research Tools- By N.C. Gautam.
4. Designs of social Research- By D.K. Lal Das.
5. Doing quantitative Research in the Social Sciences-By Thomas R. Black.
6. Research Methods in behavioral sciences-By S.M. Mosil.
7. Legal Research Methodology-By Dr. H.N. Tiwari.
8. Legal Research – William P. Satisfsky.
9. Legal Research Methodology- By Shilpa Agarwal
10. Legal Reason- The use of Analogy in legal Argument- By Lloyed L. Weioered
11. Learning the Law- By Granville Williams.
12. Legal Education & Profession in India- By T.L. Mehta & Shusma Gupta
13. Social Mission of Law- By V.R. Krishnaayyar.
14. Legal Education in a Changing world-By International Legal Centre, New York.
15. A Guide to Legal Research – By Ewinc surrency.
16. Legal Research Methodology – Dr. S.R. Myneli.
17. An Introduction to Legal Argument – By Adward Lewi.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink, including names like 'Anurag', 'Perab', 'Anshu', 'Shiv', and 'Gh', along with various initials and marks.

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 3rd Semester

COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE; COMMON LAW AND CIVIL LAW SYSTEM

Paper Code: ML(E)- 302	Comparative Criminal Procedure	Specialization-2 (Criminal Law)	Credits:5
---------------------------	--------------------------------	------------------------------------	-----------

Course Objective: To impart knowledge of enforcement system in a comparative framework and to acquaint students with different systems of criminal law and criminal procedure. A much wider perspective is being given through this paper as it is a subject which has constitutional undertones and jurisprudential importance. A study of comparative criminal procedure helps students develop an ecumenical approach and broadens their vision. It inspires them renew and revise their laws to be in tune with developed systems. This paper mainly focuses on Comparative study of Criminal Procedure of India, Britain, USA, France, China and Law relating to Evidence.

Method of teaching-learning: The course will be delivered through a combination of theoretical and case study approach. Each student is assigned in advance a separate topic and asked to collect materials. A period of 5-7 days can be set apart for carrying out this assignment in the library. The materials indicated or collected during the assignment shall be evaluated by a group of faculty members.

Outcome of the course: After the completion of the course the student will be able to:

1. Compare the criminal procedures of different countries with basic knowledge of hierarchy of courts, organization of different agencies involved in criminal administration of justice.
2. Understand the pre-trial procedures in different common law and civil law countries
3. Compare the accusatory and inquisitorial system of trial.
4. Know about the correctional institutions working in India and France.
5. Analyze the preventive measures given under Cr.P.C. and other statutes for the prevention of crime in India.

NOTE: IT IS EXPECTED FROM THE INSTRUCTOR TO DISCUSS THE COURSE WITH RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE OF INDIA, BRITAIN, USA, FRANCE AND CHINA

UNIT-1: Introduction

20 Hours

Part- A: Criminal Justice Process Models:

1. Crime Control Model and Due Process Model: History and characteristic features
2. Adversary Model and Inquisitorial Model: History and characteristic features
3. Comparison of Crime Control Model, Due Process Model, Adversary Model, and Inquisitorial Model
4. Concept of Fair Trial in Criminal Procedure and its Essential Elements.

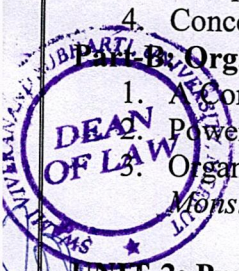
Part- B: Organization of Courts and Prosecuting Agencies

1. Comparative Study Of The Court Structures: Hierarchy Of Criminal Courts
2. Powers And Jurisdictions Of Criminal Courts In India, Britain, USA, France And China
3. Organization Of Prosecuting Agencies For Prosecuting Criminals : Prosecutors And The Police, Monsieur And The Procure De La Republique, Police And People's Procuratorates

UNIT-2: Pre-Trial Procedures (comparative study in different countries)

15 Hours

1. Bringing Information About Crime Incident Before The Formal System (Police Or Magistrate): investigation Of Crime-Bail And Remand
2. Arrest And Questioning Of The Accused,
3. The Rights Of The Accused And Victim



Handwritten signature and date: 15/11/2018

Handwritten signatures and dates in blue ink at the bottom of the page.

4. The Evidentiary Value Of Statements / Articles Seized / Collected By The Police.
5. Right To Counsel And Legal Aid
6. Roles Of The Prosecutor And The Judicial Officer In Investigation.
7. Withdrawal Of Prosecution, Withdrawal From Prosecution, Termination Of Proceeding, Discontinuation Of Proceedings, *Nolli Prosequi*; Threshold Test, Full Code Test; and Principle Of Legality.

UNIT-3: Comparative Trial Procedures And Evidentiary Provisions

20 Hours

1. The Accusatory System Of Trial And The Inquisitorial System Of Trial
2. Role of the Judges, the Prosecutor and Defense Attorney in The Trial.
3. Relevancy, Admissibility and Inadmissibility of Evidence.
4. Relevancy Of Expert Evidence In Different Countries
5. Examination Of Witness Under Criminal Trials In Different Countries
6. Comparative Study Of Plea Bargaining
7. Appeal of the Court in Awarding Appropriate Punishment.

UNIT-4: Correctional And After-Care Service

15 Hours

1. Institutional Correction Of The Offenders
2. General Comparison-After-Care Services In India And France
3. The Role Of The Court In Correctional Programmes In India- Furlough, Parole, Probation, Open Prison.
4. International Scenario Related To Correctional Programme Of Prisoners
 - a. The Basic Principal For Prevention Of Crime And Treatment Of Prisoners, 1990
 - b. The Asian Pacific Conference On Correctional Administration, 1950
 - c. The Amnesty International, 1961

UNIT-5: Preventive Measures in India

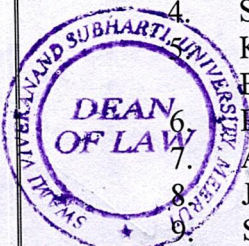
5 Hours

1. Provisions In The Criminal Procedure Code
2. Special Enactments: UAPA,1967, TADA,1987, POTA, 2000, MCOCA,1999, FERA,1973, COFEPOSA,1974, SAFEMA, 1976.
3. Public Interest Litigation: Directions For Criminal Prosecution.

The Paper will be taught with reference, wherever necessary, to the procedures in England, USA, France, and China.

Suggested books:

1. Celia Hamptom, Criminal Procedure
2. Wilkins and Cross, Outline of the Law of Evidence
3. Archbold, Pleading, Evidence and Practice in Criminal Cases
4. Sarkar, Law of Evidence
5. K.N. Chandrasekharan Pillai (ed.), R.V. Kelkar's Outlines of Criminal Procedure (2000), Eastern, Law, Lucknow.
6. Patric Devlin, The Criminal prosecution in England
7. American Series Foreign Penal Codes Criminal Procedure Code of People's Republic of China.
8. John N. Ferdico, Criminal Procedure (1996), West
9. Sanders & Young. Criminal Justice (1994)
10. Christing Van Den Wyngart, Criminal Procedure Systems in European Community Joel Samaha, Criminal Procedure (1997), West.
11. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973



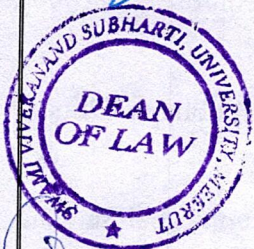
Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink are present at the bottom of the page, including a large signature that appears to be 'A. Singh' and other initials like 'Perm', 'A', and 'at'.

12. The French Code of Criminal Procedure.
13. 14th and 41st Reports of Indian Law Commission

WebPages required to be visited-

1. <http://www.worldlii.org/countries.html>
2. <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/2036.html>
3. <http://www.Irx.com/features/uk.htm#Primary%20Legislation> : UK
4. http://www.novexcn.com/criminal_law_main.html
5. <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/51779.html>
6. <http://www.worldlii.org/ft/> : France
7. <http://www.worldlii.org/us/> : USA
8. <http://www.worldlii.org/catalog/52520.html> : China
9. <http://www.worldlii.org/in/> : India

The Malimath Committee Report is to be referred for teaching this paper.



aj *Junid*

Dr. Senthil
Devi

A

Amy

Ansari

Dr

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 4th Semester

JUDICIAL PROCESS

Paper Code: ML(E)-401	Judicial Process	Core Paper	Credits:5
-----------------------	------------------	------------	-----------

Objectives of the course: A lawyer, whether academic or professional, is expected to be competent to analyze and evaluate the legal process from a broader juristic perspective. Hence a compulsory paper on Judicial Process is essential in the LL.M curriculum. The objective of this paper is to study the nature of judicial process as an instrument of social ordering. It is intended to highlight the role of court as policy maker, participant in the power process and as an instrument of social change. This paper further intends to expose the intricacies of judicial creativity and the judicial tools and techniques employed in the process. Since the ultimate aim of any legal process or system is pursuit of justice, a systematic study of the concept of justice and its various theoretical foundations is required. This paper, therefore, intends to familiarize the students with various theories, different aspects and alternative ways, of attaining justice. The following syllabus prepared with the above perspective will spread over a period of one semester.

Teaching Learning Method: Seminar, Discussion and Lecture Method through PPT and Video Clips.

Course Outcome: At the completion of the course students will be able to -

1. Identify the meaning and nature judicial process
2. Analyze the development and creativity in judicial process.
3. Explain the special dimensions of Judicial process
4. Explain various concept of Justice or Dharma
5. Analyze the theory of justice and selected cases of Supreme Court various Principles of interpretation used in judicial process

UNIT-I- Judicial Process in India

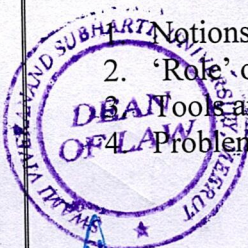
15 Hrs

1. Meaning and nature of Judicial Process
2. Judicial process as an instrument of Social Ordering
3. Judicial process and Creativity:
 - a. Judicial process and Creativity in Common law
 - b. The tools and techniques of Judicial Creativity
 - c. Judicial Creativity and Precedent
 - d. Legal development and Creativity through legal reasoning under statutory and codified systems.
4. Judicial Activism and Judicial Creativity of the Supreme Court - Distinction
5. Role of Judiciary:
 - a. Indian debate on the Role of Judges
 - b. The "independence" of judiciary and the "political" nature of judicial process
 - c. Institutional liability of Courts and Judicial Activism – Scope and Limits.
6. Judicial process in pursuit of constitutional goals and values

UNIT-II- Special Dimensions of Judicial Process in Constitutional Adjudications

15 Hrs

1. Notions of Judicial Review
2. 'Role' of Judiciary in Constitutional Adjudication - various theories of judicial role
3. Tools and Techniques in Policy Making and Creativity in Constitutional Adjudication.
4. Problems of Accountability in Judicial law-making



Per M,
A
ai
sh

UNIT-III- The Concepts of Justice and Dharma

15 Hrs

1. The concept of Justice or Dharma in Indian thought
2. Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought
3. The Concept and various Theories of Justice in the Western Thought
4. 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

15 Hrs

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

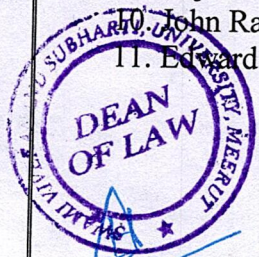
UNIT-V- Principles of Interpretation –English and Mimansa Rules

15 Hrs

1. Interpretation and Construction
2. Principles of Interpretation
3. Aids to Interpretation
4. Special Statutes and their Interpretation- Constitution, Taxing, Penal Statutes
5. Mimansa Rules of Interpretation

Suggested Books:

1. Julius Store, The Province and Function of Law, Part II, Chs. 1. 8-16 (2000), Universal, New Delhi.
2. Cardozo, The Nature of Judicial Process (1995) Universal, New Delhi
3. Henry J.Abraham , The Judicial Process (1998), Oxford.
4. J.Stone, Precedent and the Law: Dynamics of Common Law Growth (1985) Butterworths
5. W.Friedmann, Legal Theory (1960), Stevens, London
6. Bodenheimer, Jurispurdence - the Philosophy and Method of the Law (1997), Universal, Delhi
7. J..Stone, Legal System and Lawyers' Reasonings (1999), Universal, Delhi
8. U.Baxi, The Indian Supreme Court and Politics (1980), Eastern,Lucknow.
9. Rajeev Dhavan, The Supreme Court of India - A Socio -Legal Critique of its Juristic Techniques
10. John Rawls, A Theory of Justice (2000), Universal, Delhi
11. Edward H.Levi, An Introduction to Legal Reasoning (1970), University of Chicago.



af
on Path
A
A
A
A
A

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 4th Semester
LAW OF INDUSTRIAL AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY**

Paper Code: ML(E)-402	Law of Industrial and Intellectual Property	Specialization-2 (Corporate Law)	Credits:5
------------------------------	--	---	------------------

Course Objectives: The concept of intellectual property rights as developed in India cannot be divorced from the developments in the international arena as well as in the nation-to-nation relations. The impact of IPR regime on the economic front is emphasized in this paper. In particular, greater attention would be given here to the law relating to unfair and restrictive trade practices as affecting the regime of intellectual property rights. New areas of development, especially plant patenting and patenting of new forms of life (biotechnology) should receive special attention. Evidentiary aspects of infringement and human right dimensions of the regime of intellectual property law will also be addressed. The following syllabus prepared with this perspective will be spread over a period of one semester.

Teaching Learning Methodology: The course will be conducted using lectures, project reports, PPT presentations and IPR obtaining procedure through conducting activity related to filling application.

Course Outcome: After the completion of this course students will be able to:

1. Evaluate emerging dimensions of IPR and be able analysis industrial property and related aspects. Further will understand international perspective of such properties and their impact of domestic life.
2. Deduce the concept of Copyright (especially computer software), industrial property Patent, Trademark, Geographical Indication, Trade Secret, Industrial Designs and Integrated Circuits.
3. Analyze IPR Issues In Biotechnology ,Technology Transfer And Know How Contracts
4. Understand provisions related to IPR protection of traditional knowledge and CBD.
5. Correlate other contemporary issues of IPR viz. sustainable development, Human Rights, safeguard of intangible cultural heritage, healthcare and food security

UNIT 1: Genesis of IPR

15 Hours

1. Introduction of Intellectual/ Intangible properties
2. IPR and International Perspectives
3. IPR subject matter and procedure: Indian perspective
4. The Legal Regime of Unfair Trade Practices and of Intellectual Industrial property
5. Interface between IPR and Competition Law
6. United Nations approaches (UNCTAD, UNCITRAL)
7. EEC approaches

UNIT- 2: Specific Issues Related to IPR in Industrial World

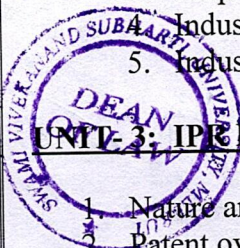
20 Hours

1. Status of Computer Software in Copyright and Patent Law: A Comparative Study
2. E-Commerce and IPR issues
3. WIPO : Global Innovation Index 2017, Electronic Copyright Management System (ECMS), Soft Proprietary Works
4. Industrial Property Trademark, Geographical Indication and Trade Secrets
5. Industrial Property Patents, Industrial Designs and Integrated Circuits

UNIT-3: IPR Issues In Biotechnology, Technology Transfer And Know How Contracts

15 Hours

1. Nature and types of biotechnology patents
2. Patent over new forms of life : TRIPS obligations
3. Plant patenting, Sui generis protection for plant varieties: Indian and International position



Perm.

[Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink]

4. Steps involved in Technology transfer, Technology Evaluation, comprehensive Know How documentation

UNIT-4: Protection of Traditional Knowledge and Convention on Bio Diversity

10 Hours

1. Current International Developments in protection of Traditional Knowledge
2. Doha ministerial conference, CBD and Indian Biological Diversity Act, 2003
3. Global Biodiversity Forum
4. Global issues in implementation of Traditional Knowledge protection

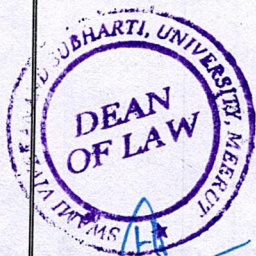
UNIT 5: Other Contemporary Issues in IPR

15 Hours

1. IPR and sustainable development
2. Interface between IPR and Human Rights
3. Freedom of speech and expression as the basis of the regime of intellectual property rights
4. Human rights of the impoverished masses, Intellectual property protection of new products for Healthcare and Food security
5. IPR in Expression of Culture: UNESCO Convention on safeguard of intangible cultural heritage

Suggested Books:

1. Special attention should be given to literature of the U.N. System, WIPO and the UNESCO.
2. Terence P. Stewart (ed.), The GATT Uruguay Round: A Negotiating History (1986-1994) the End
3. Game (Part - 1)(1999), Kluwer
4. Iver P. Cooper, Biotechnology and Law (1998), Clerk Boardman Callaghan, New York.
5. David Bainbridge, Software Copyright Law (1999), Butterworths
6. Sookman, Computer Law (1998), Carswell
7. Carlos M. Correa(ed.), Intellectual Property and International Trade (1998), Kluwer
8. Patent Co-operation Treaty Hand Book (1998), Sweet and Maxwell
9. Christopher Wadlow, The Law Of Passing-Off (1998), Sweet and Maxwell
10. W.R.Cornish, Intellectual Property Law (1999), Sweet and Maxwell



[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 5th Semester
APPLICATION OF THEORIES OF JURISPRUDENCE**

Paper Code: ML(E)-501 | Application of theories of Jurisprudence | Core Paper | Credits:4

Objectives of the course: It is amazing, but true, that despite close affinities with the socialist world, no major curricular offering or research specialization (sort of) in socialist jurisprudence has emerged in legal education for the last sixty years. The objective of this and the companion courses is to remedy the lack. India has been, since 1976, proclaimed as a "socialist" democratic republic. Understanding of accomplishment of the socialist character of the Constitution the fundamental duty to develop excellence, individual and collective, and scientific temper also require full advertence to various schools and legal thought and legal processes and practices under the actually existing socialist societies.

Methods of teaching-learning: Case studies and case analysis or actual social issues based problem analysis with various theories of jurisprudence is one of the sure methods of discovering law in books to support the law in action. Similarly problem oriented studies and enquiry is ideal for generating interest among the student community.

Course Outcome: After the completion of this course, students will be able to;

- 1) Explain the meaning, nature, scope, and evolution of Jurisprudence, and critically analyze the relationship between law, justice, and morality, including the Hart-Fuller debate and its relevance to Indian legal perspectives.
- 2) Identify and evaluate the principles and practical implications of National Law and Historical School of Jurisprudence, with the ability to apply these theories to contemporary legal challenges.
- 3) To examine and critically analyze the principles of Analytical Jurisprudence by studying the empirical and positivist approaches to Law.
- 4) To critically analyze Sociological Theory, American Realism, Scandinavian Realism, and the Realist Movement in understanding law including Human Rights Jurisprudence, Feminist Jurisprudence, and Compensatory Jurisprudence to evaluate how law advances social interest.

UNIT-I: Introduction to Jurisprudence, law and justice

15Hours

1. Meaning of Jurisprudence/Legal Theory, Nature, Need and Scope
2. Notions of Law, Justice and Morality.
3. Hart Fuller Controversy
4. Hart Fuller Controversy-Indian Perspective
5. Law and Morality in present time
6. Law and Justice- In courts and in Tribunals
7. Theories of Justice –General Introduction and Present Implications

UNIT-II: Growth of law, Traditions and Jurisprudence

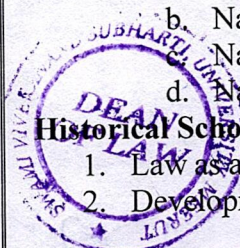
15 Hours

Natural Law School

1. Divine and Prophetic Theories of law - Law of Manu and the Islamic Law
2. Natural Law theories:
 - a. Natural Law as Virtue (dharma) - Hindu
 - b. Natural Law as justice by nature - Aristotle
 - c. Natural Law as-Right reason - Cicero
 - d. Natural law as Law of God - St. Thomas Aquinas

Historical School: (Conflict among Rationalism, Power of human will and Traditions)

1. Law as a manifestation of the spirit of the people in History - Von Savigny
2. Development of Law in history from status to Contract – Sir Henry Maine



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including 'Parth', 'A', 'Anand', and 'Srinivas'.

3. Law as an auxiliary in a stage of economic determinism - Karl Marx

UNIT-III: Analytical Jurisprudence and the law

15 Hours

Analytical School

1. Empiricist Epistemology (Knowledge of Law in society)
2. Kautilya (4th Century B.C)
3. Later Positivist Theories
 - a. Command theory of law: John Austin
 - b. Utilitarianism: Bentham
 - c. Normative theory of law: Hans Kelsen (Pure Theory of Law)
 - d. Hart's Positivism

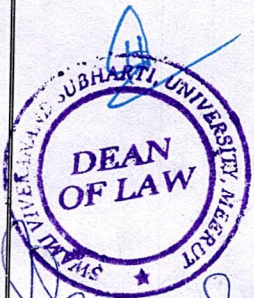
UNIT-IV: Social Interest, State Interest, Law and Jurisprudence

15 Hours

1. Sociological Theory:
 - a. Function of Law - Law as a means of social control
 - b. Jurisprudence of Interests: Roscoe Pound (Along with Duguit)
2. American Realist theory: Law as prophecy of what the courts will do - Justice O.W. Holmes (Jr)
3. Scandinavian Realism: These Realists reject Natural law as well as positivism and introduce their own theories of law.
4. Realist Movement
5. Human Right Jurisprudence
6. Feminine Jurisprudence
7. Compensatory Jurisprudence

Suggested Books:

1. Dias R.W.N Jurisprudence
2. Mani & Tripathi Jurisprudence
3. Fitzgerald P.J. Salmand on Jurisprudence
4. Friedman Jurisprudence
5. S.N. Dhyani Jurisprudence
6. G.W. Paton A Text Book of Jurisprudence



**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 5th Semester
DRUG ADDICTION, CRIMINAL JUSTICE AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

Paper Code: ML(E)-502 | Drug Addiction | Specialization-3 (Criminal Law) | Credit: 5

Course Objectives: Almost all the major dilemmas of criminal policy surface, rather acutely in combating drug addiction and trafficking through the legal order. The issue of interaction between drug abuse and criminality is quite complex. At least three important questions have been recently identified as crucial for comparative research. First, to what extent drug dependence contributes to criminal behavior? Second, in what do criminal behavior patterns determine drug abuse? Third, are there any common factors which contribute to the determination of both drug abuse and criminal behavior?

Apart from these causal issues, there is the broad question of the social costs-benefits of criminalization of addictive behavior. Should drug-taking remain in the category of "crime without victims"? Or should it be viewed as posing an ever-growing threat to human resource development and be subjected to state control, over individual choices as to survival and life-styles?

The problems here are not merely ideological or theoretical. User of drugs for personal, non-therapeutic purposes may well be linked with international trafficking in psychotropic substance. It has even been suggested that encouragement of drug-dependency may have, in addition to motivation of high profits, politically subversive aspects.

Assuming that both addiction and trafficking have to be regulated, what penal policies should be appropriate? What human rights costs in the administration of criminal justice should be considered acceptable? The international response to these questions is indicated by the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1954, adopted in New York, 30 March 1954 and as amended by 1972 Protocol in Geneva, 25 March, 1972 and the Convention on Psychotropic substances, adopted in Vienna, 21 February 1971. India has recently adopted the basic principles of these conventions in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1986.

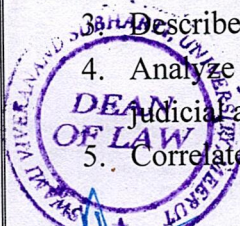
Broadly, penal policy dilemmas here relate to; (a) management of sanctions relating to production distribution and illicit commerce a Narcotic Substance and (b) ways of prevention of abuse of drugs, including speedy diagnosis treatment, correction, aftercare, rehabilitation, and realization of persons affected.

Important problems of method in studying the impact of regulation need to be evaluated at every stage.

Methodology of teaching learning: Lecture, Tutorial, Case study method shall be the main method of learning to be followed. The information sharing and flow of information among the teacher and taught has to work as bonding of the entire course. Survey, specialists' lecture and book review can also be a method of research writing in this paper.

Learning Outcome: On completion of the Course Curriculum students will be able to-

1. Understand basic concept related to drug abuse, crime without victim, consequences of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction.
2. Explain ana-graphic and social characteristics of Drug User
3. Describe the International Legal Regime to deal with the problem.
4. Analyze the India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions, legal provision and judicial approaches to control the problem.
5. Correlate the Human Rights aspect with related issues.



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including names like 'Ajay', 'Anurag', 'Ashwini', 'Shir', and 'Ajay Parth'.

UNIT-I: Introductory

15 Hours

1. What is Drug
2. Definition of drugs
3. Classification of drugs Use
4. Drug Abuse, Drug Addiction and Drug Dependence
5. Crimes without Victims
6. Major Drug Categories
7. Indicators of Drug Abuse
8. Effect of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction
9. Causes of Drug abuse
10. Consequences of Drug Abuse and Drug Addiction
11. Trafficking in drugs

Important Cases:-

- State of Punjab v. Baldev Singh [(1999) 6 SCC 172]: Clarifies legal procedures during search/spaces, upholding rights of the accused in drug-related cases.
- Yusuf v. State (Supreme Court, 2023): Stresses strict procedural compliance in NDPS Act prosecutions, emphasizing the importance of fair process.

UNIT-II: Ana graphic and Social Characteristics of Drug User 15 Hours

1. Gender
2. Age
3. Religiousness
4. Single individuals / cohabitations
5. Social-economic level of family
6. Residence Patterns (Urban / Rural)
7. Educational Levels
8. Occupation

Important Cases:-

- Kewal Krishan v. Home Department [2023 SCC Online J&K 941]: High Court quashed preventive detention under NDPS Act for lack of substantive links and clear details, promoting judicial scrutiny of social context in enforcement.

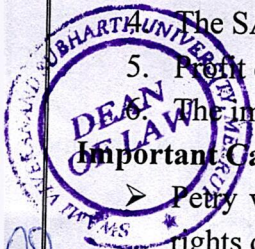
UNIT-III: International Legal Regime

15 Hours

1. Analysis of the background, and operation of the single convention of Narcotic Drugs 1961, 1972.
2. Analysis of the Convention on Psychotropic substance 1972.
3. International collaboration in combating drug addiction.
The SAARC and south Cooperation.
5. Profit of International market for Psychotropic Substances.
The impact of regional organizations beyond SAARC (e.g., UNODC, ASEAN)

Important Cases:-

- Petry v. Hungary (2014) – Compulsory treatment must balance personal freedom, medical ethics, and rights of the patient.
- Keenan v. UK (2001): Rights to rehabilitation and humane treatment for inmates with addiction
- State of Kerala vs. Rajesh (Supreme Court): Twin conditions laid down for bail in serious NDPS offenses



Handwritten signatures and dates in blue ink at the bottom of the page.

UNIT- IV: The Indian Regulatory System

15 Hours

1. Approaches to Narcotic trafficking during colonial India
2. Nationalist thoughts towards regulation of drug trafficking and usage.
3. The Penal Provisions under the IPC and the Custom Act.
4. India's role in the evolution of the two international conventions.
5. Judicial approaches to Searching in drug trafficking and abuse.
6. The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act 1985.
7. Patterns of resource investment in India Policing adjudication, treatment, after care and rehabilitation.
8. Recent legislative trends and amendments to NDPS Act
9. Critical comparison of state-level regulations

Important Cases:-

- Tofan Singh v. State of Tamil Nadu [(2020)]: Supreme Court held statements under Section 67 NDPS Act are inadmissible as confessional evidence, underscoring accused's rights.
- Directorate of Revenue Intelligence vs. Raj Kumar Arora: Large-scale seizure and strict penalties, procedural requirements.
- Yusuf v. State, Supreme Court (2023): Importance of mandatory compliance with Section 52A NDPS Act in criminal prosecutions.

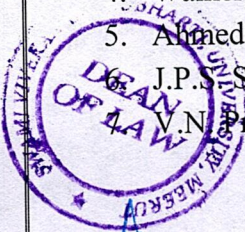
UNIT-V: Human Rights Aspects:

15 Hours

1. Development of marginalized people as carrier of narcotics.
2. The Problem of Juvenile drug use- Legal approaches.
3. Possibilities of misuse and abuse of investigative Prosecuting Power.
4. The Role of Community (NGOs & Civil Societies) in Combating Drug Addiction.
 - a. Profile of community initiatives in inhibition of dependence and addiction
 - b. The role of Educational System.
 - c. The role of Judicial Profession.
 - d. The role of Mass Media.
 - e. Initiatives for compliance with regulatory system
 - f. Law reform initiatives.

Suggested Books:

1. Katherine S Williams, Textbook on Criminology, 1999
2. Loveland, Frontiers of Criminality, 1995
3. Manheim H, comparative Criminology, 1965
4. Walker, N. Crime and Criminology, 1987
5. Ahmed Siddiqui's Criminology
6. J.P.S. Sirohi Criminology and Penology
7. V.N. Pranjhpee Criminology



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page, including 'Anurag', 'Ashish', and 'Sudhakar'.

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 6th Semester
SEMINAR ON THE CONTEMPORARY ISSUE OF THE GROUPS**

Paper Code: ML(E)-601	Seminar on the contemporary Issue of the Groups	Core Paper	Credit: 6
------------------------------	--	-------------------	------------------

Course objective: The objective of this paper is check and enhances the research ability and writing skill of the postgraduate students.

Methods of teaching-learning: This paper will be in two parts based on the article and research writing of the students on the two topics according to their elective groups having equal weight of marks. Topic has to be finalized by the course teacher after the consultation with the head/ dean of the college.

Course Outcome: After the completion of the course student will be in a position to-

1. Show competence in identifying relevant information, defining and explaining topics under discussion.
2. Demonstrate that they have paid close attention to what others say and can respond constructively.
3. Develop persuasive speech, present information in a compelling, well-structured, and logical sequence, respond respectfully to opposing ideas, show depth of knowledge of complex subjects, and develop their ability to synthesize, evaluate and reflect on information.
4. Explore an appreciation of the self in relation to its larger diverse social and academic contexts.
5. Apply principles of ethics and respect in interaction with others.

NOTE: There shall be no written examination in the paper.

PROTOCOLS:

Protocol on participation in the Class:

A Student is required to attend the classes and also other Programs according to the Protocol prescribed by the Subject Faculty concerned and shall also participate in the manner prescribed by the protocol concerned.

Protocol on Project Writing:

1. Object of Writing a Project:

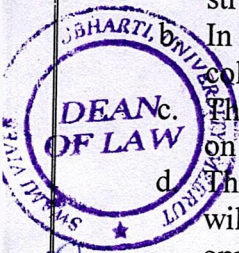
The following are the guidelines:

- a. In Ist month of the semester, students are expected to collect, compile, assimilate and understand the project topic. Emphasis will be to ensure that students follow the proper methodology and the structure of a project work.

In the IInd month of the semester students are expected, in addition to the above requirements, to collect the data and to analyze the same.

The Main objective of expecting students is to improve their learning skills through writing. A study on a specific issue will give immense confidence to the students regarding the subject.

- d. The projects /seminar can be sent to Journals for publication. Even otherwise, these projects / articles will remain as unpublished research work and will help the prospect of higher research and placement opportunities.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink at the bottom of the page.

2. Role of Teacher after giving the project/seminar topic

Teachers must help the students in designing the project work of the students. In the first two months of the semester the emphasis should be on research skills and therefore, as per the nuances of research, students must be advised to have clarity on the following:

- a. Objective of the Project
- b. Scope of the Project

- c. Research Questions
- d. Methodology
- e. Methods
- f. Sources
- g. Chapterization / Section
- h. Foot noting style must be uniform.

3. Structure of the Project

The footnoting style must be of blue book, which is as follows:

I. Cover page:

- a) Title of the project topic
- b) To Whom the project is submitted
- c) Name of the Student, Roll No. and name of the Programme
- d) Date of Submission
- e) Name of the university and place

II. Table of Contents

III. List of Abbreviation

IV. Table of Cases/ diagrams/ graphs/ photographs etc., if any

V. Chapter – 1 Introduction

VI. Chapter- 2 Methodology (Methodology can be part of the Chapter 1 as well)

- a) Objective of the Project
- b) Scope of the Project
- c) Research Questions
- d) Methodology – Methods, Sources, Chapterization, Foot noting style.

VII. Chapter 3... and so on

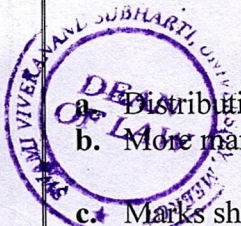
VIII. Last Chapter – Conclusion

- a) Bibliography – Articles, Books, Convention, Statutes, Websites etc.
- b) Annexure, if any
- c) Undertaking by the students

a. Distribution of marks can be revised.

b. More marks in viva to evaluate gently as it is conducted in the presence of other faculty.

c. Marks should be allotted after the viva.



[Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink, including 'Perms', 'aj', and 'on']

d. All the faculty members are required to sign the award list.

e. Page limitation (seminar course) – 30 Pages

f. Teachers are requested to follow the academic calendar.

4. Formalities of a Project

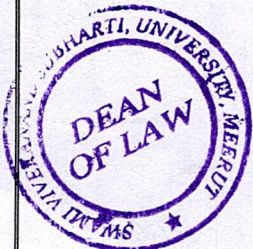
- a. The Project is to be typed on A-4 size paper with one and half or two line spacing, 12 font size, in Times New Roman or Arial font style. Font size for foot note is 10.
- b. The maximum page limit of main content (Introduction to conclusion) of project is 10.
- c. Table of cases, list of abbreviations, bibliography etc. must be arranged in alphabetical order.
- d. Project work must contain the bibliography and foot-noting style as prescribed in “Blue Book: Uniform form citation”.

5. Project Submission

- a. Date of Submission: The projects must be submitted to the Examination Department on or before the date mentioned in respect of the subjects concerned.
- b. Negative Marking: Half a mark will be deducted everyday for late submission after the last date of submission.

Copy right and violation of copy right: Any Copy from a project report submitted earlier or from any journal or any other materials downloaded from websites without acknowledgement is strictly prohibited. With acknowledgement, there may be a negative mark given for unnecessary coping without application of mind. The author of the project shall have the copyright and shall have the right to publish.

Project Presentation or Viva: The Course Faculty shall notify the method of project presentation or viva and the examination department shall prepare date, time and place schedule for the with the course design or subsequently provided that adequate notice is given to the participations.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink are scattered across the page, including a large signature in the center that appears to read "Juni". Other smaller signatures are visible in the top left, bottom left, and bottom right areas.

**LL.M Three Years Executive Program 6th Semester
WTO & LAW OF INTERNATIONAL CONTRACT**

Paper Code: ML(E)-602	WTO & Law Of International Contract	Specialization-3 (Corporate Law)	Credit: 5
------------------------------	--	---	------------------

Course Objectives: The main objective of this course is to provide basics of the working of WTO and International contract. As we are aware that WTO is a governing body of international trade than it is essential to know about its objectives, functions and role in international trade. International trade contracts are also a complex field of international trade, after studying this subject a student will be able to know the pros and cons of the international trade agreements.

Course Outcome: At the end of the course students will be able to:

1. Know policies related to international trade law.
2. Analyze the impact of WTO on international trade.
3. Understand International trade contract.
4. Explain jurisdiction for International dispute resolution.
5. Know the methods of payment used in International trading

UNIT I: Foundations of World Trade and WTO (Unit heading more inclusive) 15 Hours

1. History and Institutions of the Multilateral Trading System
2. Free trade vs. Protectionism
3. World Trade and International Organizations
4. Growth of World Trade Law.
5. Introduction to the WTO (Roots from Havana to Marrakesh) {moved from unit 2 to unit-1}
6. The GATT and Uruguay Round (moved from unit 2 to unit-1)

UNIT II: WTO Agreements and Trade Regulations (Unit heading more inclusive) 15 Hours

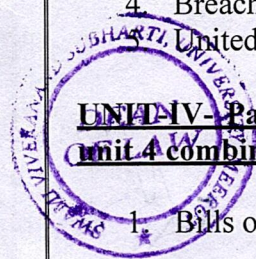
1. Overview of WTO Agreements
2. Tariffs Measures and Market Access
3. Agricultural and Intellectual Properties and WTO
4. Anti dumping, Subsidies, and Countervailing Measures {combined 3 topics of unit for overview of each topic}
5. Dispute Settlement Mechanism (instead of Settlement of disputes as provided in old syllabus)

UNIT III - International Sale of Goods and Contract Term (Unit heading more inclusive) 15 Hours

1. Introduction to international sale of goods
2. Key international trade terms (of delivered duty paid, cost, Insurance and freight, free on board) (instead of International sale of goods and International trade terms as was given in previous syllabus)
3. Standard contractual clauses and their application
4. Breach of contract and available remedies (consolidate version of unit 3 topic 2&3)
- United Nations conventions on Contracts for the International Sale of goods (CISG), 1980

UNIT-IV- Payment and Transport in International Trade (Only relevant topic of repeated unit 3 and unit 4 combined into single unit) 15 Hours

1. Bills of exchange and collection agreements (Two topic put together)



Handwritten signatures and initials in blue ink at the bottom of the page.

2. Documentary and Standby credits
3. Guarantees, forfeiting and factoring
4. Contract of affreightment
5. Carriage of goods by sea, air, and land
6. Multimodal transport and related conventions (Hamburg Rules, UNCITRAL)

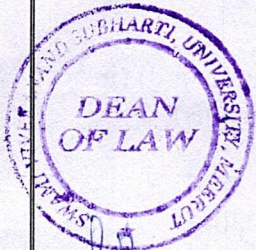
UNIT-V: International Dispute Resolution

15 Hours

1. Jurisdiction and enforcement of judgments
2. International Arbitration
3. Alternative dispute resolution
4. Enforcement of New York Convention awards
5. Rome conventions
6. Common law rules on contractual obligations.

Suggested Books:

1. Aman Goyal- WTO in the new millennium 4th edition , 2000
2. Bhagirath Lal Das ; The World Trade Organisation
3. Clive M. Schmitthoft – The Law and Practice of International Trade Law
4. M. L. Jhingan, International trade : an introduction
5. Lester, Simon - Bryan: World trade law
6. Simon Schnitzer : Understanding International Trade Law
7. Mishra and Puri : international trade
8. World Trade Law (Text, Materials and Commentary), Universal Law Publishing Co.



Handwritten signatures in blue ink are scattered across the page. A large signature is visible in the center, and several smaller ones are located in the bottom left and bottom right corners. The signatures appear to be initials or names of individuals associated with the document.

LL.M Three Years Executive Program 6th Semester

Paper Code: ML(E)-603	Dissertation	10
Paper Code: ML(E)-604	Open Viva-Voce by External Examiner	10

The dissertation is the final stage of the Masters degree and provides you with the opportunity to show that you have gained the necessary skills and knowledge in order to organize and conduct a research project. It should demonstrate that you are skilled in identifying an area, or areas, suitable for research: setting research objectives; locating, organizing and critically analyzing the relevant secondary data and authoritative literature; devising an appropriate research methodology; analyzing the primary data selected and drawing on the literature in the field; drawing conclusions; and if appropriate making relevant recommendations and indications of areas for further research. A dissertation is a 'formal' document and there are 'rules' that govern the way in which it is presented. It must have chapters that provide an introduction, a literature review, a justification of the data selected for analysis and research methodology, analysis of the data and, finally, conclusions and recommendations. Where the subject is based around a business or an applied situation recommendations for action may also be required. Advice on the range of suitable topics which relate to the subject area of your Masters degree will be approved by the dissertation committee formed by the Dean faculty of Law for the purpose.

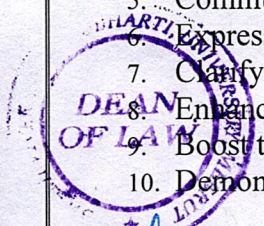
Normally all the students are expected to work as per the guidelines of the dissertation committee and they have to do their research under the guide allotted to them by the committee.

Course Outcome: On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Analyse the foundational principles of their chosen thesis topic in law,
2. undertake legal research with primary and secondary materials, and evaluate legal information.
3. Apply the law to complex issues, and critique the operation of the law from a policy perspective, individually.
4. Structure and sustain concise and cohesive written arguments for a legal audience.
5. Conduct and analyse legal research, and write, individually.
6. Analyse the impact of law from policy perspectives, and in the context of social and cultural diversity.
7. Reflect on their abilities to effectively undertake individual work.
8. Critically and systematically integrate knowledge.
9. Clearly present and discuss the conclusions as well as the knowledge and arguments that form the basis for these findings.
10. Carry out ethical aspects of research and development work.

Course Outcome: On completion of this course, the students will be able to:

1. Demonstrate that the thesis is their own work
2. Understand that what they have written and can defend it verbally
3. Investigate their awareness of where their original work sits in relation to the wider research field
4. Establish whether the thesis is of sufficiently high standard to merit the award of the degree for which it is submitted
5. Communicate understanding of the issue and the legal materials analyzed.
6. Express the knowledge in a coherent manner.
7. Clarify orally the written thesis in response to the examiners' questions.
8. Enhance their professional abilities.
9. Boost their confidence for further professional career.
10. Demonstrate more obedience and discipline.



Parm. H.
Shivani
98
Jan
10/10/20

at June

~~at~~ ~~June~~

shinai
800
Pam

Asm
~~at~~

at